1. A person with lupine facial features resembles a) wolf b) hawk c) dog d) horse
2. A subterraneus location is a) in the woods b) on a mountain c) near the sea d) under the ground
3. To the Romans, he was Jupiter, but to Greeks he was a) Pluto b) Hermes c) Zeus d) Poseidon
4. In what room of a Roman house was the cooking done? a) triclinium b) tablinum c) cubiculum d) cucina
5. Who were the infants nursed by the she-wolf in the picture? a) Apollo & Diana b) Romulus & Remus c) Cupid & Psyche d) Mars & Venus
6. Identify the Roman god of the sea, earthquakes, and horses pictured here. a) Neptune b) Mars c) Vulcan d) Pluto
7. The best translation of Ř Pluribus Ťnum is a) Alone in the Wilderness b) Freedom from Tyranny c) One from Many d) Determined in Our Goals
8. The motto of the U.S. Marines, Semper Fidelis, means a) Always Alert b) Always Faithful c) Thus Always to Tyrants d) Always Brave
9. The question “Quid est?” asks a) Who are you? b) What are you doing? c) Who is it? d) What is it?
10. Quot columnae sunt in pictūrā? a) VI b) V c) IX d) X
11. Locate Italia on the map. a) 8 b) 7 c) 6 d) 5
12. Locate Africa on the map. a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4

QUESTIONS 13-30 TELL A SHORT STORY.

A WOLF BY THE RIVER

13. Filia ad rīvum labōrat. a) works b) lives c) eats d) sits
14. Puella decem tunīcās lavat. a) eight b) five c) ten d) nine
15. Tunicae ____ sordidae. a) sum b) es c) est d) sunt
16. Laeti liberi in ____ natant. a) rīvus b) rīvō c) rīvōrum d) rīvi
17. Magnus et malus lupus in silvā habitābat. a) to live b) will live c) is living d) was living
18. Hodī lupus ex silvā ambulat et ad rīvum sedet. a) and b) but c) or d) because
19. Puella lupum timidē spectat. a) fearfully b) fearful c) fearing d) fear
20. Puella lupum aliis liberīs dēmōnstrat. a) by the other children b) from the other children c) to the other children d) of the other children
21. Puella liberīs clāmat, "Movēte!" a) I am moving! b) Move! c) We will move! d) We were moving!
22. Liberi ē rīvō et ē lūpō festinānt. a) to the wolf b) with the wolf c) away from the wolf d) after the wolf
23. ___ puella ad Forum festināt. a) Perterrītus b) Perterrīta c) Perterrītum d) Perterrītam
24. Puella decem tunīcās portāre temptat. a) is carrying b) will carry c) was carrying d) to carry
26. Puella respondet, "Ego festinō quod magnum lupum videō." a) We b) You c) They d) I
28. "Ita véro," puella respondet. a) Yes b) No c) Maybe d) Never
29. Poēta clāmat, "Tum ego tunīcās portābo et tēcum festinābō." a) I am hurrying b) I was hurrying c) I will hurry d) I want to hurry
30. Puella ____ poētae dat. a) tunicīs b) tunīcae c) tunicārum d) tunīcās
A GRATEFUL FATHER


Pater clāmat, "Ō mea filia! Quid est? Cūr lacrimās?"
Filia respondet, "Lacrimō quod magnus lupus ad rīvum vēnit et nōs terrēbat."

Pater poētam videt et rogat, "Sed quis es tū?"
Poēta respondet, "Ego sum poēta Diodōrus. Ego ex silvā ad Forum ambulābam et tuam filiam vidi."

Pater poētae dicit, "Gaudeō quod tū filiam meam servāvisti! Hāc nocte ego magnam cēnam tibi et multōs amīcis dabō. Tu hanc fabulam meis amīcis narrābis et tua carmina recitābis."

1. madīdās = soaked; suum = her
2. currit = runs
3. vēnit = came
4. vidi = I saw
5. servāvit = saved
6. gravēs = so heavy
7. Tum = then; celeriter currere poterāmus = were able to run quickly
8. servāvisti = you saved; Hāc nocte = tonight
9. hanc = this
10. carmina = poetry

31. In line 1, how does the poet feel when he enters the Forum?  A) tired  B) sad  C) happy  D) hungry
32. In lines 2-3, what does the girl see in the Forum?  A) her dog  B) her father  C) her mother  D) the wolf
33. After the girl runs to her father, what does she do (line 3)?  A) falls  B) laughs  C) shouts  D) cries
34. In the story we learn that Diodorus is the _____  A) father  B) dog  C) poet  D) wolf
35. In lines 8-9, when Diodorus first saw the girl, he was coming from the  A) river  B) forest  C) Forum  D) house
36. According to the girl, what did Diodorus save (line 10)?  A) the tunics  B) her life  C) the children  D) her father
37. Why was the girl running so slowly (lines 10-11)?  A) the path was rocky  B) the path was uphill
   C) she was carrying tunics  D) the wolf ran away
38. Why was the girl finally able to move quickly (lines 11-12)?  A) she rode a horse  B) she left the tunics behind
   C) the poet carried her  D) the poet took the tunics
39. What does the father do to reward the poet (lines 14-15)?  A) invites him to dinner  B) pays him a reward
   C) publishes his poetry  D) gives him a gift
40. What does the father suggest the poet do?  A) take the tunics  B) tell the story at dinner
   C) marry his daughter  D) find the wolf for him

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2. Novem minus sex sunt A) duo B) ùnus C) trēs D) quattuor
3. When the chariots were rounding the turning posts, we were shouting. A) clāmāmus B) clāmāvimus C) clāmābīmus D) clāmābamus
4. Iūlius et Brūtus erant A) amīcōs clārōs B) amicus clārus C) amīcōrum clārōrum D) amīcī clāri
5. In agris pueri et puellae saepe currēbant. A) often B) never C) always D) cheerfully
6. Māter filiōs défessōs excitāre nōn poterat. A) wakes B) will wake C) to wake D) was waking
7. Cornēlia sine timōre in viā ambulābat. A) in B) near C) without D) out of
8. A slave will carry our books to school. A) portat B) portābit C) portābat D) portāvit
9. Canis Aureliae magnus nōn erat. A) Aurelia’s B) about Aurelia C) from Aurelia D) with Aurelia
10. Dei deaeque in monte Olympō habitābant. A) et B) sed C) nōn D) tamen
12. Senātōrēs multa corpora hostium in campō vidērunt. A) body B) of the body C) by the bodies D) bodies
13. Nōlite, pueri, currēre in ātriō! A) They are not B) Don’t C) They were unwilling D) They don’t
14. The teacher gave the students much praise. A) discipulōs B) discipuli C) discipulis D) discipulōrum
16. There have been few soldiers more admired than Scipio Africanus. A) Sunt B) Erunt C) Erant D) Fuērunt
17. Mea māter mē laetē salutāvit. A) happier B) happy C) happily D) as happy
18. Magister nōs dē periculīs monuit. A) us B) you C) me D) them
20. When a Roman said "Grātias tibi agō" he meant A) Help B) Alas C) Thanks D) Turn left
21. Some guests were advised to come early, i.e., at the third hour. A) but not before B) that is C) sooner than D) for example
22. A laborious task is one that involves much A) effort B) thought C) courage D) intelligence
23. To sail across the Adriatic Sea from Italy to Greece, you would depart from the port at A) Pompeii B) Rome C) Ostia D) Brundisium
24. The river important to the stories of Romulus and Remus, Horatius Cocles, and Cloelia was the A) Rubicon B) Po C) Rhine D) Tiber
25. The second meal of the day for the Romans, equivalent to our lunch, was called A) vesperra B) prandium C) cēna D) ientāculum
26. To the Romans he was Jupiter, but to the Greeks he was A) Pluto B) Zeus C) Hermes D) Poseidon
27. Who was the younger brother of Hector who carried Helen off to Troy? A) Paris B) Ulysses C) Aeneas D) Hercules
28. The Latin expression Mea culpa and the English words culpable and culprit all indicate A) discovery B) ignorance C) humor D) fault
29. In addition to Latin, many educated Romans of the 1st century A.D. read, wrote and spoke A) Greek B) German C) Egyptian D) Arabic
30. Latin words for immediate family relations include pater, māter, frāter and A) miles B) amīca C) princeps D) soror

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Exam continued on other side
READ THE STORY AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

Diāna, Nympha, et Deus Flūminis

A Greek nymph is chased by a river god.


Vōx dixit, "Cūr mē fugis? Deus flūminis sum, et tē amō."


31. Why was the nymph weary (line 1)?  
   A) The long swim tired her  
   B) She had been awakened very early  
   C) The long hunt exhausted her  
   D) She had lost her bow and arrows

32. In line 2, the nymph  
   A) left her home  
   B) saw a body of water  
   C) took a nap  
   D) greeted the new day

33. Cūr nympha nātāre cupiēbat (lines 2-3)?  
   A) to cool off  
   B) to get home more quickly  
   C) to explore the river  
   D) to hide

34. In line 4, the nymph suddenly  
   A) jumped out of the river  
   B) heard a voice  
   C) found the water too cold  
   D) ran into the woods

35. Quis nympha vocāvit (line 6)?  
   A) magnum animal  
   B) Diāna  
   C) deus flūminis  
   D) silva

36. In lines 7-8, the nymph called upon  
   A) the god of war  
   B) the goddess of love  
   C) the god of the river  
   D) the goddess of the hunt

37. In lines 8-9, the nymph indicates that she  
   A) doesn’t love the river god and wants to be free  
   B) thinks the river god is a good hunter  
   C) wants the river god to go hunt animals  
   D) doesn’t want the river god to find her animals

38. Quis nympha in fontem mūtāvit (line 10)?  
   A) deus flūminis  
   B) nympha  
   C) Diāna  
   D) animal bonum

39. In line 10, mūtāvit means  
   A) she changed  
   B) she changes  
   C) she was changing  
   D) she will change

40. How did the nymph escape the river god (line 10)?  
   A) Diāna transported the nymph home  
   B) He was destroyed  
   C) The river dried up  
   D) She flowed away from him

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1. Mucius Scaevola Rómam serváre poterat. A) is able B) will be able C) was able D) will have been able
2. Cuius librós portás? A) Whose B) To whom C) What D) With which
3. Brúthus et Collátinus erant cónsílíios clárissimí. A) more famous B) as famous as possible C) famous D) very famous
4. Nólil illùd facere. A) I won't do that B) That won't do C) Don't do that D) I didn't do that
5. Miles fortis urbem crás defendet. A) has defended B) had defended C) was defending D) will defend
6. Medúsa, Gorgó immortális, a Perseus interfecit est. A) for Perseus B) by Perseus C) to Perseus D) with Perseus
7. Meí amíci in História paucós ménés manébant. A) in a few months B) after a few months C) a few months later D) for a few months
8. Multi senátóres Caesarem, ____ necávérunt. A) clári duce B) clári ducis C) clárum ducem D) clárus dux
9. Duodecim plús trés sunt. A) octó B) trédecim C) novem D) quindécim
10. Dea díxit sé nauitis auxílium datúram esse. A) she B) it C) them D) him
11. Pueri vocés lacrimantium mátrum audíverunt. A) for the weeping mothers B) from the weeping mothers C) of the weeping mothers D) by the weeping mothers
12. Puella exclámávit, "Ego celeriús quam tú currère possum!" A) quickly B) more quickly C) very quickly D) as quickly as
13. Mea filia esse ____ vult. A) magístris B) magistra C) magístrae D) magístras
14. Núntius dicit decimam légiónem manére in Galliá. A) is remaining B) would remain C) was remaining D) had remained
15. Dux tibi Viam Sacram in Foró démonstrábit. A) to you B) by you C) your D) from you
16. In a British town the students saw a monument dated MDCLXVI which indicates the year A) 1566 B) 1776 C) 1346 D) 1666
17. Vir tēlō vulnerátus est. A) for a weapon B) weapon C) by a weapon D) of a weapon
18. Íte, Marce et Iúli, celeriter ad lúdum! A) To go B) Go C) They are going D) You will go
19. Senatóres prope templum stábant. A) in front of the temple B) from the temple C) near the temple D) behind the temple
20. Libri huius poétæ sunt optimi. A) of this poet B) for this poet C) by this poet D) this poet
21. The king's reasons for declaring war were cogent ones. A) forceful B) positive C) deceitful D) negative
22. What were the shops along the streets of Rome called? A) thermae B) tabernae C) templæ D) tablinæ
23. What body of water lies between Italy and Greece? A) Atlantic Ocean B) Adriatic Sea C) Black Sea D) Red Sea
24. What leader of the early Roman Republic became dictator in an emergency and later returned to farming? A) Horatius B) Tiberius C) Cincinnatus D) Romulus
25. The rowdy student in the library was considered ____ by the librarian. A) festínā lēnte B) terra incognīta C) cogitō ergō sum D) persōna nōn grāta
27. Who blinded the Cyclops Polyphemus for killing and eating some of his crew? A) Jason B) Theseus C) Perseus D) Odysseus
28. What greeting did gladiators offer the emperor before combat in the arena? A) Mēns sāna in corpore sānō B) Nōs moriétur tē salútāmus C) Labor omnia vincit D) In hōc signō vincēs
29. The words jentāculum and prandium refer to A) animals B) coins C) meals D) clothing
30. What goddess lost her daughter to Hades and grieved for half of every year? A) Demeter B) Hestia C) Hera D) Niobe

31. The craftsman (lines 1-2)  A) broke a glass bowl  B) had made unbreakable glass  C) was unable to make glass  D) made a bowl no one wanted
32. Quam (line 1) refers to  A) ōlim  B) faber  C) phialam  D) nēmō
33. Princēpī (line 2) is best translated  A) to the emperor  B) by the emperor  C) with the emperor  D) the emperor's
34. At first the emperor (lines 2-3)  A) gladly received the craftsman  B) took the gift away from the craftsman  C) threw the craftsman out  D) gave the craftsman a wonderful gift
35. What did the craftsman do to frighten the emperor (lines 3-4)?  He  A) lunged at him  B) threw the bowl to the floor  C) made the gift disappear  D) fell to the floor as if dead
36. The craftsman (lines 6-7)  A) dazzled the emperor with magic words  B) made a new vessel of bronze  C) threatened the emperor with his hammer  D) easily repaired the glass bowl
37. In lines 7-8, the proud craftsman was  A) frightened by the emperor  B) eagerly anticipating praise  C) unable to speak  D) dejected and sad
38. What does the emperor want to know (lines 8-9)?  A) who made the bowl  B) whether the craftsman can make another bowl  C) whether anyone else can make this sort of glass bowl  D) why the glass bowl was so durable
39. In lines 9-10, we learn that  A) Princēps fabrum magnā vōce laudāvit  B) Faber miser necātus est  C) Princēps militēs malōs e villā misit  D) Princēps cupivit fabrī caput cōnservāre
40. The emperor (lines 11-12)  A) wanted the craftsman's secret so he could make his own glass bowl  B) did not believe the craftsman's miraculous abilities  C) disliked the cheap nature of bronze  D) feared that the glass bowl would reduce the value of gold

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1. Marcus Tullius pessimus omnium patrónus erat. A) worst B) greatest C) slowest D) best
2. Sí quid cognósct, dicit. A) If each one B) If anything C) If ever D) If someone
3. Piscátor multós piscés referet. A) is bringing back B) has brought back C) will bring back D) was bringing back
4. Catullus iter multórüm diérum ad Bithýniam fécit. A) of many days B) with many days C) by many days D) for many days
5. Sunt mihí tres équí. A) I want B) I have C) I need D) I use
6. Cleopatra paucós annós apud Rómánós habitábat. A) against B) above C) among D) beyond
7. Aenéas in Italiā ____ factus est. A) rēx B) régis C) rēgem D) rége
8. Nōnnulli discipuli versus Lucrēti legēbant. A) None B) Each C) All D) Some
9. Graeci Troianós Pergamí obsídébant. A) from Pergamum B) at Pergamum C) to Pergamum D) about Pergamum
10. Omnēs nāvēs Itūs Italiāe tetigērē. A) touched B) to touch C) about to touch D) to have touched
11. Ovidius scīvit multa genera puellārum esse. A) there had been B) there will be C) there would have been D) there were
12. Puella Catulli vel Lesbia vel Clōdiā appellātur. A) both...and B) some...others C) either...or D) not only...but also
13. Numquam poētem maiōrem Horātiō légī. A) by Horace B) with Horace C) than Horace D) because of Horace
14. Utinam Īcarus patrī pāruisset! A) was obeying B) should obey C) will obey D) had obeyed
15. Nymphā invitā, Apollō maestus discersit. A) by the unwilling nymph B) because the nymph was unwilling C) unwilling because of the nymph D) to the unwilling nymph
16. Nē illōs militēs in campos tímēmās. A) We do not fear B) We fear no one C) Let's not fear D) If only we had not feared
17. Thēseus ad necandum Minótaurum Athēnēs exsesserat. A) to kill the Minotaur B) at the death of the Minotaur C) towards the slain Minotaur D) to be killed by the Minotaur
18. Thisbē sōla, in silvam profecta, leōnem cōnspēxit. A) having set out B) about to set out C) setting out D) to set out
19. The English words expense, pensive, and ponderous all derive from the Latin word family meaning A) to cost B) to weigh C) to lose D) to dream
20. What Trojan shepherd presided over a divine beauty contest, presented the golden apple, and received the beautiful Helen as his reward? A) Aeneas B) Hector C) Menelaus D) Paris
21. Aeschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides were famous Greek writers of A) epic poems B) comedies C) histories D) tragedies
22. The story of King Minos, the Labyrinth, and the Minotaur is set on the island of A) Crete B) Sicily C) Rhodes D) Cyprus
23. When we first arrived at school, we were surprised by the headmaster's gravitas. The Roman virtue of gravitas describes A) experience and compassion B) education and training C) seriousness and substance D) sense of humor and brevity
24. Which Julio-Claudian emperor invaded Britain, was known for his physical infirmities, and was poisoned by his wife to allow her son Nero to gain the throne? A) Claudius B) Caligula C) Tiberius D) Trajan
25. What Latin phrase best describes someone who is in the final moments of life? A) ad hominem B) sub rosa C) in extremis D) pro rata
26. What aged couple offered hospitality to the gods, were saved from a great flood, and became intertwining trees when they died? A) Pyramus and Thisbe B) Theseus and Ariadne C) Orpheus and Eurydice D) Baucis and Philemon
27. What Latin term is used by an editor to allow a marked-out item to remain in the text? A) caveat B) stet C) erratum D) videlicet

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1 vātēs = poet
2 Sarmaticō = Sarmatian; plurīma, supply verba
3 Ausoniae = Italian; commercia = use
4 sonō = sound
5 désuēta = little used; retractō = I recall, handle again
6
7
8 summoveō = I move away; mali = punishment
9 oblivia = forgetfulness
10 cōsequar = I obtain

Ovid, Tristia V.7, ll. 55-56, 61-68

28. In line 1, the poet Ovid asks the Muses to A) listen to him B) forgive him C) inspire him D) support him

29. In line 2, the adjective Sarmaticō modifies A) cōgō B) plurīma C) mōre D) loquī

30. In lines 1-2, Ovid laments that he is forced to A) work for a living in Sarmatia B) speak like a Sarmatian C) live in exile in Sarmatia D) read Sarmatian poetry

31. The best translation for Nē...perdiam (line 3) is A) So that I may not lose B) Do not let me lose C) Do not lose D) I don’t want to lose

32. In line 4, Ovid is worried that A) his friends in Rome will not remember him B) he will forget how to speak Latin C) he will not be able to learn a new language D) he will not be able to communicate with the Sarmatians

33. According to line 5, how does Ovid keep from forgetting his Latin? A) he reads the letters from Rome over and over B) he continues to write poetry in Latin C) he teaches Latin to the natives in Tomis D) he talks to himself

34. In line 5, ipse is translated A) he himself B) you yourself C) I myself D) she herself

35. The repetition of sic in line 7 is an example of A) anaphora B) euphemism C) polysyndeton D) antithesis

36. The best translation of trahō (line 7) is A) I draw out B) I waste C) I make D) I occupy

37. According to lines 7-8, we understand that Ovid seeks to avoid A) interacting with the native population B) thinking about his troubles C) forgetting his native language D) antagonizing the emperor any further

38. Besides studying his Latin, what else does Ovid do to forget his misery (line 9)? A) he tries to convince the emperor to recall him to Rome B) he laments his sad fate C) he teaches Latin to the native population D) he writes poetry

39. What is the scansion for the first four feet of line 9? A) DSDD B) DSDS C) DSSD D) DDSD

40. In line 10, we learn that Ovid believes that A) he will grow old and die in exile B) living in exile will make him weak and soft C) studying will be enough to help him accept his fate D) he will lose his ability to speak Latin

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

1. Antequam Rōma condita est, Rōmulus Renum interfēcit. A) since B) before C) while D) although
2. Marius tam potēns erat ut consul saepe déligērētur. A) that he was elected B) so that he might be elected C) that he be elected D) as he was elected
3. Senātus Caesarēm flāmen trānsisse nūntiāvit. A) was crossing B) had crossed C) is crossing D) would cross
4. Galli sé condiciōnēs pācis acceptūrōs esse dixērunt. A) this B) these C) they D) those
5. Omnes viri Rōmae praetor barbarōs et servōs togās gerebant. A) in control of B) formerly C) in addition to D) except
6. Rōmānī Cleopatram____rēginam nōlērunt. A) est B) sit C) futūrus D) esse
7. Brūtus,____Caesar necātus est, Rōma effūgit. A) ā quō B) cuius C) cui D) quem
8. Nōs discere oportet dé antiquis Rōmānīs. A) We are able to learn B) Let us try to learn C) It is possible for us to learn D) We ought to learn
9. Nisi Horātius pontem custōdivisset, hostēs urbem cēpissent. A) is guarding B) had guarded C) were guarding D) should guard
10. Tarentum,ā Rōmānō exercitū oppugnātum,ā rēge Pyrrhō dēfēnsum est. A) attacking B) about to attack C) having been attacked D) to have been attacked
11. Amicī Cicerōnem ab urbe discēdentem comitāti sunt. A) departing B) about to depart C) to have departed D) having departed
12. Thēseus cum aliis iuvenibus Athēnīs abiit. A) in Athens B) to Athens C) from Athens D) for Athens
13. Didō nescit num suum frater urbem oppugnātīris sit. A) had attacked B) was attacking C) will attack D) has attacked
14. Imperātor militēs ante proelium hortātus est. A) encourages B) had been encouraged C) encouraged D) will be encouraged
15. Duo splendidi gladii imperātōrī erant. A) The general had two magnificent swords B) The two magnificent swords pleased the general C) The generals were proud of the two magnificent swords D) They entrusted the magnificent swords to the two generals
16. Militēs Caesāris esse acriōrēs militibus hostium visī sunt. A) by the soldiers B) than the soldiers C) of the soldiers D) with the soldiers
17. Quibus Octāviānus victōriam nuntiāvit? A) With whom B) To whom C) Whose D) By whom
18. Cicerō multōs librōs de vivendō bene scripsit. A) for the sake of living well B) about living well C) to live well D) living well
19. In the Roman army, the official in charge of a soldier's pay was the A) consul B) praetor C) aedile D) quaestor
20. Gaius and Tiberius Gracchus were famous land reformers during the A) Monarchy B) Republic C) Empire D) Interregnum
21. What was the region north of Rome in which the ancient cities of Veii and Tarquinii were located? A) Sicilia B) Latium C) Campania D) Etruria
22. The Servian Wall in Rome is said to have been built by Servius Tullius, who was A) the first Roman emperor B) a famous Roman general C) a Roman king D) a Greek hero
23. Who was the second wife of Augustus who convinced the emperor to name her son Tiberius as his heir to the throne? A) Livia B) Lucretia C) Rhea Silvia D) Clodia
24. The religious leaders entered the cathedral and genuflected. A) knelt B) read the sacred text C) sang hymns D) lit candles
25. When Caesar crossed the Rubicon, what enemy of his fled from Rome to Greece? A) Pompey B) Marius C) Crassus D) Sulla
26. In the temple of which Roman goddess did priestesses keep a perpetual fire burning? A) Venus B) Juno C) Vesta D) Minerva
27. The adjective Doric refers to both an ancient Greek dialect and A) a military maneuver B) a school of philosophy C) a type of food D) an architectural order
28. The unique student who refused to give in to peer pressure was considered ____ by his classmates.
   A) festina lente   B) ars gratia artis   C) in medias res   D) sui generis

29. The salutatio of a patron by his clients took place at the second hour, which was  
   A) in the morning  
   B) at noon  
   C) in the late afternoon  
   D) at night

READ THE STORY AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

*An Unusual Visitor*

*The visit of Ceres, in disguise, to the home of King Eleusinus and Queen Cothoea brings some surprising results.*

Cum Cérès filiam Próserpinam quæreret, dévénit ad Eleusinum rēgem, 
cuius uxor Cothoea puerum, nōmine Triptolemum, *pepererat*. Cérès 
sē esse nūtrīcem lactantem simulāvit. Rēgina hanc nūtrīcem libenter 
accēpit. Cérès cum vellet *aluminum* suum, Triptolemum, immortālem 
reddere, interdī uēm lactē dīvīnō alēbat, noctū eum clam in igne *obruēbat*. 
Ita Triptolemus *gradātim* fīēbat immortālis. Sed quādam nocte, parentēs, 
mirāntēs quid fīeret, sē cēlāvērunt et Cērerem et infamēm spectāvērunt. 
Cum Cérès infanṭem in ignem posuerit, pater *expāvit* et ēripēre eum temptāvit. 
Cérès irāta rēgēm Eleusinum percurrīt. Deinde Cēres aeternum beneficium 
Triptolemō dare cōnstituit. Nam ei currum dracōnibus iūnectum trādīdit ut, 
quō vectus, orbem terrārum fruētibus *obsereret*.

Traditional Myth

1. 1
2. *pepererat* = had borne
3. *lactantem* = producing milk
4. *aluminum* = foster child
5. *obruēbat* = she was covering
6. *gradātim* = gradually
7. 8
8. *expāvit* = became terrified
9. 10
10. *obsereret* = he might sow

30. Why did Ceres go to King Eleusinus’ kingdom (line 1)?  
   A) She wanted to surprise the royal couple  
   B) She was searching for her daughter  
   C) The king invited her to a celebration  
   D) She had been asked to name the royal baby

31. What did Ceres pretend so that she might gain the confidence of the royal couple (lines 2-3)?  
   A) that she would bring the child luck  
   B) that she could predict the future  
   C) that Proserpina told her to visit them  
   D) that she was a nurse for their child

32. What was Ceres’ desire (lines 4-5)?  
   A) to make Triptolemus immortal  
   B) to help the mother find a nurse  
   C) to destroy the child  
   D) to give the child to her own daughter

33. When the baby was placed in the fire, he (lines 5-6)  
   A) refused divine milk  
   B) called his father’s name  
   C) began to be immortal  
   D) was completely consumed

34. What is the best translation of *quādam nocte* (line 6)?  
   A) on a certain night  
   B) for the entire night  
   C) during the same night  
   D) that very night

35. In line 7, *mirantēs quid fīeret* indicates that the king and queen were  
   A) happy  
   B) puzzled  
   C) angry  
   D) proud

36. Why did the king and queen hide (lines 6-7)?  
   A) they didn’t want the baby to see them  
   B) they were spying on Ceres  
   C) enemy troops were invading  
   D) Ceres ordered them to hide

37. In lines 8-9, why did Ceres punish King Eleusinus?  
   A) because he tried to rescue the baby  
   B) because he attacked her  
   C) because he tried to become immortal  
   D) because he tried to wake the baby

38. In line 10, *ei* refers to  
   A) the king  
   B) the queen  
   C) Ceres  
   D) Triptolemus

39. To what word does *quō* (line 11) refer?  
   A) beneficium (line 9)  
   B) *ei* (line 10)  
   C) currum (line 10)  
   D) dracōnibus (line 10)

40. Which of these would be the best description of Triptolemus?  
   A) the one who revealed the location of Proserpina  
   B) the builder of cities and towns  
   C) the bringer of agriculture  
   D) the dragon-slayer

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A MIRACULOUS EVENT

While raising the child of a prisoner of war, Tarquinius Priscus and his wife, Tanaquil, witness an event that changes their perception of the child’s future.

Eō tempore in rēgīa prōdigium visū ēventūque mirābile fuit. Puerō dormienti, cui Servīō Tulliō fūit nōmen, caput ārsisse ferox multōrum in conspectu; plūrimō ignītur clāmōre inde ad tantae rei mirāculum ortō excitōs rēgēs, et cum quidam familiāriō aquam ad restīnguendam ferret, ab rēginā retentum, sēdātōque cam tumultū movēri vetūssae puerum dō nec suā sponte expectrectus esset; mōx cum somnō et flammam abisse. Tum abductō in sēcrētum virō, Tanaquil "Vidēn tū puerum hunc" inquit, "quam tam humilī cultū ēducāmus? Scīre licet hunc lūmen quondam rēbus nostrīs dubīs futūrum praesidiumque rēgiae adficctae; proinde māteriam ingentiō publicē privātīque decorīs omni indulgentiā nostra nūtrītiās."

Livy, Ab Urbe Condita I, XXXIX

1. The events in this account take place A) outside the city walls B) at the city gate C) in a deserted city square D) in the palace

2. Visū et ēventū (line 1) are examples of A) ablative absolutes B) supines C) future imperatives D) gerundives

3. Ārsisse (line 2) comes from the Latin verb A) ardeo B) arceō C) accessō D) arō

4. What is described in lines 2-3? A) many people watching the games B) the boy receiving his name C) the king shouting at his son D) Servius' head catching fire

5. The construction of plūrimō clāmōre ortō (lines 3-4) is a(n) A) conditional clause B) indirect statement C) ablative absolute D) passive periphrastic

6. The king and queen are alerted (lines 3-4) by A) a sign in the sky B) the sight of smoke in the city C) the words of a messenger D) the shouting of the crowd

7. The best translation of tantae rei (lines 3-4) is A) such great things B) of so great a thing C) after this great thing D) by such great things

8. The best translation of ferret (line 5) is A) was saying B) was bringing C) took it badly D) was carried

9. Who was restrained by the queen (lines 4-5)? A) the king B) the crowd C) the water carrier D) the child

10. Sēdātō tumultū (line 6) tells us that A) a shout frightened everyone B) a mound was raised C) the crowd rushed the palace D) the uproar subsided

11. The subject of vetūssae (line 6) is A) mirāculum (line 4) B) aquam (line 5) C) eam (line 6) D) puerum (line 6)

12. Vetūssae (line 6) is connected to the English derivative A) vertex B) veto C) venture D) veteran

13. The queen ordered that the boy not be (line 6) A) removed B) praised C) fed D) disturbed

14. What is the best translation of dō nec in line 6? A) while B) whether C) until D) after

15. In line 7-8, the flame A) vanished B) was taken to the altar C) turned blue D) flared up three times

16. Abductō...virō (line 8) suggests that the queen wanted A) the palace doors to be locked B) to speak to the king alone C) the child to be hidden in a secret place D) to rescue the kidnapped child

17. In line 9, hunc refers to A) Tarquinius B) a palace slave C) Servius Tullius D) Tanaquil

18. In line 10, quondam indicates a time in the A) previous day B) distant past C) present D) future

19. Scīre licet...adficctae (lines 10-11) suggests that A) the king and queen are old and sick B) the boy will be a light to their kingdom C) the king is in danger of going blind D) the afflicted boy must be sent away

20. As a result of the occurrence in the passage, Tanaquil suggested to Tarquinius that Servius be A) sent away in secret B) publicly punished C) raised with great care D) made king immediately
THE EFFECT OF LOVE

One man's experience with love

Lectō compositus vix prima silentia noctis
carpēbam et somnō lūmina victa dabam,
cum mē saevus Amor prēnsat sursumque capillus
excitat et lacerum perversiāre iubet.
"Tū famulus meus," inquit, "amēs cum mille puellās,
sōlus, iō, sōlus, dēre, iacēre potes?"

Exsiliiō et pedibus nūdis tunicāque solūtā
omne iter ingredior, nullum iter expediō.
Nunc properō, nunc ire piget, rursumque redire
paenitet, et pudor est stāre viā mediā.

Ecce tacent vocēs hominum strepitusque viārum
et volucrum cantūs fīdaque turba canum;
sōlus ego ex cūntis pavo somnumque torumque,
et sequor imperium, magne Cupiōdō, tuum.

attributed to Petronius, Poem 26

21. In line 1, compositus modifies A) the night B) silence C) Amor D) the speaker
22. In line 2, lūmina, an example of metonymy, is translated as A) dusk B) daylight C) clarity D) eyes
23. The best translation of somnō in line 2 is A) to sleep B) without sleep C) out of sleep D) above sleep
24. In lines 3-4, Amor is A) ignoring the speaker B) strangling the speaker C) waking the speaker D) listening to the speaker
25. Amor's tone in lines 5-6 is A) friendly B) incredulous C) jovial D) tired
26. In lines 5-6, what does Amor ask the speaker? A) Can you love thousands of girls? B) Are you able to be my slave? C) Can you sleep alone? D) Are you alone able to boast many things?
27. In line 6, dūre refers to A) mille (line 5) B) puellās (line 5) C) tū (line 5) D) Amor (line 3)
28. How does the speaker respond to Amor (line 7)? A) he leaps from bed B) he goes back to sleep C) he does nothing D) he puts on his shoes and tunic
29. A literal translation of tunicā solūtā (line 7) is A) loosening my tunic B) my tunic had to be loosened C) about to loosen my tunic D) with my tunic loosened
30. In line 7, pedibus nūdis tunicāque solūtā suggests the speaker's A) anger B) innocence C) haste D) triumph
31. The scansion of line 8, the pentameter line of an elegiac couplet, is
A) -uu/ -/ -/ -/ -/ -/ -
B) -/ -/ -/ -/ -/ -/ -uu/
C) -uu/ -uu/ -/ -/ -uu/ -
D) -/ -uu/ -/ -/ -uu/ -
32. In line 8, the contrast between the speaker's effort and his failure is shown by A) antithesis B) polysyndeton C) hendia dys D) simile
33. In lines 9-10, the speaker experiences A) confusion B) happiness C) pride D) fear
34. The best translation of nunc ire piget (line 9) is A) it is now permitted to go B) it is necessary to go now C) now I want to go D) now it pains me to go
35. In line 10, the speaker describes his actions as a A) triumph B) shame C) relief D) crime
36. The point of lines 11-12 is that A) there are dogs running loose B) only he is awake C) the songs of the birds are annoying D) there is an uproar in the streets
37. In line 13, we learn that the speaker A) fears his house is haunted B) is afraid of everyone C) is afraid to go to sleep D) fears falling off his couch
38. The word tuum (line 14) refers to A) the speaker B) Amor C) the couch D) sleep
39. What is the decision of the lover according to lines 13-14? A) to be angry B) to rejoice C) to rebel D) to comply
40. Which is the best way to describe what Amor is doing in this passage? A) he chides the speaker for being an idle lover B) he rewards the speaker for service C) he suggests that the speaker find a new slave D) he shows the speaker that his current lover is not the right girl

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Intro
The girl and the poet enter the Forum. The poet is tired because he is carrying the ten soaked tunics. The girl sees her father. The girl runs to her father and cries.

"O my daughter! What is it? Why are you crying?"

"I am crying because a big wolf came to the river and was frightening us."

The father sees the poet and asks, "But who are you?"

The poet replies, "I am the poet Diodorus. I was walking from the forest to the Forum and I saw your daughter."

The girl says, "Diodorus saved my life. I was running slowly because the tunics were so heavy. Diodorus began to carry the heavy tunics. Then we were able to run quickly."

The father says to the poet, "I rejoice because you saved my daughter. Tonight I will have a great dinner with many friends. You will dine with us. You will tell this story to my friends and you will recite your poetry."

Latin I
Arethusa was a Greek nymph. Once the nymph, tired after a long hunt, was approaching her home. The nymph spied a quiet river. Because the day was hot, the nymph decided to swim. She descended from the river bank to the water. While she was swimming, suddenly she heard a voice from the water. The nymph swam to the bank of the river quickly, but the voice followed her. The voice said, "Why do you flee me? I am the god of the river, and I love you."

The nymph was fleeing and the god called her again. The nymph called Diana, goddess of the hunt, and shouted, "Goddess, save me! The god of the river loves me, but I do not love him. I only wish to wander in the woods and to look for animals." Diana heard the nymph and helped her. She changed Arethusa into a spring. And so the nymph flowed safely away from the god of the river.

Latin II
Once upon a time there was a craftsman who made a glass bowl which no one was able to break. Therefore, the craftsman desired to give the bowl to the emperor. The happy emperor welcomed him with the wonderful gift. Then, when the craftsman showed the bowl to the emperor, he threw it onto the tiled floor. The emperor was frightened. Soon the craftsman picked up the bowl from the ground. It was dented like a bronze vase, but the craftsman quickly corrected (fixed) the bowl with a little hammer. And so the craftsman was very proud and waited for praise from the emperor. The emperor asked, "Does another craftsman know how to make such a bowl?" After the craftsman said no, the emperor ordered soldiers to remove the head of the craftsman. For the emperor was afraid of the craftsman's glass bowl because the bowl was new and wonderful and was able to make gold worthless.

Latin III-IV Prose
When Ceres was searching for her daughter Proserpina, she came to king Eleusinus, whose wife Corbnea had borne a boy, Triptolemus by name. Ceres pretended that she was a wet nurse. The queen happily received this nurse for her son. Since Ceres was wishing to render her foster child, Triptolemus, immortal, by day she was nourishing him with divine milk, by night she was secretly covering him in the fire. Thus Triptolemus was gradually becoming immortal. On a certain night, the parents, wondering what was happening, hid themselves and observed Ceres and the infant. When Ceres placed the infant in the fire, the father became terrified and tried to snatch him away. Ceres, angry, struck king Eleusinus then that one decided to give Triptolemus an eternal kindness. For she handed down to him a chariot yoked with dragons so that, carried by which (it), he might sow the world with fruits.

Latin III-IV Poetry
I, that Roman poet (forget me), Muses, am forced to speak very many words in the Sarmatian custom. However, in order that I not lose the use of the Italian tongue, and [in order that] my voice [not] become silent from its fatherland's sound, I myself speak with myself and I recall little used words, and I seek again the unlucky signs of my study. In this way I occupy my mind and my time, in this way I lead myself back and I move away from the contemplation of punishment. I seek the forgetfulness of [my] sad affairs with poetry: if I obtain those rewards with study, it is enough.

Latin V-VI
Part 1
At that time in the palace there was a portent wonderful in appearance and in outcome. They say that the head of a sleeping boy whose name was Servius caught fire in the sight of many people. Therefore, with a very great outcry having arisen then at the wonders of such a great thing, [they say that] the royal couple was alerted, and that when a certain one of the slaves brought water to extinguish [the fire], he was held back by the queen, and with the uproar having been calmed, [that] she forbade that the boy be moved until he had awakened of his own accord. [They say that] soon the flame also left with his sleep. Then, her husband having been taken away into a secret place, Tanaiquil said, "Do you see this boy whom we have been bringing up in such a humble fashion? It is permitted to know that someday this one will be a light for our dubious circumstances and a protection for our afflicted palace. Consequently, let us foster publicly and privately this source of great honor with all our indulgence."

Part 2
At rest in bed, I was barely enjoying the first silences of night and surrendering my conquered eyes to sleep, when fierce Love takes hold of me and draws me upwards by the hair and, mangled as I am, orders me to stay awake all night. "Since you, my slave, love a thousand girls, alas, harsh one, are you, alone, able to lie alone? I leap [out of bed] and with feet bare and tunic loosened (unbridled) I begin [to take] every path, I do not accomplish any path. Now I hasten, now it pains me to go, and it displeases me to return again, and [yet] standing in the middle of the road is a disgrace. Behold, the voices of men, the din of the streets, the songs of birds, and the trusty commotion of dogs are [all] silent. I alone of all men dread both sleep and my bed, and I follow your command, great Cupid."