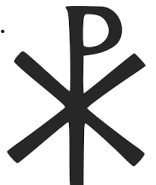


CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM A, B, C, OR D. MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

1. Ovidius dixit Augustum crudeliorem sibi fuisse. A) is being B) will have been C) would be D) had been
2. Nauta ait, "Solvite vincula navibus!" A) of the ships B) for the ship C) against the ship D) from the ships
3. Contentus sim, siquis me desideret. A) of whichever B) of whom C) if anyone D) if each
4. *Ut tamen optarim fieri tua Troica coniunx, invitam sic me nec Menelaus habet.* In these lines from Ovid, *optarim* is a syncopated poetic form for what word? A) optavissimus B) optaveris C) optaverim D) optaverunt
5. Quomodo nos ipsi effugiamus? A) to himself B) themselves C) for yourself D) ourselves
6. Me pudet tui. A) I am ashamed of you. B) You fear me. C) You feel sorry for me. D) I have lied to you.
7. Arachnae erat amor texendi. A) must weave B) of weaving C) having been woven D) while weaving
8. Marcus omnium maxime anxius erat. A) most anxious B) too anxious C) as anxious as possible D) rather anxiously
9. Tibi petenda est tua patria. A) by seeking you B) must be sought by you C) was sought for you D) is going to seek you
10. *Penthesilea in multis proeliis virtute duxit Amazones, quae eam fideliter secutae sunt.* To what word does *quae* refer? A) *Penthesilea* B) *proeliis* C) *virtute* D) *Amazones*
11. Si Tantalus ad cibum manus tendat, eum tangere non possit. A) might have extended B) will extend C) should extend D) had extended
12. Rutulii somno vinoque soluti tacere. A) The Rutulians are accustomed to being quiet with sleep and wine. B) Quietening the Rutulians with sleep and wine is necessary. C) The Rutulians, relaxed by sleep and wine, were quiet. D) They will be quiet when the Rutulians will have been loosened by sleep and wine.
13. Cadmus urbem conditum profectus est. A) founding B) to found C) about to found D) of those founded
14. Quid est somnus, gelidae nisi mortis imago! A) whether B) in addition to C) just as D) if not
15. Eadem sors mihi semper erit? A) Will I always have the same fate? B) Is my fate always certain? C) Will each person have a fate like mine? D) Was this indeed always my fate?
16. *Vae misero mihi, sane excrucior!* What interjection could replace the Latin word *Vae* and preserve the meaning of the sentence? A) *Heus* B) *Eheu* C) *Euge* D) *Ecce*
17. Multi cives pompam per vias sequi volebant. A) to follow B) to have been followed C) having been followed D) is followed
18. "Haud mea sponte," inquit heroes, "hanc terram teque relinquo." A) Not lately B) Not willingly C) Not forced D) Not forgetful
19. What figure of speech is seen in this line from Ennius? *Spernitur orator bonus, horridus miles amator.*
A) anaphora B) litotes C) polysyndeton D) chiasmus
20. The English words refulgent, incandescent, resplendent, and scintillating all derive from Latin verbs with what basic meaning? A) surprise B) anger C) shine D) increase
21. What Roman emperor eventually converted to Christianity after he said he had seen a *chi* and *rho* symbolizing the Greek word ΧΡΙΣΤΟΣ (CHRISTOS)? A) Nero B) Vespasian C) Marcus Aurelius D) Constantine
22. How many elisions are in this dactylic hexameter line of Propertius?
mi neque amare aliam neque ab hac desistere fas est A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4
23. *Aeneadae in ferrum pro libertate ruabant.* Who is fighting for freedom in these lines?
A) Aeneas' ancestors B) Aeneas himself C) Aeneas' followers D) Aeneas' opponents
24. What couple exemplified humility when, in their meager home with limited resources, they hosted two poor travelers who turned out to be the gods Jupiter and Mercury in disguise?
A) Ceyx and Alcyone B) Echo and Narcissus C) Baucis and Philemon D) Pyramus and Thisbe
25. Upon what does Missouri's motto "*Salus populi suprema lex esto*" place primary importance?
A) the growth of its population B) judicial power C) government infrastructure D) the well-being of its citizens
26. What satirist wrote over 1,500 short, witty epigrams during the reigns of Titus, Domitian, and Trajan? A) Martial B) Catullus C) Ovid D) Horace

21.



27. Odysseus and Diomedes stole the *Palladium* from Troy, thus allowing Troy to fall. What was the *Palladium*?
A) the Trojan horse B) Priam's crown C) a statue of Athena D) Hector's armor
28. What is your *magistra* expecting you to do if she says to you, "*grex proximus tibi iungendus est*"? A) answer the next question in your group B) be the scribe for your group C) ask the nearest group for help D) join the nearest group
29. In Catullus' *Carmen* 46, he writes, "*linquantur Phrygiū, Catulle, campī / Nīcaeaēque ager ūber aestuōsae.*" In what part of the Mediterranean world were Phrygia and the Bithynian fields of Nicaea? A) Asia B) Africa C) Graecia D) Gallia
30. What place, considered by Greeks to be the center of the world, is associated with an *omphalos* stone, the death of Python, the oracle Pythia, and was a center of worship for Apollo? A) Delphi B) Cumae C) Dodona D) Thebes

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

DĒSCRĪPTIŌ PENSILVANIAE ANNŌ 1729

One model for how to live life

Prōvidus in mōrem formīcae alimenta repōnit
rūsticus hībernī frīgoris usque memor,
aestīvō reputāns quodcumque labōre lucratur;
quae mox īnsequitur, longa vorābit hiems.
Strāmine tēcta replet Cereālībus horrea dōnīs
impiger, et cūrat condere quicquid habet;
dēspicit exoticāsque dapēs vestēsque superbās,
contentus modicīs vīvere pāce suīs.
Ēsuriēns dulcēs epulās dēprōmit inēmptās,
et propriō vestis vellere texta placet.
Parva humilisque domus, lātōs quae prōspicit agrōs,
parta vel ēmpta, sibī sufficit atque suīs.
ūtilis est illī, sī nōn opulenta supellex;
rēs sapiēns omnēs ūtilitāte probat.

- 1 **Prōvidus** = Wise; **in morem formīcae** = in the manner of
2 **usque** = continuously | an ant
3 **quodcumque...lucratur** = whatever he gains
4
5 **Strāmine** = with straw; **horrea** = granaries
6 **impiger** = diligent; **condere** = to store
7 **dapēs** = feasts
8
9 **Ēsuriēns** = Hungry; **epulās** = food; **dēprōmit** = he brings
10 **vellere** = fleece | out
11
12 **parta** = acquired
13 **supellex** = furniture
14 **probat** = approves of

Thomas Makin's *Encōmium Pennsylvaniae*, lines 255-268

31. According to lines 1-2, what does the Pennsylvanian *rūsticus* do? A) stores away food carefully
B) eats a lot of food C) feeds animals plentifully D) burns a harvested field
32. What leads him to do this (lines 1-2)? A) He is moving to a new farm. B) The cold winter lies ahead.
C) He has caught a chill. D) The ants have destroyed his food.
33. In line 4, *longa vorābit hiems* is an example of what figure of speech? A) pleonasm B) synchysis C) oxymoron
D) personification
34. The metonymy *Cereālībus...dōnīs* in line 5 refers to _____. A) farming equipment B) dining utensils
C) foreign spices D) harvested food
35. What is the scansion of the first four feet of line 5? A) DDSS B) DDDD C) DSDS D) SDDD
36. Based on the meaning of lines 7-8, what does the English derivative modicum from *modicīs* (line 8) mean?
A) an abundance B) a small amount C) far too little D) nothing
37. What do lines 9-10 reveal about the farmer? A) He is greedy. B) He is self-sufficient. C) He is generous.
D) He is angry.
38. According to line 11, upon what does the home look? A) wide fields B) a great river C) a distant city
D) other small homes
39. In line 12, what does *suīs* describe? A) his food B) his clothing C) his family D) his fields
40. According to the final couplet and the poem as a whole, we learn that the farmer values everything for its _____.
A) beauty B) tradition C) age D) practicality