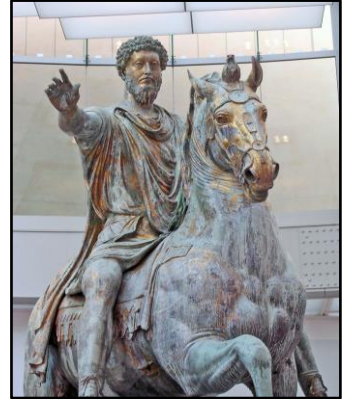


1. Sunt vōbīs trēs canēs. A) You have three dogs. B) You want three dogs. C) We have three dogs. D) We need three dogs.
2. Tē nōn decet frātrem pulsāre! A) You are not ashamed B) It is not right for you C) It is not possible for you D) You are not required
3. Ascanius per silvās currēbat quasi cervus esset. A) although B) because C) as if D) whenever
4. Dīdō, ut scīs, fēmina potentissima fuit. A) as you know B) so that you know C) when you may know D) to know
5. Turnus timet ut Lāvīnia sē amet. A) that Lavinia will love him B) that Lavinia does not love him C) that Lavinia had never loved him D) that Lavinia loves him
6. Equum in urbem moveāmus! A) We are moving the horse into the city! B) We will move the horse into the city! C) We moved the horse into the city! D) Let's move the horse into the city!
7. Magnus numerus lapidum iam cecidit. A) stones B) of stones C) for stones D) to stones
8. Psychē lūcernam ad marītum aspiciendum accendit. A) looking at her husband B) having looked at her husband C) to look at her husband D) by looking at her husband
9. Dīdō Aenēan rogāvit cūr discēderet. A) he had to leave B) he will leave C) he had left D) he was leaving
10. Galliā victā, Caesar Rōmam redīre cōstituit. A) With Gaul as the victor B) With Gaul having been conquered C) With Gaul about to be conquered D) While conquering Gaul
11. Sī amīcī tuī dīvitissimī fiant, ad tē pecūniam mittant. A) If your friends had become very rich B) If your friends became very rich C) If your friends should become very rich D) If your friends were very rich
12. Dormiendum est mihi. A) I must sleep. B) I am about to sleep. C) I am asleep. D) I have been asleep.
13. Rogāvī quōmodo tot equī ab imperātōre captī essent. A) were being captured B) have been captured C) are captured D) had been captured
14. Tuum marītum, Andromachē, numquam iterum amplectēris. A) you had embraced B) you were embracing C) you did embrace D) you will embrace
15. Nympha sentiēbat sē mūtārī in flūmen. A) is being changed B) was being changed C) had been changed D) will be changed
16. Minerva est multō maior sapientiā aliīs deābus. A) Minerva has far too much wisdom for the other goddesses. B) In respect to many other goddesses, the great Minerva is wise. C) Minerva is much greater in wisdom than the other goddesses. D) Minerva is much greater than other wise goddesses.
17. Postrīdiē Ovidius Rōmā proficiscētur. A) to Rome B) in Rome C) Rome D) from Rome
18. Sciō amīcītiā nostram semper fore sincēram. A) was B) became C) will be D) had become
19. Anna ad sorōrem lacrimantem cucurrit. A) crying B) having cried C) by crying D) about to cry
20. The patron who sponsored a number of the poets of the Augustan Age was A) Agrippa B) Marcellus C) Maecenas D) Scipio
21. What would show your excitement as you announce to your friends that your favorite band is coming to town? A) *mīrābile dictū* B) *quam trīstis* C) *status quō* D) *mē paenitet*
22. Which of the following best summarizes the common usage of the Latin phrase *rēs ipsa loquitur*? A) Think before you act. B) It's obvious. C) Nobody knows. D) Things can only get better.
23. What emperor, a lover of all things Greek, brought the beard back into fashion and established the northern boundary of the Roman Empire in Britain? A) Hadrian B) Titus C) Claudius D) Augustus
24. Name the mountain on which Apollo's oracle at Delphi is located. A) Vesuvius B) Aetna C) Olympus D) Parnassus

25. Scan the first four feet of this line of dactylic hexameter: *ēventum pugnae cupiat, manifestus ipsī.*  
 A) SDSS B) SSDD C) SDSD D) SSDD
26. Which of the following pairs is most commonly associated with satire? A) Vergil and Lucretius  
 B) Catullus and Ovid C) Horace and Juvenal D) Plautus and Terence
27. Who is the author of *Meditations*, a treatise on Stoic philosophy, and is depicted here? A) Julius Caesar B) Cicero C) Augustus D) Marcus Aurelius
28. What Latin word is the root of the English words consumption, presume, and résumé? A) *sum* B) *summus* C) *surgō* D) *sūmō*
29. What Greek warrior sulked in his tent for days after Agamemnon took his slave girl? A) Patroclus B) Achilles C) Odysseus D) Diomedes
30. Who was turned into a laurel tree as she ran to escape from Apollo?  
 A) Echo B) Daphne C) Atalanta D) Psyche

27.



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

**ARIADNE'S LAMENT**

*Ariadne reacts after Theseus has abandoned her.*

Sed quid ego ignārīs nēquīquam conquerar aurīs,  
exsternāta malō, quae nullīs sēnsibus auctae  
 nec missās audire queunt nec reddere vōcēs?  
 Ille autem prope iam mediīs versātur in undīs,  
 nec quisquam appāret vacuā mortālis in algā.  
 Sīc nimis īnsultāns extrēmō tempore saeva  
 fors etiam nostrīs invidit questibus aurēs.  
 Iuppiter omnipotēns, utinam nē tempore p̄rīmō  
Gnōsia Cecropiae tetigissent lītora puppēs,  
indomitō nec dīra ferēns stīpendia taurō  
 perfidus in Crētam religāssset nāvita fūnem,  
 nec malus hic cēlāns dulcī crūdēlia formā  
 cōnsilia in nostrīs requiesset sēdibus hospēs.

- 1 **quid** = why; **conquerar** = should I complain  
 2 **exsternāta** = having been terrified; **malō** = by evil  
 3 **queunt** = are able  
 4  
 5 **algā** = seaweed  
 6  
 7 **nostrīs...questibus** = for my complaints; **invidit** = has been unwilling to allow  
 8  
 9 **Gnōsia** = Cretan; **Cecropiae** = of Athens  
 10 **indomitō** = uncontrollable; **stīpendia** = tributes  
 11 **nāvita** = *nauta*; **fūnem** = rope  
 12 **cēlāns** = hiding  
 13

Catullus 64.164-176

31. In line 2, *exsternāta* modifies to A) *ego* (line 1) B) *aurīs* (line 1) C) *malō* (line 2) D) *sēnsibus* (line 2)
32. The best translation of *auctae* in line 2 is A) enriching B) about to enrich C) having been enriched D) being enriched
33. In lines 2-3 (*quae...vōcēs*), Ariadne laments that the breezes cannot A) return Theseus to her B) communicate with her C) love her D) take her home
34. In lines 4-5 (*Ille...algā*), the reader can infer that A) someone is tangled in the seaweed on the waves B) Theseus has left and Ariadne is alone on the shore C) Ariadne throws herself into the waves D) some sea-tossed sailor arrives on the shore
35. Lines 6-7 (*Sīc...aurēs*) contain an example of A) oxymoron B) anaphora C) personification D) litotes
36. In lines 8-9 (*Iuppiter...puppēs*), Ariadne wishes that A) she could follow Theseus B) her father would kill Theseus C) Theseus would be shipwrecked D) Theseus had never come to Crete
37. In line 10, for whom were the *dīra stīpendia* brought? A) the bull B) Ariadne C) her father D) the people of Crete
38. In line 11, *perfidus* refers to A) the bull B) Jupiter C) Theseus D) Minos
39. In line 11, *religāssset* is the syncopated form of A) *religāre* B) *religāris* C) *religātum esset* D) *religāvisset*
40. Based on Ariadne's cry in lines 12-13, how might the reader describe Theseus? A) devious B) foolish C) angry D) ignorant