

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

1. "Gaudeāmus," clāmāvērunt Teucrī, "quod Graecī discessērunt!" A) We will rejoice B) Let us rejoice
C) We are rejoicing D) We have rejoiced
2. Poētae Brundisiō nāvibus saepe profectī sunt. A) from Brundisium B) in Brundisium C) outside of Brundisium
D) near Brundisium
3. Nīl interest utrum ad mē epistolam mittās an ad tē mittam. A) both...and B) neither...nor C) if...if not
D) whether...or
4. Semper meminerō meae patriae populīque. A) I will remember B) I had remembered C) by remembering
D) I have been remembered
5. Eidem librī ā discipulīs multōs annōs lēctī sunt. A) Certain books B) The books themselves C) The same books
D) Any books
6. Sīsypus putāvit sē Mortem callidius fefellisse. A) is cheating B) was cheating C) will cheat D) had cheated
7. Dīdō ad litora adloquendī Aenēan causā festīnāvit. A) having addressed Aeneas B) to address Aeneas
C) because she had addressed Aeneas D) while addressing Aeneas
8. Catullus, Lesbiā āmissā, factus est miserrimus poētārum. A) rather miserable B) too miserable
C) as miserable as possible D) the most miserable
9. Numquam tē iterum vīsūra sum. A) May I never be seen by you again. B) You will never see me again.
C) I am never going to see you again. D) You must never see me again.
10. Sulpicia amāsse amīcōs suōs dīcitur. A) to love B) to be loved C) to have loved D) to be about to love
11. *Nūntius missus est quī rēgīnam monēret*. In the subordinate clause, *quī* has the same meaning as _____.
A) *tam* B) *aliquis* C) *ut* D) *quasi*
12. Iāsōn, unguentō ā Mēdēā datō prōtēctus, dracōnem oppugnāvit. A) about to give to Medea
B) given by Medea C) by giving it to Medea D) to be given from Medea
13. Grātissimum est mihi aestāte rūrī manēre. A) I would like to stay in the countryside next summer.
B) The countryside pleases me more during the summer. C) Staying in the countryside in the summer is very
pleasing to me. D) In the summer, I would rather stay in the countryside.
14. Psūchē mirābātur quārē labōrēs perficere dēbēret. A) who could perform the labors B) why she ought to perform
the labors C) what labors she will be able to perform D) when the labors should be performed
15. Medicus vulnerātīs auxiliō advēnit. A) as an aid to the wounded B) with the aid of those wounded
C) by helping those wounded D) after the wounded were helped
16. Augustus imperāvit Ovidiō ut poenam daret. A) for the punishment to be increased B) to think of a punishment
C) for the punishment to be forgiven D) to suffer the punishment
17. Minerva patre suō sapientior esse crēdēbātur. A) without her father B) of her father C) for her father
D) than her father
18. Sī ningat, liberī laetī sint. A) it was snowing B) it should snow C) it has snowed D) it had snowed
19. What is the primary importance placed on in the legal Latin phrase *nōn in legendō sed in intellegendō lēgēs
cōnsistunt*? A) understanding the law B) writing the law C) reading the law D) changing the law
20. What is the metrical pattern of the first four feet of this line of dactylic hexameter from Catullus?
Lesbia mī praesente virō mala plūrima dīcit. A) DSSD B) DSDD C) DDS D) DDDS
21. Which derivative referencing a mythological term means "intricate, complicated, or confusing"? A) herculean
B) tantalizing C) labyrinthine D) jovial
22. What poetic device does Vergil use in the verses *Pyrrhus exultat...quālis ubi in lūcem coluber mala grāmīna pāstus*?
A) litotes B) anaphora C) alliteration D) simile
23. What poet, a favorite of Augustus, wrote *Ōdēs*, *Epōdēs*, and *Carmen Saeculāre*, which celebrated the beginning of a
new age of prosperity? A) Ovid B) Martial C) Catullus D) Horace
24. What scholarly Julio-Claudian emperor was allegedly fed poisoned mushrooms by his fourth wife, Agrippina, to make
way for the succession of her son Nero? A) Marcus Aurelius B) Vespasian C) Claudius D) Tiberius
25. What mythological lovers were turned into intertwining trees after they unknowingly showed kindness to strangers,
who were Mercury and Jupiter in disguise? A) Orpheus and Eurydice B) Odysseus and Circe
C) Baucis and Philemon D) Pyramus and Thisbe

26. Where might you see the Latin abbreviations *b.i.d.* (*bis in diē*) and *p.o.* (*per ōs*)? A) on a tombstone B) on a medical prescription C) on a coin D) on a business contract
27. What vengeful goddess set the Trojan War in motion by throwing an apple marked "For the Fairest" into a banquet of the gods? A) Styx B) Eris C) Hestia D) Nike
28. To which people do the following groups refer: Argives, Danaans, Arcadians, Dorians? A) Greeks B) Phoenicians C) Trojans D) Etruscans
29. Who in ancient Rome was the chief of the Roman state religion, whose title may imply he was the "bridge" between gods and men? A) augur B) haruspex C) Flamen Dialis D) Pontifex Maximus
30. In what region of the Roman world were Numidia and Mauretania as well as the cities of Alexandria and Carthage? A) northern Africa B) the Iberian Peninsula C) central Gaul D) the Adriatic coast

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

THE MANY ROLES OF VENUS

Ovid describes Venus and spring.

Prō Troiā, Rōmāne, tua Venus arma ferēbat,	1
cum gemuit <u>teneram</u> cuspide <u>laesā</u> manum;	2 teneram = tender; laesā = wounded
<u>caelestēs</u> que duās Troiānō iūdice vīcit	3 caelestēs = goddesses
(āh, nōlim victās hoc meminisse deās!)	4
<u>Assaracī</u> que <u>nurus</u> dicta est, ut scīlicet ōlim	5 Assaracī...nurus = wife of the grandson of Assaracus
magnus <u>Iūlēōs</u> Caesar habēret avōs.	6 Iūlēōs = Julian
Nec Venerī tempus, quam <u>vēr</u> , erat aptius ūllum	7 vēr = spring
(<u>vērē nitent</u> terrae, <u>vērē remissus</u> ager)....	8 nitent = shine
Et fōrmōsa Venus fōrmōsō tempore digna est,	9
utque solet, Mārtī <u>continuāta</u> suō est.	10 continuāta = united
Vērē monet curvās māterna per aequora puppēs	11
ire nec hibernās iam timuisse <u>minās</u> .	12 minās = threats

Ovid, *Fāstī* IV.119-126, 129-132

31. What does Ovid emphasize about Venus in lines 1-2? A) her role as a warrior B) her unsurpassed beauty C) her anger towards the Roman people D) her soothing nature
32. According to line 2, why did Venus cry out? A) She surrendered her spear to the enemy. B) She was wounded by a spear. C) She was taken prisoner at spearpoint. D) She wounded her adversary with a spear.
33. Based on your comprehension of line 3 and knowledge of Greek mythology, to whom does *Troiānō iūdice* refer? A) Aeneas B) Priam C) Paris D) Hector
34. In lines 5-6, what does Ovid wish to reveal about Caesar? A) his literary accomplishments B) his military success C) his personal enemies D) his ancestral line
35. What figure of speech is seen in line 6? A) simile B) synchysis C) oxymoron D) asyndeton
36. What does Ovid say about spring in line 7? A) Venus was born in springtime. B) The rain in spring is bothersome to Venus. C) Spring is the most suitable season for Venus. D) Venus wishes spring were year-round.
37. What idea is expressed by the phrase *fōrmōsa...est* in line 9? A) Venus makes the season beautiful. B) Venus rules over the changing seasons. C) The spring is more beautiful than Venus. D) Venus deserves a season as lovely as herself.
38. According to *utque solet* (line 10), how often is Venus united with Mars? A) usually B) infrequently C) once D) never
39. In lines 11-12, what does Venus advise in spring? A) ships should stay anchored B) be wary of pirates at sea C) travel by sea should resume D) find a new sea route for trade
40. What feeling is conveyed by the last couplet? A) fear about the stormy sea B) excitement for upcoming summer C) anger towards sailors who hesitate D) reassurance of safety for sailors