

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

PĀVŌ ET DEA  
*The gifts of birds*

PĀVŌ = The Peacock



Pāvō, ferēns sē irātē, vēnit ad Iūnōnem quod dea eī vōcem luscinae nōn dōnāverat. Pāvō querēbātur lusciniā omnibus auribus placēre, sed sē canentem rīdērī. Tunc dea dīxit cōsōlandī grātiā: "Sed tū vincis fōrmā et magnitūdine, tuum collum simile smaragdō fulget, et quoque caudam plūmīs pictis explicās."

"Quōmodo," pāvō inquit, "mea fōrma tacita mihi auxiliō est, sī vōce meā vincor?"

"Partēs datae sunt vobīs arbitriō fātōrum," respondit dea. "Fōrma data est tibi, carmina luscinae, vīrēs aquilae, augurium corvō, mala omina cornīcī. Omnēs contentae sunt suīs dōnīs. Nōlī exspectāre quod nōn datum est tibi, nē invidia fiat miseria."

Adapted from Phaedrus III.18

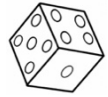
- 1 **luscinae** = of the nightingale
- 2 **querēbātur** = was complaining
- 3
- 4 **smaragdō** = an emerald; **fulget** = gleams
- 5 **caudam** = tail; **pictis** = painted;
- 6 | **explicās** = you unfold
- 7
- 8 **arbitriō** = by the decision
- 9 **corvō** = to the raven
- 10 **cornīcī** = to the crow
- 11 **invidia** = jealousy

1. At the beginning of the passage, how does the peacock feel as he approaches the goddess? A) fearful B) resentful C) humble D) grateful
2. According to the peacock, what special quality does the nightingale have (lines 1-3)? A) fast flying B) beautiful appearance C) pleasing song D) great strength
3. In both lines 1 and 3, to whom or what does *sē* refer? A) the peacock B) a voice C) a goddess D) the son
4. According to lines 2-3 (*Pāvō...rīdērī*), what is the peacock's complaint? A) Everyone ignores him. B) Other animals are jealous of his beauty. C) The nightingale is more colorful than he is. D) Others make fun of him.
5. In lines 2-3, why is the peacock upset? A) He cannot fly very far. B) He has lost his voice. C) He does not sing like the nightingale. D) No one listens to him.
6. How does the goddess Juno react to the peacock's complaint (lines 3-5)? A) She scolds him harshly. B) She tries to comfort him. C) She ignores him completely. D) She agrees to grant his wish.
7. Which is NOT a quality of the peacock that Juno praises (lines 4-5)? A) the crown of plumage on his head B) his gleaming neck C) his painted tail feathers D) his beauty and size
8. Which of the following English words shares a common root word with *explicās* (line 4)? A) inflict B) police C) lacerate D) complicate
9. How does the peacock respond to Juno's words (lines 6-7)? A) He suggests beauty is useless without a beautiful voice. B) He asks for three more gifts. C) He thanks her for the gift. D) He is overjoyed and begins to sing.
10. In the context of the passage, what does *fōrma tacita* (line 6) mean? A) jealous character B) silent beauty C) marvelous shape D) changed sound
11. In line 8, who or what does Juno say decides an individual's qualities? A) birth order B) one's parents C) the fates D) one's actions
12. Based on your knowledge of mythology, what god of prophecy is associated with the *augurium* and *mala omina* of some of the birds in lines 8-10? A) Bacchus B) Mars C) Neptune D) Apollo
13. According to lines 8-10, which bird received the gift of strength? A) the eagle B) the nightingale C) the raven D) the crow
14. In Juno's opinion, how do the other birds feel about their own situations? A) They envy the peacock. B) They are happy with what they have. C) They have also complained to Juno. D) They give thanks to the gods daily.
15. In lines 10-11 (*Nōlī...miseria*), what advice is given to the peacock? A) Be wary of angering jealous gods. B) Don't make the other birds jealous. C) Avoid making others miserable. D) Don't let envy make you miserable.
16. According to the passage, which statement best summarizes Juno's explanation of fairness in the world? A) All creatures should receive the same gifts. B) Gifts are earned from one's actions. C) Each creature receives its own unique gifts. D) The gods give gifts to those who ask.

ĀLEA IACTA EST

Caesar makes a momentous decision.

ĀLEA = The Die



Caesar, Galliā victā, cum militibus ante rīvum Rubicōnem stābat. Prīmā lūce Caesar patriam suam trāns rīvum spectābat et dē bellō futūrō cōgitābat. Militēs eius, rīvum trānsire parantēs, iuvenem fortem, quī sonōs dulcēs tibiā magnā arte faciēbat, vīdērunt. Omnēs cum gaudiō oculōs ad iuvenem vertērunt quō sonōs dulcēs melius audīrent.

Mox militēs Caesaris atque multī agricolae, quī in propinquīs agrīs labōrābant, ad iuvenem celeriter currēbant. Multī putābant iuvenem nōn esse mortālem, sed umbram. Multī igitur clāmābant, "Deī umbram ad Caesarem mīsērunt."

Caesar, iuvenī appropinquāns, "Ō iuvenis," inquit, "cūr tālēs sonōs dulcēs facis? Nōne militēs meōs vidēs? Nōne dē bellō futūrō scīs? Nunc nōn est tempus sonōrum dulcium. Hī sonī nōbīs nōn placent!" Iuvenis nihil respondit. Eō ipsō tempore, ūnum ex militibus Caesaris tubam tenentem cōspexit. Subitō iuvenis tubam ā milite cēpit et trāns rīvum celeriter īvit. Magnum sonum, signum bellī, tubā fēcit.

Caesar, hōc signō audītō, "Necesse est quoque nōbīs" inquit, "trānsire rīvum. Hostēs nostrī vincentur! Sonus tubae est signum victōriae. Signum sit vērum! Rōma erit mea! Ālea iacta est."

Based on Suetonius' *Dē Vitā Caesarum, Divī Iūli, 32-33*

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**tibiā** = with a flute

**quō** = ut

**propinquīs** = nearby

**umbram** = ghost

**tālēs** = such

17. In lines 1-2, what time of day was it? A) dawn B) midday C) late afternoon D) midnight
18. Based on your knowledge of Roman geography and history, what region was Caesar looking at (lines 1-2)?  
A) *Germānia* B) *Britannia* C) *Graecia* D) *Italia*
19. What was Caesar thinking about (lines 1-2)? A) how to get his soldiers across the river  
B) what office he should hold next C) a war about to happen D) the triumvirate he had formed
20. What were the soldiers doing when the young man played his flute (lines 2-4)? A) fishing in the river  
B) swimming in the river C) preparing to cross the river D) setting up camp near the river
21. How is the young man described in lines 2-3 (*Militēs...vīdērunt*)? A) tall and dangerous B) strong and skilled  
C) small and afraid D) sweet and friendly
22. What word could replace *cum gaudiō* (line 3) and preserve its meaning? A) *breviter* B) *fortiter* C) *laetē* D) *miserē*
23. Why did the soldiers turn to the boy (line 4)? A) to figure out who he was B) to better hear his music  
C) to aim their spears at him D) because each one heard his own name
24. Who else was aware of the young man in lines 5-6? A) foreign sailors B) youths from the town C) traveling merchants  
D) local farmers
25. Besides the soldiers, where had the other people been working (line 5)? A) along the road B) in the fields  
C) in the river D) on a bridge
26. What did all the people soon begin to do (lines 5-6)? A) ask the young man to help them with their work  
B) perform alongside the young man C) hurry to the young man D) scurry around in confusion
27. What were many people thinking (lines 6-7)? A) The young man was a ghost. B) The gods were cursing Caesar's army.  
C) The soldiers were deserting Caesar. D) The young man was an old man in disguise.
28. What were many people saying (line 7)? A) The gods were making Caesar sad. B) Caesar would become a god upon  
his death. C) Caesar has received a message from the gods. D) Caesar has angered the gods.
29. What do Caesar's words in lines 8-10 suggest? A) The young man's music does not fit the occasion. B) The young man  
should join his army. C) Caesar would like the young man to continue performing. D) The young man is not a talented  
musician.
30. What does the young man do upon hearing Caesar's words (line 11)? A) He kidnaps one of Caesar's soldiers.  
B) He shouts at Caesar. C) He snatches a soldier's trumpet. D) He demands that Caesar release him.
31. According to line 11 (*Subitō...īvit*), where did the young man go? A) He went under a bridge. B) He fled to a forest.  
C) He hid among Caesar's soldiers. D) He hurried across the river.
32. What did the young man do next (lines 11-12, *Magnum...fēcit*)? A) He rushed into the fields.  
B) He vanished into thin air. C) He returned to his tent. D) He played the trumpet.
33. To whom or what does the *signō* refer, line 13? A) the trumpet sound B) the young man C) the soldiers D) the gods
34. What action does Caesar say must happen (line 13)? A) His men should cross the river with him. B) He should give his  
men more provisions. C) He should praise the young man. D) He should demand that the enemy surrender.
35. What does Caesar believe this sign indicates (lines 13-14)? A) the enemy's deception B) his future victory  
C) the strength of Rome D) the loyalty of his men
36. At the end of this passage, Caesar declares, "*Ālea iacta est.*" Based on your knowledge of Roman history, who will oppose  
Caesar in this coming war? A) Cleopatra B) Pompey C) Vercingetorix D) Hannibal