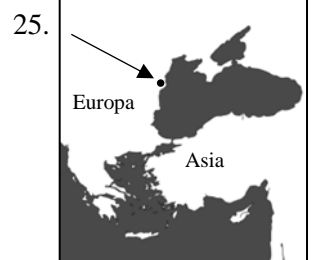


1. Aenēās Turnum humī iacentem dēspexit. A) of the ground B) for the ground C) from the ground D) on the ground
2. Scīmus omnēs _____ amāvissē Iāsonem. A) Mēdēā B) Mēdēae C) Mēdēam D) Mēdēā
3. Epistulae tuae mihi cārae sunt! A) my dear B) dear me C) dear to me D) dear because of me
4. Sī quis plūra dē Hectore discere vult, dē bellō Troiānō legat. A) each one B) anyone C) one at a time D) no one
5. Danaī ad moenia ob Neptūnī iram dēlāpsa accessērunt. A) must fall B) fell C) having fallen D) about to fall
6. Meminērunt omnia amantēs. A) remember B) should remember C) will remember D) had remembered
7. Tot avēs in caelō erant ut sōlem _____. A) obscurāvērunt B) obscurārent C) obscūrent D) obscurāverant
8. Orpheus amōris grātiā in īnferōs dēscenderat. A) in the presence of love B) by means of love C) for the sake of love D) under the influence of love
9. Iuppiter Aenēān Carthagini morantem vīdit. A) of Aeneas B) to Aeneas C) Aeneas D) by Aeneas
10. Estō lūmen errantibus in tenebrīs! A) Be a light B) There is a light C) I will be a light D) You could be a light
11. Classe novā Aenēae Troiānisque opus est. A) It is allowed B) There exists C) It remains D) There is need
12. Nāvēs nōbīs statim arandae sunt! A) near us B) by us C) of us D) from us
13. Cynthia celeriter currendō cervōs cēpit. A) of running B) for running C) running D) by running
14. Ego ocellōs gaudiō lātōs īnspexi. A) many eyes B) own eyes C) some eyes D) little eyes
15. Acestēs Troiānīs exclāmāvit, "Fruiminī nunc hōc vīnō cibōque!" A) To enjoy B) Enjoy C) Having enjoyed D) You have enjoyed
16. Spērāmus meliōra; resurget cineribus! A) bigger things B) several things C) happier things D) better things
17. Perīcula saepe difficilia vīsū sunt. A) to see B) seeing C) about to see D) having been seen
18. Vivāmus quasi numquam moritūrī sīmus! A) We have lived B) We will live C) Let us live D) We live
19. Verba Lesbiae Catullum cūrā haud liberābant. A) care B) than care C) for care D) from care
20. Tē magis magisque per diēs dēsīderāmus! A) more and more B) again and again C) above and beyond D) far and wide
21. What Trojan prince claimed Helen as his bride, ultimately causing the Trojan War and the destruction of Troy? A) Priam B) Hector C) Sarpedon D) Paris
22. What event in AD 64 allowed Nero to build his *Domus Aurea* and develop other parts of the city Rome? A) an invasion of barbarians B) a devastating earthquake C) a volcanic eruption D) a great fire
23. "*Ēheu, magister! Librum meum amīsī!*" In this sentence, *Ēheu* expresses A) joy B) surprise C) praise D) sorrow
24. The English words egregious, gregarious, and congregate derive from the Latin word meaning A) flock B) choice C) treasure D) building
25. The poet Ovid was banished to Tomis on the shores of what sea pictured here? A) Adriatic B) Black C) Aegean D) Tyrrhenian
26. What Roman epic poet took inspiration for content and style from Homer's *Iliad* and *Odyssey* and Apollonius' *Argonautica*? A) Horace B) Juvenal C) Vergil D) Martial



27. What Latin abbreviation is used to refer to common business practices or a criminal's typical procedure?
 A) pro tem. (*pro tempore*) B) c.v. (*curriculum vitae*) C) i.a. (*inter alia*) D) m.o. (*modus operandi*)
28. *Epidaurus, Dodona, Delphi, and Cumae* are sites of famous A) battles B) gladiatorial schools C) oracles D) baths

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

MY FOOLISHNESS

The poet Ovid characterizes the cause of his banishment and pleads for leniency.

... Nullum scelus est in pectore nostrō,	1
<u>prīncipium</u> que meī crīminis error habet.	2 prīncipium = origin
Nec breve nec tūtum, quō <u>sint</u> mea, dīcere, cāsū	3 sint is used with facta (line 4)
lūmina <u>fūnestī cōnscia facta</u> malī:	4 fūnestī = fatal; cōnscia = aware of
mēnsque <u>reformīdat</u> , velutī sua vulnera, tempus	5 reformīdat = shuns
illud, et admonitū fit novus ipse pudor:	6
sed quaecumque <u>adeō</u> possunt afferre pudōrem,	7 adeō = to such an extent
illa tegī caecā <u>condita</u> nocte decet.	8 condita = hidden
Nīl igitur referam nisi mē peccāsse, sed illō	9 nisi mē peccāsse = except that I have made a mistake
praemia <u>peccātō</u> nūlla petīta mihi,	10 peccātō = mistake
<u>stultitiam</u> que meum crīmen dēbēre vocārī,	11 stultitiam = foolishness
nōmina sī factō reddere vēra velīs.	12
Quae sī nōn ita sunt, <u>aliū</u> , quō longius absim,	13 aliū = aliū locum
quaere; <u>suburbāna</u> est hic mihi terra locus.	14 suburbāna = near the city

Ovid's *Tristia* III.6.25-38

29. According to lines 1-2, Ovid asserts that A) he is being blamed for someone else's actions
 B) he found wickedness in his heart C) he hates his new home D) he did not intend to commit a crime
30. According to line 3, what action is neither brief nor safe? A) speaking B) asking C) listening D) departing
31. What use of the subjunctive mood is found in lines 3-4? A) result clause B) indirect question C) purpose clause
 D) indirect command
32. In line 4, the word *lūmina* refers to A) stars B) eyes C) torches D) daylight
33. What figure of speech is introduced by *velutī* (line 5)? A) anaphora B) hyperbole C) asyndeton D) simile
34. According to line 6 (*admonitū...pudor*), what happens when he remembers his mistake? A) He becomes ashamed.
 B) He is moved to write more letters. C) He wanders out among the native population. D) He becomes angry at those around him.
35. What is the scansion of the first four feet of *sed quaecumque adeō possunt afferre pudōrem* (line 7)? A) SDSD B) SDSS
 C) SSSD D) SSDD
36. What is the best translation for *illa tegī* (line 8)? A) I am covering those things B) to have covered those things
 C) that those things are covered D) cover those things
37. The shortening of *peccāvīsse* to *peccāsse* (line 9) is called A) syncopation B) hiatus C) caesura D) elision
38. According to lines 9-10 (*illō...mihi*), Ovid indicates that A) he will wait patiently in exile for his rewards B) he expects to
 be recalled to Rome when the new emperor takes the throne C) he made a mistake but did not seek to benefit from what he witnessed D) he is making the most of his opportunities in exile to atone for his mistake
39. What is the best translation for the phrase *sī...velīs* (line 12)? A) if you have wanted B) if you were wanting
 C) if you should want D) if you had wanted
40. According to lines 13-14, what does Ovid say should happen if he is not telling the truth? A) The gods should strike him
 down. B) He should be exiled farther from Rome. C) The emperor should punish him in person. D) He should lose his ability to write.