

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

1. *Necesse est mihi trīgintā diēbus respōnsum tuum accipere!* A) for thirty days B) after thirty days C) of thirty days D) within thirty days
2. "*Mihi moenia Teucrī cōnstituent urbīque dabit Lāvīnia nōmen.*" *Sīc Aenēās.* After the quotation, to understand the idea of *Sīc Aenēās* the reader should supply the verb A) *amplexus est* B) *veritus est* C) *fātus est* D) *potītus est*
3. *Nōs per viam ad saltātōrēs videndōs cucurrimus.* A) it seemed to the dancers B) to see the dancers C) having seen the dancers D) after the dancers had been seen
4. *Mitte, mī Verāniole, ad mē multās epistulās!* A) dear Veranius B) irate Veranius C) aged Veranius D) noble Veranius
5. *In librō ipsō Antōnia omnēs versūs studiōsē lēgerat.* A) each B) the same C) another D) that very
6. *Phīneus, Harpūiīs adorientibus, cibum servāre semper cōnābātur.* A) about to attack the Harpies B) to be attacked by the Harpies C) as the Harpies were attacking D) having attacked the Harpies
7. *Venus māter cūram sub pectore premit.* What does Venus do? A) She expresses her anger. B) She beats her chest in mourning. C) She claps her hands in excitement. D) She conceals her true feelings.
8. *Sī domō discēdere possem, ad tē volārem!* A) I would fly B) I was flying C) I had flown D) I will have flown
9. *Viātōrēs, ad portum regressī, in nāvem cōnscendunt.* A) about to return B) to return C) having returned D) must return
10. *Aenēās sēnsit nāvēs perditās.* A) are destroying B) had been destroyed C) will be destroyed D) would destroy
11. *Biς poēta oculōs ad astra tollit atque clāmat.* A) Once B) Twice C) Three times D) Four times
12. *Rogāvī num piscēs in flūmine natantēs spectāssēs.* A) you watch B) you were watching C) you watched D) you had watched
13. *Silviānus, quasi ipsīs ā Furiīs petītus, effūgit.* What figure of speech can be found in this sentence? A) synchysis B) simile C) anaphora D) hendiadys
14. *Referte istōs canēs in vīllam!* A) these dogs B) each of those dogs C) those dogs of yours D) some dogs
15. *Cleopatra _____ Aegyptōrum facta est.* A) rēgīna B) rēgīnae C) rēgīnam D) rēgīnā
16. *Erant mātrī meae trēs sorōrēs.* A) My mother's three sisters were here. B) My three sisters are mothers. C) My three sisters have the same mother. D) My mother had three sisters.
17. *Equōs labōre fessōs redūximus.* A) weary from labor B) with weary labor C) work for the weary D) work, even though weary
18. *Ā convīviō nōn sine multō cachinnō discessī!* What figure of speech can be found in this sentence? A) metaphor B) personification C) asyndeton D) litotes
19. *Loquere, quaesō, lentius! Tōtam fābulam audīre cupiō!* A) Speak B) Planning to speak C) They spoke D) To speak
20. *Tullia plūs _____ poposcit.* A) aqua B) aquae C) aquam D) aquīs
21. What Roman emperor, the immediate successor of Trajan, incorporated architectural styles from his many travels in his villa, and built a defensive wall in Britain? A) Nero B) Tiberius C) Claudius D) Hadrian
22. What is the meaning of the Latin phrase *nil sub sole novum*? A) There is nothing new under the sun. B) No news is good news. C) We are never alone. D) Not for ourselves alone are we born.
23. Locate on the map the island of Cyprus, the birthplace of Venus. A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4
24. What was the site of the famous oracle of Apollo where the god had killed the giant serpent Python? A) Carthage B) Sparta C) Delphi D) Athens
25. What Trojan warrior bid farewell to his wife Andromache and baby son Astyanax as he left for his final battle? A) Hector B) Priam C) Paris D) Aeneas
26. What Latin phrase, expressed by Catullus in his poem to his dead brother, can be used to give a final farewell? A) *Festīnā lentē!* B) *Avē atque valē!* C) *Ō tempora, Ō mōrēs!* D) *Sī tū valēs, valeō!*



27. Into what was Narcissus changed after he died while staring constantly at his reflection in the water? A) a fish B) a flower C) a bird D) a tree
28. What is a meaning of the Latin preposition found as a prefix in the words succinct, suffer, subjugate, and suspension? A) in front of B) again C) on top of D) under

IT'S YOUR BIRTHDAY!

Cornutus is encouraged by his friends to make a wish.

Dīcāmus bona verba: venit Nātālis ad ārās.

Quisquis ades, linguā, vir mulierque, favē.

Ipsē suōs Genius adsit vīsūrus honōrēs,
cui decorent sanctās mollia serta comās.

Adnuat et, Cornūte, tibī, quodcumque rogābis.

Ēn age (quid cessās? adnuat ille) rogā!

Auguror, uxōris fidēs optābis amōrēs:

iam reor hoc ipsōs ēdidicisse deōs.

Vōta cadunt: utinam strepitantibus advolet ālīs

flāvaque cōniugiō vincula portet Amor,

vincula quae maneant semper dum tarda senectūs

indūcat rūgās īnficiatque comās.

Haec veniat, Nātālis, avis prōlemque ministret,

lūdat et ante tuōs turba novella pedēs.

Selected verses from Tibullus, *Elegiae* 2.2

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|--|----|--|
| | 1 | Nātālis is the birthday spirit |
| | 2 | |
| | 3 | Genius is the male protective spirit |
| | 4 | serta = garlands |
| | 5 | Adnuat = may he approve |
| | 6 | |
| | 7 | Auguror = I foretell |
| | 8 | reor = I think; ēdidicisse = have thoroughly learned |
| | 9 | cadunt = are happening; utinam...advolet = if only...would fly |
| | 10 | |
| | 11 | dum = until |
| | 12 | rūgās = wrinkles; īnficiat = colors |
| | 13 | prōlem = offspring |
| | 14 | |
29. What is the best translation of *Dīcāmus* (line 1)? A) We have spoken B) Let us speak C) We can speak D) We will speak
30. Where are the people gathering to welcome *Nātālis* (line 1)? A) at the altars B) at the hall of records C) at the palace D) at a banquet
31. According to lines 1-2, what is the speaker encouraging the people to do? A) dance around B) bring gifts C) surprise Cornutus D) be respectful
32. On what word does *suōs* (line 3) depend for its meaning? A) *Nātālis* (line 1) B) *Genius* (line 3) C) *serta* (line 4) D) *comās* (line 4)
33. In line 6, what do the words of the speaker imply? A) Cornutus is happy to be around his friends. B) Cornutus' friends are excited. C) Cornutus is hesitating to make a wish. D) Cornutus asks too much.
34. According to lines 7-8, what does the speaker predict about Cornutus' wish? A) His wife will not approve of it. B) He is destined for greater things. C) He will wish for a happy marriage. D) His wish is unrealistic.
35. What is the subject of *advolet* and *portet* in lines 9-10 (*utinam...Amor*)? A) good wishes B) hair C) ribbons D) Love
36. What do *flāva vincula* represent in line 10? A) the bonds of marriage B) the sacrificial altar C) Cupid's bow D) Cornutus' relationship with the gods
37. What is the scansion for the first four feet of line 11? A) DS DS B) DD DS C) DD SS D) DD SD
38. According to lines 9-12, what wish is made for Cornutus? A) that his love last for the rest of his life B) that he be willing to share his wealth C) that he not let his success make him arrogant D) that his old age not deny him the pleasures of life
39. In line 13, *avis* refers to what earlier noun? A) *vōta* (line 9) B) *vincula* (line 10) C) *Amor* (line 10) D) *senectūs* (line 11)
40. What scene has the poet Tibullus created for us in lines 13-14? A) Cornutus sitting in his garden surrounded by flowers and birds B) children playing at Cornutus' feet C) Cornutus lying on his deathbed surrounded by family and friends D) crowds of people greeting him walking down the street