

1. Anna sorōre pulchrior nōn erat. A) her sister B) from her sister C) than her sister D) to her sister
2. Sīrēnes Ulixēn virōsque suōs canendō superāre cōnātae sunt. A) of singing B) to be sung C) must be sung D) by singing
3. Sunt nōbīs duae filiae. A) We have two daughters. B) They were our two daughters. C) We wish we had two daughters. D) They have our two daughters.
4. Pater Aenēas Troiānīs mīlitibus magnā vōce haec clāmāvit. A) she B) these things C) her D) that thing
5. Dīdō timet nē Aenēas discēdat. A) that Aeneas left her B) that Aeneas is not leaving C) that Aeneas did not want to leave her D) that Aeneas may leave
6. Mercurius Aenēan admonitum ē caelō dēscendit. A) about to warn B) to warn C) by warning D) must be warned
7. Philosophus multōs annōs Athēnīs habitābat. A) by Athens B) to Athens C) in Athens D) from Athens
8. Nōs pecūniā sapienter ūtāmur. A) We are using our money wisely. B) We will use our money more wisely. C) Let us use the money wisely. D) The money was used wisely by us.
9. Sī consul vīveret, verba eius audīrētis. A) you would hear B) you had heard C) you hear D) you heard
10. Cūr Dīdōnem mentem mūtāvisse putās? A) changes B) changed C) must change D) will change
11. Thisbē territa leōnem ē silvā venientem vīdit. A) came B) coming C) having come D) about to come
12. Corripuēre sacram effigiem manibus cruentīs. A) To seize B) They seized C) They will seize D) While seizing
13. Quī vestrum histōriam Bellī Troiānī nesciunt? A) of you B) your C) you D) for you
14. Post decem annōs urbs Troia in ruīnās cāsūra erat. A) had fallen B) might fall C) did fall D) was about to fall
15. Mea māter semper clāmābat, “Tē studēre cotīdiē oportet!” A) It is tedious for you to study every day. B) You ought to study every day. C) You want to study every day. D) It is pleasing for you to study every day.
16. Magister omnēs librōs ā suīs discipulīs legī vult. A) to read B) to be read C) must be read D) will be read
17. “Troia nova nōbīs petenda est,” sociīs suīs exclāmāvit Aenēas. A) is sought B) has been sought C) must be sought D) will be sought
18. Prīmō rāmō āvulsō, nōn dēficit alter aureus. A) After the first branch has been plucked off B) Since I plucked off the first branch C) The first branch was about to be plucked off D) Plucked off from the first branch
19. Anna ducem quī ē lītore properāret esse causam dolōris crēdidit. A) in order to hurry away from the shore B) who had to hurry from the shore C) that he will hurry away from the shore D) who was hurrying from the shore
20. In the line of dactylic hexameter *terga datī, superant capite et cervīcibus altīs*, the scansion of the first four feet is A) DDDS B) DSDS C) DDS D) SDDD
21. Wishing to ransom the body of his son Hector, Priam went to the tent of A) Achilles B) Agamemnon C) Odysseus D) Pyrrhus
22. Delos, Lesbos, and Naxos are A) islands in the Aegean B) mountains in Greece C) lakes in Italy D) rivers in Gaul
23. With what genre of literature do we associate Catullus and Horace? A) epic poetry B) tragedy C) lyric poetry D) oratory
24. What is the meaning of the Latin verb at the root of *attainment*, *contingency*, and *contact*? A) cover B) be silent C) touch D) try
25. In the line, *manūs ac supplicēs vōcēs ad Tiberium tendēns*, the participle *tendēns* changes its meaning with each of its different objects; this is an example of A) transferred epithet B) synecdoche C) litotes D) zeugma

26. A narrative that begins at a crucial point in the action rather than at the beginning is described as A) *suum cuique* B) *status quo* C) *in mediās rēs* D) *nōn sequitur*
27. The year 2014 was the 2000th anniversary of the death of this leader who boasted that he transformed Rome from a city of brick to a city of marble. A) Julius Caesar B) Augustus C) Vespasian D) Constantine
28. The students celebrating their graduation exclaimed A) *Gaudeāmus!* B) *Iterum legāmus!* C) *Nōs paenitet!* D) *Nōbīs ignōscāmus!*

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

AN UNEXPECTED ENCOUNTER

The Trojan Euryalus, carrying a helmet that he has taken as loot, meets a band of Latin cavalymen under the command of Volcens.

Intereā praemissī <u>equitēs</u> ex urbe Latīnā,	1	equitēs = (Latin) cavalry
cētera dum legiō campīs īnstrūcta morātur,	2	
ībant et <u>Turnō</u> rēgī respōnsa ferēbant,	3	Turnus = the leader of the enemy forces
ter centum, scūtātī omnēs, Volcente magistrō.	4	
Iamque propinquābant castrīs mūrōsque subībant	5	
cum procul <u>hōs laevō</u> flectentēs <u>līmite</u> cernunt,	6	hōs = Euryalus and his friend Nisus; laevō...līmite =
et galea Euryalum <u>sublustrī</u> noctis in umbrā	7	sublustrī = gleaming faintly on the left path
<u>prōdidit</u> immemorem radiīsque adversa refulsit.	8	prōdidit = betrayed
<u>Haud temere est vīsum</u> . Conclāmat ab agmine Volcēns:	9	Haud temere est vīsum = It did not go unnoticed
'Stāte, virī. Quae causa viae? Quīve estis in armīs?	10	
Quōve tenētis iter?' Nihil illī tendere contrā,	11	
sed celerāre fugam in silvās et fīdere noctī.	12	

Vergil, *Aeneid* IX: 367-379

29. In lines 1- 2 (Intereā...morātur), we learn that the rest of the Latin legion A) has returned to the city B) was collecting supplies C) has been drawn up on the plain D) was searching for the cavalry
30. What is the scansion of the first four feet of line 2? A) DDS D B) DDSS C) DSSD D) DS D S
31. According to line 3, the cavalry was A) taking messages to Turnus B) preparing for battle C) leaving camp D) declaring Turnus their king
32. In line 4, ter centum, scūtātī omnēs describes A) Turnus B) the legion C) the cavalry D) the Trojans
33. What is the figure of speech in line 6? A) interlocked word order B) transferred epithet C) litotes D) metonymy
34. In lines 7-8, the poet A) describes the dangers of the rough terrain B) highlights Euryalus' devotion to duty C) indicates that the sun is rising D) contrasts the dark night with the bright reflection of the helmet
35. Why is Euryalus described as immemorem in line 8? A) he has lost his way on the path B) he is unaware that the sun is rising C) he is unmindful of the reflection of the helmet D) he is unmindful of his companion's fate
36. In line 8, adversa modifies A) līmite (line 6) B) galea (line 7) C) umbrā (line 7) D) agmine (line 9)
37. What does Volcens ask the Trojans in line 10 ("Stāte...viae")? A) Where are the enemy? B) Where are your weapons? C) Which is the right road? D) Why do you journey here?
38. In line 11 (Nihil illī tendere contrā), we learn that the Trojans A) rebuked Volcens B) turned their backs C) said nothing D) begged for mercy
39. The subject of the historical infinitives tendere (line 11), celerāre (line 12), and fīdere (line 12) is A) viae (line 10) B) causa (line 10) C) iter (line 11) D) illī (line 11)
40. It is clear from lines 11-12 (Nihil...noctī) that the Trojans are A) questioning their strength B) fleeing swiftly C) rejoicing in victory D) preparing to surrender