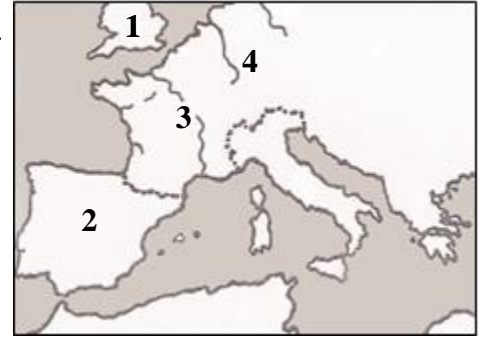


CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM A, B, C, OR D. MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

1. What Roman god of music was often seen with a lyre? A) Mars B) Mercury C) Apollo D) Vulcan
2. Ubi est Germānia in pictūrā? A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4
3. Quis est pater Minervae? A) Iuppiter B) Neptūnus C) Saturnus D) Plūtō
4. A proper Roman woman would often wear a _____ over her *stola*.
A) *tunica* B) *solea* C) *toga* D) *palla*
5. It's time for bed! In a *vīlla*, where would the father and mother sleep?
A) *in cubiculō* B) *in vestibulō* C) *in tablīnō* D) *in culīnā*
6. VII et II sunt _____. A) III B) V C) IX D) X
7. If you met Marcus and Aulus talking together in the Forum, how would you greet them? A) *Salvē!* B) *Valē!* C) *Salvēte!* D) *Valēte!*
8. The words were audible all over the building. Audible comes from the Latin verb meaning to A) see B) hear C) write D) read
9. If you wanted to scare a thief away from your home, which Latin phrase would you put on your door?
A) *Carpe diem!* B) *Ē plūribus ūnum!* C) *Cavē canem!* D) *Tempus fugit!*
10. The concert was magnificent. A) long B) great C) crowded D) boring
11. The eruption of what volcano buried the city of Pompeii? A) Etna B) Olympus C) Ida D) Vesuvius
12. In an announcement of a person's death, which phrase would you most likely see? A) *ab urbe conditā* B) *mare nostrum* C) *festīnā lentē* D) *in memoriam*



ITEMS 13-30 TELL A SHORT STORY.

CLAUDIA'S GOOD SONS

13. Gnaeus et Aulus sunt filiī Claudiae. A) near Claudia B) Claudia C) of Claudia D) with Claudia
14. Gnaeus et Aulus sunt virī bonī. A) to be B) are C) was D) is
15. Claudia prope Rōmam habitat. A) to live B) are living C) was living D) is living
16. Gnaeus in villā prope Rōmam habitat. A) from a farmhouse B) to a farmhouse C) near a farmhouse D) in a farmhouse
17. Aulus prope Alexandriam in Aegyptō habitat. A) near Alexandria B) into Alexandria C) across Alexandria D) toward Alexandria
18. Claudia filiōs amat. A) her sons B) with her sons C) her son D) of her son
19. Claudia Gnaeum hodiē vīsitat. A) today B) happily C) often D) always
20. Claudia Aulum nōn vīsitat quod Aulus est in Aegyptō. A) and B) but C) because D) when
21. Ubi Gnaeus et Aulus erant puerī, Claudia stolās pulchrās amābat. A) used to love B) is loving C) are loving D) loves
22. Sed Claudia pecūniam nōn habēbat. A) of Claudia B) Claudia C) to Claudia D) by Claudia
23. Amīcī Aulī ex Aegyptō Claudiam vīsitant. Epistulās et pecūniam Claudiae semper dant. A) with Claudia B) from Claudia C) to Claudia D) by Claudia

24. Claudia ad portum ambulat et nautam rogat, “Nāvigāsne ad Aegyptum?” A) Are you sailing B) How are you sailing C) Why are you sailing D) When are you sailing
25. Nauta respondet, “Ita vērō, ego ad Aegyptum nāvigō.” A) No B) Maybe C) Yes D) Soon
26. Claudia Gnaeō nārrat, “Ego ad Aegyptum nāvigāre et Aulum vīsītāre parō.” A) He B) We C) I D) You
27. Gnaeus monet, “Mīnimē! Manē in Italiā! Est magnum periculum in Aegyptō!” A) To stay B) I am staying C) He stays D) Stay
28. Claudia rogat, “Quid est periculum?” A) When B) Where C) Who D) What
29. Gnaeus respondet, “Pīrātae cum nautīs Rōmānīs semper īrātē pugnant.” A) angry B) angrily C) anger D) to anger
30. Nunc Claudia nāvigāre timet. A) was sailing B) to sail C) were sailing D) sail

READ THE REST OF THE STORY AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

WHAT IS MORE VALUABLE?

Gnaeus Aulō frātrī epistulam scrībit et explicat, “Māter tē vidēre vult.”

Aulus in epistulā respondet, “Ego nunc tabernārius occupātus sum. Ego mātrem vīsītāre nōn possum quod ego octō tabernās meās cludere nōn possum.”

Aulus sēcum putat, “Māter semper stolās sēricās amābat, sed stolae erant pretiōsae.”

Aulus stolam sēricam ē tabernā ēligit et stolam ad mātrem mittit. Amīcus Aulī stolam ad Claudiam portat. Claudia stolam sēricam amat! Claudia stolam induit. Amīcae et amīcī Claudiae stolam laudant.

Claudia dīcit, “Stola est pulchra et stolam sēricam valdē amō. Sed ego filiū meū vidēre volō plūs quam ego etiam decem stolās sēricās habēre volō.”

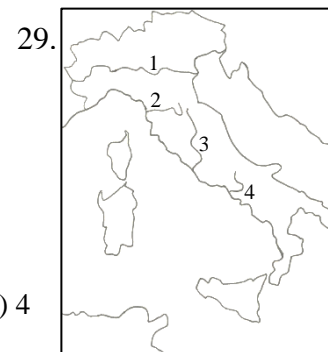
- 1 **epistulam** = letter; **explicat** = explains
 2 **vult** = wants
 3 **tabernārius** = shopkeeper
 4 **nōn possum** = am not able
 5 **cludere** = to close
 6 **sēcum putat** = thinks to himself; **sēricās** = silk
 7 **pretiōsae** = expensive
 8 **ēligit** = chooses; **mittit** = sends
 9
 10 **induit** = puts on
 11 **valdē** = very much
 12 **volō** = want; **plūs quam** = more than; **etiam** = even
 13

31. In lines 1-2, Gnaeus writes that their mother wants A) their prayers B) to remarry C) to see Aulus D) a gift
32. In lines 3-5, how does Aulus describe his business? A) friendly B) failing C) slow D) busy
33. In lines 4-5, Aulus is not able to visit his mother because of his A) children B) shops C) slaves D) crops
34. In line 6, Aulus remembers his mother used to like A) flowers B) jewelry C) dresses D) food
35. In line 8, where does Aulus get a gift for his mother? A) a ship B) his shop C) a visiting merchant D) his neighbor’s wife
36. In line 9, who brings the gift to Claudia? A) a friend B) a messenger C) a sea captain D) a traveling merchant
37. In line 10, Claudia’s friends see her dress and A) praise it B) ignore it C) laugh at it D) criticize it
38. Line 11 says that Claudia A) loses the dress B) returns the dress C) donates the dress D) loves the dress
39. In line 12, what does Claudia want? A) to receive nine more dresses B) to see her son C) to know how her sons are getting along D) to travel the sea
40. The thing that Claudia values the most is A) money B) business C) property D) family

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

1. Canēs sub arbore quiēscēbant. A) are resting B) were resting C) will rest D) have rested
2. Magnum aedificium vīdī et rogāvī, “Quid est?” A) “What is it?” B) “Who are you?” C) “Is that it?” D) “How are you?”
3. Magister discipulīs laetīs fābulam nārrat. A) of the happy students B) to the happy students
C) in front of the happy students D) near the happy students
4. Herculēs Cerberum capere poterat. A) Hercules wanted to capture Cerberus. B) Hercules tried to capture Cerberus.
C) It was necessary for Hercules to capture Cerberus. D) Hercules was able to capture Cerberus.
5. Deus amōris erat _____ Veneris. A) filius B) filiī C) filium D) filiō
6. Mīlitēs trāns viam ambulant. A) around B) under C) across D) near
7. *Puerī magnōs piscēs patrī cum gaudiō dabunt*. The adjective *magnōs* agrees with A) *Puerī* B) *piscēs* C) *patrī* D) *gaudiō*
8. Discipulus IV librōs lēgit. Quot librōs lēgit? A) quattuor B) quīnque C) sex D) quīndecim
9. Crās vōs vidēbimus! A) we are seeing B) we were seeing C) we will see D) we have seen
10. Pater perterritus clāmōrēs liberōrum audiēbat. A) the children B) of the children C) to the children D) with the children
11. Aenēas rēgīnam amābat, sed mox necesse erat discēdere. A) immediately B) often C) always D) soon
12. Certē puellae _____ saepe vexant. A) frātrī B) frātre C) frātrēs D) frātribus
13. Audīte, cīvēs, verba rēgis! A) Hear B) To hear C) They hear D) We hear
14. Iāsōn cum Argonautīs nāvigāvit. A) sails B) was sailing C) will sail D) has sailed
15. Scītisne fābulam dē Rōmulō Remōque? A) Do you know B) Who knows C) Did you know D) Don’t we know
16. “Numquam tē amābō!” exclāmat Daphnē. A) “I still don’t love you!” B) “I never will love you!”
C) “You have always loved me!” D) “How long I have loved you!”
17. Gladiātor tēlō leōnem necāre temptat. A) a weapon B) of a weapon C) from a weapon D) with a weapon
18. Tū virum _____. A) oppugnābam B) oppugnābās C) oppugnābat D) oppugnābāmus
19. Neque pater neque māter mē intellegit. A) If not...then B) Not only...but also C) Neither...nor D) Both...and
20. The English words aqueduct, introduce, and deductive all derive from the Latin verb meaning to A) touch B) teach
C) lead D) trade
21. For the ancient Romans, Pluto’s kidnapping of Proserpina to the Underworld was used to explain A) the seasons
B) volcanic eruptions C) earthquakes D) the rainbow
22. Gladiator fights, beast hunts, and public executions all happened in the A) *cūria* B) *amphitheātrum* C) *templum*
D) *thermae*
23. The Latin word for eye gives us which of the following derivatives? A) capital B) orator C) binoculars D) pectoral
24. Which of the following events happened last? A) the end of the Trojan War B) the reign of Augustus, the
first emperor C) the growth of the Senate during the Roman Republic D) the expulsion of the kings from Rome
25. Who in Roman society wore a *bullā*? A) mothers B) merchants C) senators D) children

26. When a teacher takes attendance, which response would NOT be logically possible
A) “Abest.” B) “Adsum.” C) “Hīc!” D) “Absum.”
27. The top students were proud to receive an extra seal on their diplomas noting that they were graduating _____. A) *summā cum laude* B) *S.P.Q.R.* C) *persōna nōn grāta* D) *A.D.*
28. What goddess, mother of Cupid, had doves, sparrows, and the myrtle tree as her symbols?
A) Ceres B) Venus C) Juno D) Minerva
29. Which number on the map represents the location of the Tiber River? A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4



READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

A FOOLISH REQUEST

Aurōra, dea prīmae lūcis, mortālem Tīthōnum amābat. Itaque Aurōra ā love auxiliūm petīvit. Dea immortalitātem Tīthōnō cupīvit, quod cum adulēscēte semper vīvere volēbat.

Verba continua Aurōrae Iovem vexābant, sed tandem rēx deōrum annuit. Diū et Aurōra et Tīthōnus laetē vīvēbant. Aurōra tamen mūtatiōnēs in Tīthōnō sentīre coepit. Prīmō Tīthōnus nōn iam corpus validum adulēscēntis habuit. Coma virī erat cāna, tum alba. Aurōra misera errōrem sēnsit. Dea Tīthōnō immortalitātem sed nōn quoque adulēscēntiam perpetuam petīverat! Post multōs annōs Tīthōnus erat senex. Vīvēbat miserē quod nōn morī poterat! Tandem Tīthōnus neque ambulāre neque verba dīcere poterat. Aurōra eum in cicādam miserīcordiā mūtāvit. Hodiē Tīthōnus, nunc etiam cicāda, in parvā ollā in aulā Aurōrae habitat.

- 1 **love** = Jupiter
 2 **petīvit** = sought
 3
 4 **vexābant** = annoyed; **annuit** = agreed
 5
 6 **sentīre coepit** = began to notice;
 7 **cāna** = gray | **validum** = strong
 8 **petīverat** = had sought
 9 **senex** = an old man; **morī** = to die
 10 **cicādam** = cicada/cricket-like insect
 11 **miserīcordiā** = out of pity; **ollā** = jar
 12 **aulā** = palace

Inspired by the *Homeric Hymns* and later retellings

30. In line 1, *dea prīmae lūcis* reveals that Aurora was the goddess of A) the moon B) wisdom C) beauty D) the dawn
31. Why did Aurora ask for help from Jupiter (lines 1-3)? A) She wanted to be more powerful. B) She wanted to live with Tithonus forever. C) She wanted to be young again. D) She wanted to punish the young mortal.
32. In line 4, Jupiter granted Aurora’s wish because of her A) constant asking B) undeniable beauty C) great intelligence D) respectful silence
33. What is the best translation of *laetē* in line 5? A) happy B) happier C) most happy D) happily
34. In line 6, the phrase *corpus validum* is in what case? A) nominative B) genitive C) accusative D) ablative
35. According to line 6 (*Prīmō...habuit*), what was the first change in Tithonus that Aurora noticed?
A) He was getting forgetful. B) He was becoming hairier. C) He could no longer speak. D) His body was weaker.
36. Based on your knowledge of the Latin word *alba* (line 7), it is not surprising that the beard of Albus Dumbledore is A) white B) long C) smooth D) thick
37. In lines 7-8 (*Aurōra...petīverat*), what did Aurora realize? A) She had never really loved Tithonus. B) Tithonus no longer loved her. C) She had made a mistake in her request. D) Jupiter had not listened to her.
38. In line 9, why was Tithonus unhappy? A) He could not die. B) Aurora had tried to kill him. C) Aurora had died. D) He knew he would soon die.
39. In line 10, we learn that Tithonus was no longer able to A) eat B) see C) speak D) hear
40. What words of wisdom could serve as the moral of this story? A) Fortune favors the brave. B) The early bird catches the worm. C) Be careful what you wish for. D) He who hesitates is lost.

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

1. Omnēs servī tēcum ad urbem eunt. A) are carrying B) are going C) are wishing D) are able
2. Licet tibi ire ad lūdōs aut manēre in villā. A) or B) although C) but D) and
3. Quōmodo Rōmānī hās viās mūnīverunt? A) Why B) When C) Where D) How
4. Necesse est nōbīs plūrēs librōs legere. A) by us B) for us C) us D) of us
5. Nōs in campīs multōs equōs bovēsque vīderāmus. A) neither horses nor cows B) horses or cows C) horses and cows D) more horses than cows
6. Bonī discipulī ā magistrīs laudārī semper volunt. A) to praise B) having been praised C) about to praise D) to be praised
7. My sisters, whom you see standing here, did not see the thief. A) quae B) quārum C) quās D) quibus
8. Captīvī in Forum ā mīlītibus nostrīs dūcēbantur. A) for our soldiers B) by our soldiers C) with our soldiers D) of our soldiers
9. Tū aquam pūriōrem in tōtā prōvinciā nōn inveniēs! A) clean water B) cleaner water C) very clean water D) the cleanest water possible
10. Ego frātrī eius omnēs epistulās dedī. A) his B) for him C) by him D) him
11. Dīc mihi, Tiberī, nōmen patris tuī. A) to Tiberius B) Tiberius C) of Tiberius D) from Tiberius
12. Agricola omnēs labōrēs tribus diēbus perfēcerit. A) complete B) was completing C) had completed D) will have completed
13. *Puellae clāmant, “Eugepae! Māter et pater domum mox venient!”* The girls are shouting because they are A) nervous B) excited C) angry D) frightened
14. Trēs urnae ingentēs in triclinium lātae erant. A) are being carried B) will be carried C) have been carried D) had been carried
15. Narcissus sē in aquā diūtissimē spectābat. A) himself B) their C) his D) themselves
16. Illī mīlītēs similiōrēs amīcīs quam hostibus videntur. A) seem B) are worthy C) become D) bear
17. Caesar, Parthiam et Scythiam oppugnātūrus, necātus est. A) attacking B) having been attacked C) intending to attack D) to be attacked
18. Dēpōne, Catilīna, gladium et in pāce age vītam! A) attack B) believe C) live D) consider
19. Mitte ad mē, sī placet, multās epistulās! A) maybe B) of course C) often D) please
20. What Latin phrase best describes the means a Roman emperor could use to control the common people?
A) *ad astra per aspera* B) *pānem et circēnsēs* C) *post hoc, ergō propter hoc* D) *ars longa, vīta brevis*
21. What sorceress aided Jason in his quest for the Golden Fleece, eventually married him, and then killed their children in revenge after he rejected her for a younger princess? A) Eurydice B) Ariadne C) Circe D) Medea
22. What was the name of the wax-covered board on which Romans
A) *strigilis* B) *mappa* C) *tābula* D) *lyra*
23. What Roman general and son-in-law of Julius Caesar was a member of the First Triumvirate? A) Marius B) Pompey C) Mark Antony D) Sulla
24. The Rhine River served as the boundary between the Roman Empire and Germany. On the map, which river is the Rhine?
A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4
25. Which number on the map indicates the island of Crete?
A) 5 B) 6 C) 7 D) 8



26. What is the meaning of the Latin word from which we derive the English words hesitate, inherent, and adhesive?
A) pull B) consider C) remove D) stick
27. What Greek musician, who could move rocks and charm animals with his music, journeyed to the Underworld for the return of his beloved Eurydice? A) Theseus B) Orpheus C) Hercules D) Odysseus
28. *Liberī in novīs mūrīs albīs villae scrībēbant!* What color are the *mūrī* (walls)? A) green B) blue C) white D) red

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

DOLPHINS TO THE RESCUE

A couple of boys find themselves in a dangerous predicament.

Quod diēs erat calidissimus, duo puerī, Gāius et Titus, cum paedagōgō Antimachō ad lītus dēscendērunt. Antimachus monuit, “Lūdite pilā, puerī, in harēnā, sed nōlīte intrāre in aquam altam! Hīc sedēbō atque legam.” Brevī tempore puerī paedagōgum dormientem cōspexērunt.

“Vidēsne, Gāi, illa magna saxa in aquā? Nōn longē absunt! Mūtuēmur illam scapham!” urgebat Titus. Gāius, quī nihil haesitābat, cum Titō ad scapham cucurrit.

Mox puerī, quī in scaphā erant, ad saxa adveniēbant. Quamquam puerī remigāre temptābant, scapha ventīs et undīs longius ē lītore agēbātur. Antimachus clāmōribus ē somnō incitātus est. Statim in aquam cucurrit, sed natāre nōn potuit.

Eō ipsō tempore scapha ter pulsāta est. Puerī perterritī trēs delphīnōs circum scapham natantēs cōspexērunt! Delphīnī puerōs ad lītus celeriter pepulērunt. Antimachus puerōs auribus cēpit et domum hōs nautās malōs redūxit.

- 1
2 **lītus** = beach
3 **harēnā** = sand
4
5 **saxa** = rocks
6 **Mūtuēmur** = Let’s borrow;
7 | **scapham** = boat
8
9 **remigāre** = to row
10
11 **natāre** = to swim
12 **ter** = three times
13
14 **pepulērunt** = pushed
15

29. What is the best translation for *calidissimus* (line 1)? A) hot B) rather hot C) hotter D) very hot
30. In line 3 (*nōlīte...altam*), what did Antimachus warn the boys not to do? A) go into the deep water B) argue between themselves C) wander off D) disturb him
31. What is the best translation for *legam* (line 4)? A) I am reading B) I will read C) I have read D) I will have read
32. According to line 4 (*Brevī tempore...cōspexērunt*), what did the boys notice?
A) Someone was distracting Antimachus. B) Antimachus was calling them back. C) Antimachus was asleep.
D) Antimachus was swimming nearby.
33. According to line 6, Gaius participated A) eagerly B) fearfully C) reluctantly D) furtively
34. What case are *ventīs* and *undīs* in line 9? A) dative B) nominative C) ablative D) genitive
35. According to line 9, the winds and the waves were causing the boat A) to spin in a circle B) to be driven farther from shore C) to start to sink D) to rock wildly back and forth
36. In line 10, what does Antimachus do? A) He runs away. B) He shouts. C) He swims. D) He wakes up.
37. What is the best translation for *pulsāta est* (line 12)? A) had struck B) strikes C) was struck D) will be struck
38. What is the best translation for *natantēs* (line 13)? A) swimming B) having swum C) about to swim D) to swim
39. From the last sentence we learn that Antimachus was A) happy B) confused C) angry D) exhausted
40. According to lines 14-15 (*Antimachus...redūxit*), what did Antimachus do after the boys returned to shore?
A) He led them home. B) He jumped in the water to pet the dolphins. C) He cried and praised the gods.
D) He hugged the boys.

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

1. Mīlitēs impetum fortissimē sustinēbant. A) bravely B) as bravely as possible C) very bravely D) more bravely
2. Sīve senātōrēs discēdunt sīve in Cūriā manent, ego ad Forum ībō. A) Whether...or B) Not only...but also C) Neither...nor D) Both...and
3. Pāx nōbīs quaerenda est. A) of us B) toward us C) against us D) by us
4. Omnēs servae praeter Lȳdiam in vīllā labōrābant. A) behind B) except C) with D) because of
5. Mihi placet discipulōs docēre. A) I ought B) It is fitting for me C) It is pleasing to me D) I am allowed
6. Nāvibus vastātīs, bellum fīnītum est. A) Although the ships will be destroyed B) After the ships had been destroyed C) By destroying the ships D) While the ships are destroying
7. Difficilius est librōs Platōnis intellegere. A) difficult B) rather difficult C) very difficult D) as difficult as possible
8. Ille nauta dīcit sē heri advēnisse. A) they B) you C) she D) he
9. Cum virī convēnissent, cōnsul adventum lēgātōrum nūntiāvit. A) When the men had assembled B) While the men were assembling C) Although the men assembled D) Since the men were assembling
10. Nōnne domī mānsistī? A) to the house B) from home C) of the house D) at home
11. Puella superba, nōmine Arachnē, facta est _____. A) arānea B) arāneae C) arāneam D) arāneās
12. Orpheus, ex Orcō exitūrus, Eurydicēn respicit. A) left B) about to leave C) leaving D) having been left
13. Magister scit discipulōs amāvisse poētam Vergilium. A) love B) are loved C) loved D) were loved
14. Mātrēs nescivērunt cūr liberī in agrōs currebant. A) are running B) were running C) will run D) had run
15. Caesar decimam legiōnem impedīmentō hostibus mīsit. A) by a hindrance B) of a hindrance C) from a hindrance D) as a hindrance
16. Rēx mīlitēs urbis servandae grātiā cōnscrīpsit. A) since the city must be saved B) while saving the city C) for the sake of saving the city D) by saving the city
17. Adulēscēns cuidam puellae dōnum dedit. A) to a certain girl B) some girls C) of each girl D) the girls themselves
18. Explōrātor magnā cum celeritāte montem altum ascendere cōnātus est. A) is trying B) will try C) tried D) had tried
19. Māter crēdit multa ōscula īfantī danda esse. A) are being given B) will be given C) had been given D) must be given
20. The Roman night was divided into four watches. What was the Latin term for these periods of time? A) *hōrae* B) *vigiliae* C) *mēnsēs* D) *merīdiēs*
21. Influence, fluent, and superfluous all derive from the Latin verb meaning to _____. A) march B) pay C) trade D) flow
22. Who was the Roman general and statesman who served as consul seven times and was known for his important reforms of the army? A) Marius B) Pompey C) Cincinnatus D) Coriolanus
23. In Greek mythology, this mother's sudden loss of her children illustrates that the gods were quick to punish human pride and arrogance. A) Atalanta B) Leda C) Niobe D) Pandora
24. Saturn, a Titan who fathered Jupiter and his siblings, became the Italian god of _____. A) love and friendship B) harvest and agriculture C) volcanoes and metalworking D) the military and its ceremonies
25. What sea, indicated by a star on the map, did the Romans call *Pontus Euxinus*? A) the Black Sea B) the Ionian Sea C) the Adriatic Sea D) the Tyrrhenian Sea



26. Who in ancient Rome would make predictions based on flights of birds? A) *aedilis* B) *augur* C) *paterfamiliās* D) *tribūnus plēbis*
27. Who was both the mother of Tiberius and the long-time wife and counselor of Augustus? A) Cornelia B) Helena C) Livia D) Octavia
28. The two brothers decided to perform their tasks on a *quid pro quo* basis. A) on demand B) as a mutual exchange C) on the next day D) with little hesitation
29. Encountering a friend not seen in a long time, one might exclaim A) *Bene respondistī!* B) *Plaudite, omnēs!* C) *Quam hodiē pluit!* D) *Tē multum dēsīderāvī!*

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

A LETTER BETWEEN FRIENDS

In 58 BC, the author writes a letter on his way into exile.

Cicerō Atticō sal.

Terentia tibi et saepe et maximās agit grātiās. Id est mihi grātissimum. Ego vīvō miserrimus et maximō dolōre cōnficior. Ad tē quid scrībam nesciō. Sī enim es Rōmae, iam me assequī nōn potes; sīn es in viā, cum mē assecūtus eris, coram agēmus ea quae erunt agenda. Tantum tē orō ut, quoniam me ipsum semper amāstī, ut eōdem amōre sīs; ego enim idem sum. Inimīcī meī mea mihi, nōn mē ipsum, adēmērunt. Cūrā ut valeās. a.d. IV Id. Apr.

Adapted from Cicero, *Ad Atticum*, III.5

1 **sal.** = **salūtem dīcit**

2

3

4

5 **assequī** = to catch up to; **sīn** = but if

6 **coram** = in person

7 **quoniam** = since; **amāstī** = **amāvistī**

8 **mea** = my possessions

9 **adēmērunt** (+ dat.) = have taken away from

30. In line 2, Terentia A) lives a life of serenity B) continually thanks her husband C) often expresses her concern for Cicero D) gives deepest thanks to Atticus
31. In line 3, the word *Ego* refers to A) Cicero B) Atticus C) Terentia D) an unidentified person
32. In lines 3-4 (*Ego...cōnficior*), the writer A) is worn out with the greatest grief B) is getting rid of a great burden C) fears great sadness for the living D) is completely gratified by his life
33. In line 4 (*Ad...nesciō*), Cicero conveys that he A) cannot understand Atticus' letter B) does not want to leave Greece C) has written too much already D) is unsure of what to write
34. In line 6, the phrase *ea quae erunt agenda* is best translated as A) who may do these things B) certain things which had been done C) those things which will have to be done D) whatever they will have done
35. Which Latin verb means nearly the same thing as *orō* (line 6)? A) *eō* B) *laudō* C) *rogō* D) *sequor*
36. In line 7 (*quoniam...amāstī*), Cicero believes that A) Atticus has always loved him B) Terentia continues to love him C) everyone still loves him D) he can no longer love himself
37. In line 7, *eōdem amōre* means A) with each love B) with the same love C) with some love D) with a certain love
38. What modern day expression is closest to the Latin phrase "*Cūrā ut valeās*" (line 9)? A) Write as soon as you can. B) Best wishes be with you. C) Hope to see you soon. D) Take care of yourself.
39. This letter was written on April A) 10 B) 13 C) 15 D) 19
40. The tone of this letter is one of A) anger B) excitement C) indifference D) sorrow

1. Potestis legere bene! Mīrābile dictū! A) by saying B) to say C) having been said D) you say
2. Quō fugitis, sociī? A) With whom are you fleeing B) Whom are you fleeing C) To what place are you fleeing D) When are you fleeing
3. Omni spē āmissā, Dīdō sē occīdit. A) Lose all hope B) Because she is losing all hope C) With all hope lost D) About to lose all hope
4. Cum dolor absit, amor redībit. A) is absent B) was absent C) must be absent D) had been absent
5. Utinam terram novam inveniāmus! A) We might find a new land! B) We should not find a new land! C) If only we may find a new land! D) How new is this land we find!
6. Iāsōn noctū nāvīgāvit nē quis eum cōspiceret. A) who would not see him B) so that no one would see him C) so that he would not see anyone D) whom he would not see
7. Pygmaliōn suam statuam tamquam vīventem puellam amplexus est. A) just as if B) what sort of C) how many D) however
8. Quidquid id est, timeō Danaōs et dōna ferentēs. A) Wherever B) Whenever C) Whoever D) Whatever
9. Maiōrum meōrum meminī. A) Remember my ancestors. B) I remember my ancestors. C) I will remember my ancestors. D) Let my ancestors be remembered.
10. Fēminīs nāvem cōnscendere nōn licuit. A) Women were not allowed to board the ship. B) Women were not told to board the ship. C) Women did not want to board the ship. D) The women did not need to board the ship.
11. Nesciō dignum tam tenerā virum puellā. A) a tender girl worthy of such a man B) a so tender man worthy of such a girl C) a girl worthy of so tender a man D) a man worthy of so tender a girl
12. Haec ubi dicta dederat, Iūnō castra petīvit. What means the same thing as *Haec dicta dederat*? A) locūta erat B) trāxerat C) secūta erat D) dūxerat
13. Senectūs diū patiēda est. A) is enduring B) has been endured C) must be endured D) will have endured
14. Nōn cessāstī mē omnī excruciare modō. A) I did not cease B) Don't cease C) You should not cease D) You did not cease
15. Nēmō est istō scelestior. A) to himself B) than that man C) because of this D) than I am
16. Opus est concordīā cīvīcā. A) Civic harmony is a benefit. B) Civic harmony takes effort. C) There is need for civic harmony. D) Civic harmony is delightful.
17. Mea poena dēlictō sit pār! A) by the crime B) than crime C) of the crime D) to the crime
18. Placēre magis sī vīs mihi, saepius venītō! A) come B) to come C) having come D) by coming
19. Nox erat et tōtō fulgēbant sīdera mundō. A) since the world is whole B) because of the whole world C) near the whole world D) on the whole world
20. Puella est tam dēlicāta quam tenellula avis. A) rather playful B) tender little C) most shady D) too gloomy
21. The Latin expression *sī quā fāta sinant* is roughly equivalent to A) *Deō volente* B) *dīs mānibus* C) *ad māiōrem Deī glōriam* D) *ō dī immortalēs*
22. The student's attitude was deleterious to her success. A) beneficial B) essential C) harmful D) superfluous
23. What prophet, living near the Bay of Naples, said, "Trojan, Anchises' son, the descent to Avernus is easy"? A) Delphic oracle B) Tiresias C) Cassandra D) Cumaean Sibyl
24. An inscription on the Pantheon reads: **M·AGRIPPA·L·F·COS·TERTIVM·FECIT**. According to this inscription, Agrippa, was a A) pontifex maximus B) consul C) freedman D) merchant
25. What Greek poet from Lesbos influenced Catullus' poetry? A) Homer B) Sophocles C) Sappho D) Plato
26. When Horace wrote *nōn omnis moriar* he predicted that A) his poetry would last forever B) everyone would die C) there would be an afterlife for everyone D) Rome would fall one day

27. What was the name of Augustus' only daughter, whom he exiled? A) Lucretia B) Julia C) Scribonia D) Livia
28. Who were the parents of Achilles to whose wedding Eris, the goddess of Discord, was not invited?
A) Menelaus and Helen B) Agamemnon and Clytemnestra
C) Peleus and Thetis D) Odysseus and Penelope
29. If people promise "to do my duty to God, country, and family," they are pledging their
A) *gravitās* B) *auctōritās* C) *dignitās* D) *pietās*
30. The sculptor Pygmalion lived on the Greek island of Cyprus. Locate this island on the map. A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4



READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

SHE SINGS OF ARMS AND A MAN

The Sibyl foretells Roman destiny.

“Impiger Aenēā, volitantis frāter Amōris,
Trōīca quī profugīs sacra vehis ratibus,
iam tibi Laurentēs adsignat Iuppiter agrōs,
iam vocat errantēs hospita terra Larēs....
Ecce super fessās volitat Victōria puppēs;
tandem ad Trōiānōs dīva superba venit.
Ecce mihi lūcent Rutulīs incendia castrīs:
iam tibi praedīcō, barbare Turne, necem.
Ante oculōs Laurēns castrum mūrusque Lavīnī est
Albaque ab Ascaniō condita Longa duce.
Tē quoque iam videō, Martī placitūra sacerdos
Īlia, Vestālēs dēseruisse focōs,...
Carpite nunc, taurī, dē septem montibus herbās
dum licet: hīc magnae iam locus urbis erit.”

Tibullus II.v

- 1 **Impiger** = Energetic; **volitantis** = winged
2 **profugīs...ratibus** = on exiled ships
3 **Laurentēs** = Laurentine
4
5
6 **dīva** = goddess
7 **Rutulīs** = Rutulian (an Italian people hostile to Aeneas)
8 **Turne** = Turnus (leader of the Rutulians)
9 **Laurēns castrum** = Laurentine fort ; **Lavīnī** = of
| Lavinium (a town in Latium)
10
11
12 **Īlia** = Rhea Silvia; **Vestālēs...focōs** = Vestal hearths
13
14

31. What common parent is referenced by the phrase *volantis frāter Amōris* (line 1)? A) Mercury B) Venus
C) the Sibyl D) Anchises
32. What figure of speech is seen in line 4? A) chiasmic word order B) oxymoron C) prolepsis D) apostrophe
33. What happens to the Trojans in lines 5-6 (*Ecce...venit*)? A) Victory taunts the Trojans. B) Their ships are sunk.
C) A proud woman becomes their ruler. D) They are victorious.
34. In line 7, the Sibyl sees A) a Rutulian victory B) the Rutulian camp ablaze C) light shining from the heavens D)
the Trojan camp torched by the Rutulians
35. What does the Sibyl predict in line 8? A) Aeneas will always be a fugitive. B) Turnus will become a traitor.
C) Turnus will defeat Aeneas. D) Turnus will die.
36. What is the scansion of the first four feet of line 9? A) SDSS B) DSSS C) DSSD D) DSDD
37. What settlement is described as founded by the leader Ascanius? A) *Rutulīs...castrīs* (line 7)
B) *Laurēns castrum* (line 9) C) *mūrus...Lavīnī* (line 9) D) *Alba...Longa* (line 10)
38. *Tē* (line 11) refers to A) the Sibyl B) Turnus C) Rhea Silvia D) Mars
39. *Tē...focōs* (lines 11-12) foreshadows A) the birth of Romulus and Remus
B) the establishment of the Vestal Virgins C) a golden age of peace D) Aeneas' victory over Turnus
40. According to lines 13-14, what should the bulls do now? A) plow the boundary of the city B) eat the grass
before a city is established there C) flee while they still have the chance D) be sacrificed to appease the gods

1. Audiāmus, discipulī, verba Caesaris! A) We are listening to B) Listen to C) We had listened to D) Let us listen to
2. Puer in hortō lūdere nōluit. A) does not want B) will not want C) did not want D) had not wanted
3. Filiae saepe similēs _____ sunt. A) patrēs B) patribus C) patrem D) pater
4. Erat Gallīs cupiditās rēgnī. A) desire for power B) desirable power C) desire to be ruled D) ruled by desire
5. Rētiārius _____ ūsus est. A) tridēns B) tridente C) tridentem D) tridentis
6. Magister cuique discipulō stilum dat. A) of each student B) to each student C) by each student D) with each student
7. Māter mea Brundisī quattuor diēs mānserit. A) Brundisium B) to Brundisium C) near Brundisium D) in Brundisium
8. Sī mīlitēs pugnāntēs contrā Gallōs videam, eōs adiuvem. A) I would help them B) I was helping them C) I will help them D) I had helped them
9. Oportet tē vīsītāre amīcōs quam saepissimē. A) very often B) more often C) as often as possible D) so often
10. Nōn modo Gallī sed etiam Germānī contrā Rōmānōs pugnāverant. A) Not always...but often B) Either...or C) Neither...nor D) Not only...but also
11. Cicerō discendī causā legere amat. A) for the sake of learning B) despite learning C) after learning D) with learning
12. Senātor et familia sua Rōmā profectī sunt. A) to Rome B) from Rome C) in Rome D) of Rome
13. Līvia tam dēfessa erat ut duodecim hōrās _____. A) dormīre B) dormīvisse C) dormit D) dormīret
14. Virī malī in eandem villam convēnērunt. A) a certain B) that C) the same D) any
15. Abhinc duōs diēs, Cicerō in Forō ōrātiōnem habuit. A) gave a speech B) wrote a speech C) listened to a speech D) judged a speech
16. Liber tuus statim mihi īnspiciendus est. A) Your book was examined by me immediately. B) I must examine your book immediately. C) I will examine your book immediately. D) You need to examine my book immediately.
17. Caesare duce, Gallia victa est. A) With Caesar as the leader B) When Caesar was led C) As a leader for Caesar D) As Caesar was about to lead
18. Cleopatra dīxit Antōnium necātum esse. A) will be killed B) had killed C) has killed D) had been killed
19. What figure of speech can be found in the sentence *Clōdius pānem et carnem et holera et vīnum emit*? A) litotes B) metaphor C) polysyndeton D) simile
20. If a Roman wanted to travel from *Hispania* to *Gallia*, he would have to cross what mountain range? A) Alps B) Apennines C) Pyrenees D) Caucasus
21. The scholar's elocution delighted her audience. A) allusions B) brevity C) sense of humor D) style of speaking
22. If Cicero asked Atticus to meet him *Id. Iūn.*, what date would that be? A) June 5 B) June 7 C) June 13 D) June 15
23. The statesman and Stoic philosopher Seneca helped keep what last Julio-Claudian emperor in check during the early years of his rule? A) Hadrian B) Nero C) Trajan D) Augustus
24. History, astronomy, dance, and comedy were all presided over by what group of mythological figures? A) Muses B) Fates C) Gorgons D) Graces
25. After writing about his conquest of Gaul, what other work did Caesar write about his struggle to assert his power back in Rome? A) *Commentārii Dē Bellō Cīvīlī* B) *Annālēs* C) *Dē Rē Pūblicā* D) *Ab Urbe Conditā*
26. After taking a head count, what might a teacher say to her students to encourage them to go with her into a museum? A) *Exeunt!* B) *Eāmus!* C) *Abīte!* D) *Redeō!*

27. The terms *impedimenta*, *légatus*, *auxilia*, and *castra* are all associated with Roman A) funerals B) government C) housing D) military
28. As the grandmother watched her grandchildren engrossed in their cellphones, she would often say A) *Habeas corpus* B) *Morituri te salutamus* C) *O tempora! O mores!* D) *Feliciter!*

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

FINDING DIANA AND MINERVA IN THE WOODS

C. Plīnius Cornēliō Tacitō suō sal.
 Rīdēbis, et licet rīdeās. Ego, ille quem nōstī, aprōs
 trēs et quidem pulcherrimōs cēpī. “Ipse?” inquis. Ipse; nōn
 tamen ut omnīnō ab inertīā meā et quiēte discēderem. Ad
rētia sedēbam; erat in proximō nōn vēnābulum aut lancea,
 sed stilus et pugillārēs; meditābar aliquid ēnōtābamque, ut,
 sī manūs vacuās, plēnās tamen cērās reportārem.
 Nōn est quod contemnās hoc studendī genus; mīrum est
 ut animus agitātiōne mōtūque corporis excitētur; iam undique
 silvae et solitūdō ipsumque illud silentium quod vēnātiōnī
 datur, magna cōgitātiōnis incitāmenta sunt. Proinde cum
vēnābēre, licēbit, auctōre mē, ut pānārium et lagunculam
 sic etiam pugillārēs ferās: experiēris nōn Dīānam magis
 montibus quam Minervam inerrāre.
 Valē.

- 1
 2 **nōstī** = you know; **aprōs** = boars
 3
 4
 5 **rētia** = nets; **vēnābulum** = spear
 6 **pugillārēs** = notebooks; **ēnōtābam** = I was writing
 7 **cērās** = wax tablets | down
 8 **contemnās** = you should despise
 9
 10
 11 **incitāmenta** = stimuli; **Proinde** = In the same way
 12 **vēnābēre** = **vēnābēris**; **pānārium** = bread basket
 13 | **lagunculam** = flask
 14 **inerrāre** = wanders
 15

Pliny the Younger, *Epistulae*, 1.6

29. In line 2, Pliny establishes that he did something his friend will find A) funny B) scary C) stupid D) annoying
30. To whom does “*Ipse?*” (line 3) refer? A) a boar B) Tacitus C) Minerva D) Pliny
31. In lines 2-4, Pliny claims that he A) is a skilled hunter B) loves boar meat C) is usually physically inactive D) was attacked by a boar
32. In lines 4-6, what is Pliny’s hunting method? A) sitting by the nets with a pen and tablets B) chasing a boar with a spear C) dropping a net from a tree D) shooting darts at the boars
33. In lines 6-7, we learn that Pliny A) needs to get a political project done B) is making of list of things he needed to do C) wants to be able to take something home with him D) is concerned about the welfare of his wife
34. In lines 8-9 (*Nōn...excitētur*), how does Pliny say his friend should feel about his method of hunting?
 A) He should avoid it. B) He should appreciate it. C) He should come with him the next time and see how it works.
 D) He should recommend it to his friends.
35. In line 9, *agitātiōne mōtūque corporis* is best translated A) by the activity and motion of the body B) of the activity and motion of the body C) for the activity and motion of the body D) apart from the activity and motion of the body
36. In lines 9-11 (*iam...sunt*), what does Pliny say about the conditions of hunting? A) They are boring. B) They are a great help for thinking. C) They are a waste of time. D) They are dangerous.
37. In lines 11-13, whom does Pliny imagine going hunting? A) himself B) Minerva C) a wild animal D) Tacitus
38. In lines 11-13, what advice does Pliny offer? A) Do not hunt boar. B) Make a sacrifice to Diana. C) Drinking while hunting is a bad idea. D) Bring your lunch and writing with you.
39. In lines 13-14, Pliny’s use of the proper names Diana and Minerva to symbolize activities is an example of A) simile B) metonymy C) litotes D) preterition
40. In lines 13-14, Pliny states that A) the mountains contain many temples to the goddesses B) the mountains are a good place to meet a goddess C) the mountains are a good place for both hunting and writing D) Diana and Minerva are not his friends

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

VERGIL WRITES ABOUT BEES

...ubi pulsam hiemem sōl aureus ēgit	1	
sub terrās caelumque aestīvā lūce reclūsit,	2	
<u>illae</u> continuō saltūs silvāsque <u>peragrant</u>	3	illae = the bees; peragrant = travel through
purpureōsque <u>metunt</u> flōrēs et flūmina <u>libant</u>	4	metunt = harvest; libant = sip
summa levēs. Hinc nescio quā <u>dulcēdine</u> laetae	5	dulcēdine = sweetness
prōgeniem nīdōsque foveat, hinc arte recentēs	6	
<u>excūdunt</u> cērās et mella <u>tenācia</u> fingunt.	7	excūdunt = strike out; tenācia = sticky
Hinc ubi iam ēmissum caveīs ad sīdera caelī	8	
nāre per aestātem liquidam suspexeris agmen	9	
obscuramque trahī ventō mīrābere nūbem,	10	
<u>contemplātor</u> : aquās dulcēs et frondea semper	11	contemplātor (deponent future imperative) = note well
tēcta petunt. Hūc tū iussōs adsperge <u>sapōrēs</u> ,	12	sapōrēs = flavors
<u>trīta melisphylla</u> et <u>cērinthae</u> ignōbile grāmen,	13	trīta melisphylla = ground-up balm (a plant); cērinthae = of wax
tinnītūsque <u>cie</u> et <u>Mātris</u> quate cymbala circum.	14	cie = stir up; Mātris = of the Magna Mater flower
Ipsae cōnsīdent medicātīs sēdibus, ipsae	15	
intima mōre suō sēsē in <u>cūnābula</u> condent.	16	cūnābula = cradle (for young bees)

Vergil, *Georgic* IV.51-66

- The word *pulsam* (line 1) is best translated A) driven B) driving C) about to drive D) must be driven
- What has changed in lines 1-2? A) the author's mood B) the seasons C) the author's opinion D) the geography
- In line 3, what words does *-que* connect? A) *illae* and *silvās* B) *continuō* and *silvās* C) *saltūs* and *silvās* D) *silvās* and *peragrant*
- In lines 5-6 (*Hinc...fovent*), what has made the bees happy? A) warm weather B) nectar C) sunshine D) rain
- What are the bees doing in line 6 (*prōgeniam...fovent*)? A) getting water B) making honey C) buzzing around D) taking care of their young
- Lines 5-9 (*Hinc nescio...agmen*) contain an example of A) simile B) polysyndeton C) anaphora D) litotes
- The best translation for the word *caveīs* (line 8) is A) the hives B) for the hives C) of the hives D) from the hives
- Line 8 (*Hinc...caelī*) contains an example of A) hyperbole B) apostrophe C) synchysis D) chiasmus
- The word *suspexeris* (line 9) is best translated A) you will have looked up at B) you had looked up at C) you are looking up at D) you were looking up at
- To what are the bees compared in line 9? A) a raging flood B) a hot wind C) swimming soldiers D) a pot heating up
- For what is *obscuram...nūbem* (line 10) a metaphor? A) a storm cloud B) a cloud of dust C) a swarm of bees D) an eclipse
- The word *mīrābere* (line 10) is best translated A) you will wonder B) wonder C) wondering D) wonderfully
- The word *trahī* (line 10) is a A) perfect passive participle B) perfect active indicative C) present passive infinitive D) passive periphrastic
- What shelters do bees seek in lines 11-12? A) window sills B) leafy homes C) underground tunnels D) those far from water
- What quality does the author assume his reader possesses in lines 8-11? A) being philosophical B) being observant C) being hardworking D) being lazy
- In lines 12-14 (*Hūc...circum*), the author is A) giving instructions B) describing activities of bees C) planting a garden D) praying for success
- The first four feet of line 14 (*tinnītūsque...circum*) are A) SSSD B) SDS D) SDDS D) SSDD
- Who is the *Mātris* (line 14)? A) Juno B) Venus C) Psyche D) Cybele
- This passage is an example of what type of poetry? A) didactic B) lyric C) elegiac D) satiric
- What is another work also written by Vergil? A) the *Argonautica* B) the *Eclogues* C) *Ars Amatoria* D) *Ab Urbe Condita*

FINDING BALANCE IN LIFE

Seneca writes to Lucilius about the dangers of both stress and leisure in living a good life.

Potest fortuna tibi iniuriam facere: quod ad rem magis pertinet, non timeo
ne tu facias tibi. In qua ire coepisti et in isto te vitae habitu compone placide,
non molliter. Male mihi esse malo quam molliter; "male" nunc sic excipe
quemadmodum a populo solet dici: dure, asperere, laboriose. Audire solemus
sic quorundam vitam laudari quibus invidetur: "molliter vivit". Hoc dicunt:
"mollis est." Paulatim enim effeminatur animus atque in similitudinem otii
sui et pigritiae in qua iacet solvitur. "Quid ergo?" Virum non vel obligescere
satius est? Deinde idem delicati timent cui vitam suam fecere similem....
"Quid ergo?" inquis "non satius est vel sic iacere quam in istis officiorum
verticibus volutari?" Utraque res detestabilis est, et contractio et torpor....
Otium sine litteris mors est.

1
2 **habitu** = style
3 **molliter** = luxuriously; **Male** = poorly
4 **quemadmodum** = in what way
5
6 **mollis** = weak; **effeminatur** = is weakened;
7 **pigritiae** = laziness; **non vel . . . satius est** = is it not
8 **delicati** = addicted to leisure | even better
9
10 **verticibus volutari** = to be involved in frenzies
11 | **contractio** = stress; **torpor** = sluggishness

Seneca, *Epistulae Morales*, LXXXII.1-4

21. In lines 1-2, what is the best understanding of *non timeo ne*? A) I am afraid B) unless I fear
C) I do not fear that D) I will not fear
22. What object should be understood with *facias* in line 2? A) fortunam B) iniuriam C) habitum D) te
23. In lines 1-2 (*Potest...tibi*), what does Seneca consider more important? A) Fortune is not able to cause harm.
B) Lucilius is successful in business. C) Lucilius will not harm himself. D) Destruction causes injury to others.
24. What does *In qua ire coepisti* (line 2) mean? A) Stay the course. B) Look before you leap.
C) You only live once. D) While I breathe, I hope.
25. In line 2, what two words does *et* join? A) *qua* and *te* B) *I* and *compone* C) *ire* and *habitu*
D) *coepisti* and *placide*
26. In line 3, what figure of speech appears in *Male...molliter*? A) asyndeton B) metaphor C) preterition
D) alliteration
27. According to lines 3-4, what does Seneca prefer? A) to live in discomfort rather than luxuriously
B) to dispel evil from his life C) to live as luxuriously as possible D) to act honorably
28. In lines 3-4 (*Male...dici*), how does Seneca want Lucilius to interpret the word "male"?
A) as common people would B) as the Greeks would C) as soldiers would D) as the wealthy would
29. What part of speech are *dure*, *asperere*, and *laboriose* (line 4)? A) adjectives B) interjections C) adverbs
D) verbs
30. In lines 4-5, what sort of people are typically described as living luxuriously? Those whom we A) respect
B) fear C) envy D) know
31. In lines 6-7, what is the result of laziness (*Paulatim...solvitur*)? A) jealousy B) bad decisions C) a weak spirit
D) isolation
32. What is the best translation of *solvitur* (line 7)? A) is pleased B) is released C) is told D) is found
33. The inceptive verb *obligescere* in line 7 means A) to become tough B) to rejoice openly C) to think more
D) to reject totally
34. In line 8, *fecere* is an alternate for A) *facere* B) *fecisse* C) *factum esse* D) *fecerunt*
35. In line 8, what do men addicted to leisure fear? A) losing their wealth B) the life that they have created for
themselves C) disappointing their parents D) having no heirs
36. In line 9, *inquis* is best translated as A) someone B) who C) anywhere D) you say
37. In lines 9-10, what does Seneca contrast with leisure? A) the excitement of horse racing
B) the weariness of travel C) the obligations of work D) the effects of philosophy
38. *Utraque res* (line 10) is best translated as A) Each thing B) Some things C) One thing D) Which things
39. According to Seneca in line 11, what is death? A) vice without limit B) leisure without literature
C) rest without comfort D) jealousy without reason
40. During what period of Latin literature did Seneca the Younger write? A) Archaic B) Golden C) Silver
D) Medieval

**2018 NATIONAL LATIN EXAM
ANSWER KEYS AND TRANSLATIONS**

Introduction to Latin

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|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. C | 5. A | 9. C | 13. C | 17. A | 21. A | 25. C | 29. B | 33. B | 37. A |
| 2. D | 6. C | 10. B | 14. B | 18. A | 22. B | 26. C | 30. B | 34. C | 38. D |
| 3. A | 7. C | 11. D | 15. D | 19. A | 23. C | 27. D | 31. C | 35. B | 39. B |
| 4. D | 8. B | 12. D | 16. D | 20. C | 24. A | 28. D | 32. D | 36. A | 40. D |

Gnaeus writes a letter to his brother Aulus and explains, "Mother wants to see you." Aulus replies in a letter, "I am now a busy shopkeeper. I am not able to visit mother because I am not able to close my eight shops." Aulus thinks to himself, "Mother always used to love silk dresses but the dresses were expensive." Aulus chooses a silk dress from [his] shop and sends the dress to his mother. A friend of Aulus carries the dress to Claudia. Claudia loves the silk dress. Claudia puts on the dress. The [female] friends and [male] friends of Claudia praise the dress. Claudia says, "The dress is beautiful and I love the silk dress very much. But I want to see my son more than I want to have even ten silk dresses."

Latin I

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|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 5. A | 9. C | 13. A | 17. D | 21. A | 25. D | 29. C | 33. D | 37. C |
| 2. A | 6. C | 10. B | 14. D | 18. B | 22. B | 26. D | 30. D | 34. C | 38. A |
| 3. B | 7. B | 11. D | 15. A | 19. C | 23. C | 27. A | 31. B | 35. D | 39. C |
| 4. D | 8. A | 12. C | 16. B | 20. C | 24. B | 28. B | 32. A | 36. A | 40. C |

Aurora, the goddess of first light (dawn), loved the mortal Tithonus. And so, Aurora sought help from Jupiter. The goddess desired immortality for Tithonus, because she wanted to live always with the young man. Aurora's unceasing words annoyed Jupiter, but finally the king of the gods agreed. For a long time, both Aurora and Tithonus lived happily. However, Aurora began to notice changes in Tithonus. First, Tithonus no longer had the strong body of a young man. The hair of the man was gray, then white. Miserable Aurora realized her mistake. The goddess had sought immortality for Tithonus, but not also everlasting youth! After many years, Tithonus was an old man. He was living miserably because he was not able to die! At last, Tithonus was able neither to walk nor to say words. Aurora changed him into a cicada out of pity. Today, Tithonus, now still a cicada, lives in a small jar in Aurora's palace.

Latin II

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 5. C | 9. B | 13. B | 17. C | 21. D | 25. C | 29. D | 33. A | 37. C |
| 2. A | 6. D | 10. A | 14. D | 18. C | 22. C | 26. D | 30. A | 34. C | 38. A |
| 3. D | 7. C | 11. B | 15. A | 19. D | 23. B | 27. B | 31. B | 35. B | 39. C |
| 4. B | 8. B | 12. D | 16. A | 20. B | 24. B | 28. C | 32. C | 36. D | 40. A |

Because the day was very hot, two boys, Gaius and Titus, went down to the beach with [their] tutor Antimachus. Antimachus warned, "Play with the ball, boys, in the sand, but do not enter into the deep water! I will sit here and I will read." In a short time, the boys noticed the tutor sleeping. "Gaius, do you see those big rocks in the water? They are not far away! Let's borrow that boat!" urged Titus. Gaius, who was not at all hesitating, ran with Titus to the boat. Soon the boys, who were in the boat, were arriving at the rocks. Although the boys were trying to row, the boat was being driven by the winds and the waves farther from the beach. Antimachus was awakened from sleep by [their] shouts. Immediately he ran to the water, but he was not able to swim. At that very time the boat was struck three times. The frightened boys caught sight of three dolphins swimming around the boat! The dolphins quickly pushed the boys to the beach. Antimachus seized the boys by [their] ears and led these bad sailors back home.

Latin III

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|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. C | 5. C | 9. A | 13. C | 17. A | 21. D | 25. A | 29. D | 33. D | 37. B |
| 2. A | 6. B | 10. D | 14. B | 18. C | 22. A | 26. B | 30. D | 34. C | 38. D |
| 3. D | 7. B | 11. A | 15. D | 19. D | 23. C | 27. C | 31. A | 35. C | 39. A |
| 4. B | 8. D | 12. B | 16. C | 20. B | 24. B | 28. B | 32. A | 36. A | 40. D |

Cicero sends greetings to Atticus. Terentia gives to you both often and the greatest thanks. It is very pleasing to me. I live very sad and I am worn out with the greatest grief. I do not know what I should write to you. For if you are in Rome, you are not able to catch up to me now; but if you are on the road, when you will have caught up to me, we will do in person those things which will have to be done. I only ask you that, since you have always loved me myself, that you may be with the same love; for I am the same [man]. My enemies have taken away from me my possessions, not me myself. Take care that you are well. [Written] on the fourth day before the Ides of April (April 10th).

Latin III-IV Prose

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|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. D | 5. B | 9. C | 13. D | 17. A | 21. D | 25. A | 29. A | 33. C | 37. D |
| 2. C | 6. B | 10. D | 14. C | 18. D | 22. C | 26. B | 30. D | 34. B | 38. D |
| 3. B | 7. D | 11. A | 15. A | 19. C | 23. B | 27. D | 31. C | 35. A | 39. B |
| 4. A | 8. A | 12. B | 16. B | 20. C | 24. A | 28. C | 32. A | 36. B | 40. C |

Gaius Plinius sends greetings to his own [friend] Cornelius Tacitus. You will laugh, and it is allowed that you laugh. I, that man whom you know, have caught three and indeed very beautiful boars. “[You] yourself?” you say. [I] myself; yet not [in such a way] that I altogether departed from my inactivity and rest. I was sitting near the nets; there was close at hand not a spear or a lance, but a stylus and notebooks; I was pondering something and writing [it] down so that I might bring back, if empty hands, nevertheless full wax tablets. This kind of studying is not [something] which you should despise; it is a wonder that the mind is stimulated by activity and motion of the body; now the woods all around, and the solitude, and that silence itself, which is given to hunting, are great stimuli of thinking. In the same way, when you will go hunting, it will be permitted, with me as the authority, that you bring [your] bread basket and flask, thus also writing tablets. You will experience that Diana does not wander on the mountains more than Minerva. Farewell.

Latin III-IV Poetry

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|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 5. C | 9. B | 13. C | 17. D | 21. A | 25. C | 29. D | 33. D | 37. D |
| 2. C | 6. B | 10. A | 14. D | 18. A | 22. C | 26. A | 30. D | 34. B | 38. C |
| 3. C | 7. A | 11. D | 15. B | 19. D | 23. D | 27. B | 31. B | 35. D | 39. A |
| 4. A | 8. D | 12. A | 16. C | 20. B | 24. B | 28. C | 32. A | 36. B | 40. B |

Energetic Aeneas, the brother of winged Love, you who carry sacred Trojan things on exiled ships, now Jupiter assigns Laurentine fields to you, now the hospitable land calls the wandering Lares.... Behold, Victory flies above weary ships; finally the proud goddess comes to the Trojans. Behold, for me fires shine on the Rutulian camp: now I predict death for you, barbarous Turnus. Before [my] eyes there is the Laurentine camp and the wall of Lavinium and Alba Longa founded by the leader Ascanius. I also now see that you, priestess about to please Mars, Ilia (Rhea Silvia), have deserted [your] Vestal hearths. Now pluck, bulls, the grass from the seven hills while it is permitted: here now will be the place of a great city.

Latin V-VI

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|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. A | 5. D | 9. A | 13. C | 17. B | 21. C | 25. B | 29. C | 33. A | 37. C |
| 2. B | 6. C | 10. C | 14. B | 18. D | 22. B | 26. D | 30. C | 34. D | 38. A |
| 3. C | 7. D | 11. C | 15. B | 19. A | 23. C | 27. A | 31. C | 35. B | 39. B |
| 4. B | 8. A | 12. A | 16. A | 20. B | 24. A | 28. A | 32. B | 36. D | 40. C |

Poetry: When the golden sun has forced the winter driven under the lands, and it has covered the sky with summer light, they (the bees) immediately travel through the glades and forests, and they harvest the purple flowers, and, light, they sip the tops of rivers. From here, happy from some sweetness or another, they tend their offspring and nests, from here with skill they strike out fresh waxes, and they form sticky honey. From here, you will have suspected that a battle line, when already sent from the hives to the stars of the sky, is swimming through the liquid summer, and you will wonder that dark cloud is being drawn by the wind, note well: they always seek sweet waters and leafy roofs. To this place, you, sprinkle the flavers, ground-up balm, and the humble plant of wax flower, and stir up ringings and shake the cymbals of the Magna Mater around. They themselves will settle on the medicated seats (dwelling places sprinkled with herbs), they themselves will establish themselves according to their own custom into the inmost cradle.

Prose: Fortune is able to do harm to you: that which pertains more to the matter, I do not fear that you may do [harm] to yourself. Go where you have begun to go and conduct yourself calmly, not luxuriously, in that style of life. I prefer for myself to exist poorly than luxuriously; now take “poorly” thus in what way it is accustomed to be said by the people: harshly, roughly, laboriously. We are accustomed to hear that the life of certain men thus is praised for whom there is envy: “he lives luxuriously.” They say this, “he is weak.” In fact, the spirit is weakened gradually and it is released into the likeness of its own leisure and laziness in which it lies. “What then?” Is it not even better for man to become tough? Then the same men, addicted to leisure, fear to what they have made their life similar. “What then?” you ask, “Is it not even better to lie in such a way than to be involved in those frenzies of public duties?” Each thing is detestable, both stress and laziness.... Leisure without literature is death.

2018 NATIONAL LATIN EXAM
Translations of Latin Sentences on Each Exam

Intro Exam

13. Gnaeus and Aulus are the sons of Claudia.
14. Gnaeus and Aulus are good men.
15. Claudia lives near Rome.
16. Gnaeus lives in a farmhouse near Rome.
17. Aulus lives near Alexandria in Egypt.
18. Claudia loves (her) sons.
19. Claudia is visiting Gnaeus today.
20. Claudia is not visiting Aulus because Aulus is in Egypt.
21. When Gnaeus and Aulus were boys, Claudia used to love beautiful stolas.
22. But Claudia was not having money.
23. Friends of Aulus from Egypt visit Claudia. They always give letters and money to Claudia.
24. Claudia walks to the port and asks a sailor, "Are you sailing to Egypt?"
25. The sailor responds, "Yes, I am sailing to Egypt."
26. Claudia tells (to) Gnaeus, "I am preparing to sail to Egypt and to visit Aulus."
27. Gnaeus warns, "No! Stay in Italy! There is great danger in Egypt!"
28. Claudia asks, "What is the danger?"
29. Gnaeus responds, "Pirates are always fighting angrily with Roman sailors."
30. Now Claudia is afraid to sail.

Latin I

1. The dogs were resting under the tree.
2. I saw a large building and asked, "What is it?"
3. The teacher is telling a story to the happy students.
4. Hercules was able to capture Cerberus.
5. The god of love was the son of Venus.
6. The soldiers are walking across the road.
7. The boys will give with joy (joyfully) large fish/fishes to (their) father.
8. The student read four books. How many books did he read?
9. We will see you tomorrow!
10. The frightened father heard the shouts of the children.
11. Aeneas loved the queen, but soon it was necessary to depart.
12. Certainly the girls often annoyed (their) brothers.
13. Hear, citizens, the words of the king!
14. Jason has sailed for a long time with the Argonauts.
15. Do you know the story about Romulus and Remus?
16. "I never will love you!" exclaimed Daphne.
17. The gladiator is trying to kill the lion with a weapon.
18. You were attacking the man.
19. Neither father nor mother understands me.

Latin II

1. All slaves are going with you to the city.
2. It is allowed for you to go to the games or to stay in the farmhouse.
3. How did Romans fortify these roads?
4. It is necessary for us to read more books.
5. We had seen many horses and cows in the fields.

6. Good students always want to be praised by the teachers.
8. The captives were led into the Forum by our soldiers.
9. You will not find cleaner water in the whole province!
10. I gave all the letters to his brother.
11. Tell me, Tiberius, the name of your father.
12. The farmer will have completed all the labors in 3 days.
13. The girls shout, "Hurray! Mother and father will come home soon!"
14. Three huge urns had been carried to the triclinium
15. Narcissus was watching himself in the water for the longest time.
16. Those soldiers seem more similar to friends than enemies.
17. Caesar, intending to attach Parthia and Scythia, has been killed.
18. Put aside, Catalina, the sword and live in peace!
19. Send to me, please, many letters.

Latin III

1. The soldiers were withstanding the attack very bravely.
2. Whether the senators depart or remain in the Curia, I will go to the Forum.
3. Peace must be sought by us.
4. All the slave women except Lydia were working in the farmhouse.
5. It is pleasing to me to teach children.
6. After the ships had been destroyed, the war was finished.
7. It is rather difficult to understand the books of Plato.
8. That sailor says that he arrived yesterday.
9. When the men had assembled, the consul announced the arrival of the ambassadors.
10. Surely you did not remain at home, did you?
11. The proud girl, named Arachne, became a spider.
12. Orpheus, about to leave from the Underworld, looks back at Eurydice.
13. The teacher knows that the students loved the poet Vergil.
14. The mothers did not know why the children were running into the fields.
15. Caesar sent the 10th Legion as a hindrance to the enemy.
16. The king enlisted soldiers for the sake of saving the city.
17. The young man gave a gift to a certain girl.
18. The scout tried to climb the tall mountain with great speed.
19. The mother believes that many kisses must be given to the infant.

Latin III-IV Prose

1. Students, let us listen to the words of Caesar!
2. The boy did not want to play in the garden.
3. Daughters are often similar to (their) fathers.
4. There was to the Gauls a desire for power./The Gauls had a desire for power.
5. The retiarius used a trident.
6. The teacher gives a stilus to each student.
7. My mother will have stayed in Brundisium for four days.
8. If I should see soldiers fighting against the Gauls, I would help them.
9. It is right that you visit friends as often as possible./You ought to visit friends as often as possible.
10. Not only the Gauls, but also the Germans, had fought against the Romans.
11. Cicero loves to read for the sake of learning.
12. The senator and his family set out from Rome.
13. Livia was so tired that she was sleeping for twelve hours.
14. Bad men came together into the same countryhouse.
15. Two days ago, Cicero gave a speech in the Forum.

16. I must examine your book immediately./Your book must be examined by me immediately.
17. With Caesar as the leader, Gaul was conquered.
18. Cleopatra said that Antony had been killed.

Latin III-IV Poetry

1. You are able to read well! Wonderful to say!
2. To what place are you fleeing, allies?
3. With all hope lost, Dido killed herself.
4. When grief is absent, love will return.
5. If only we may find a new land!
6. Jason sailed at night so that no one would see him.
7. Pygmalion embraced his statue just as if a living girl.
8. Whatever it is, I fear Greeks even (those) bearing gifts.
9. I remember my ancestors.
10. Women were not allowed to board the ship.
11. I do not know a man worthy of so tender a girl.
12. When she had given these spoken (things), Juno sought the camp.
13. Old age must be endured for a long time.
14. You did not cease to cut me down in every way.
15. No one is more wicked than that man.
16. There is need for civic harmony.
17. May my punishment be equal to the crime!
18. If you wish to please me more, come more often!
19. It was night and the star were shining on the whole world.
20. The girl is as charming as a tender little bird.