

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

1. Psychē deum \_\_\_\_\_ vidit. A) dormienti B) dormientibus C) dormientēs D) dormientem
2. Lesbia mī dicit semper male. A) from me B) for me C) to me D) by me
3. Contiguere omnes, intenteque ora tenēbant. A) all became silent B) all will become silent C) all would become silent D) all are becoming silent
4. Carthāgo deae Iūnōnī cārissima erat. A) about the goddess Juno B) to the goddess Juno C) from the goddess Juno D) with the goddess Juno
5. Fari de laboribus Troiae difficile est. A) I shall speak B) We have spoken C) About to speak D) To speak
6. Venus et Minerva erant deae quās multi adorābant. A) whom B) to whom C) by whom D) whose
7. Ariadnē filium Thēsēō ad eum iuvandum dedit. A) with his help B) to help him C) having helped him D) by helping him
8. Didō moritūra haec locūta est. A) which things B) that thing C) these things D) the same thing
9. Mūs rústicus erat pauperior mūre urbānō. A) the city mouse B) from the city mouse C) than the city mouse D) to the city mouse
10. Lūgēte, Ō Venerēs Cupidinēsq̄. A) To mourn B) You are mourning C) By mourning D) Mourn
11. Uxor virō persuāsit nē illō diē proficisceretur. A) why he was setting out B) not to set out C) she is not setting out D) when he was setting out
12. Poēta dicit hospitem mappam suam ad cēnam tulisse. A) will bring B) brought C) was brought D) brings
13. Hic senātor locūtus est diūtius quam ille. A) for a longer time B) a long time C) how long D) a very long time
14. P. Ovidius Nāsō saepe rogābat quō tempore Rōmam redire posset. A) he might be able B) he is able C) to be able D) he had been able
15. Cum Pandōra arcam aperiret, omnia mala effugerunt. A) opens B) will open C) was opening D) had opened
16. Si naufae pericula intellexissent, in porcos nō mutātī essent. A) they were not changed B) they do not change C) they will not be changed D) they would not have been changed
17. Antonī ab orāculō, Troiānī sacerdotem ipsum petiverunt. A) this priest B) the priest himself C) the priest alone D) the same priest
18. Servi saepe libertinī fiunt. A) have become B) will have become C) had become D) become
19. Some consider Homer's *Iliad* to be his A) magnum opus B) corpus delicti C) mirabile dictu D) terra incognita
20. What mountain range in North Africa was named for the Titan who holds up the sky? A) Parnassus B) Apennines C) Atlas D) Aetna
21. Vergil speaks of the Labyrinth of King Minos, a mythical king who lived on \_\_\_\_\_. A) Sicily B) Sardinia C) Crete D) Delos
22. What Greek hero killed Hector and was later killed by Paris? A) Achilles B) Jason C) Theseus D) Menelaus
23. Narcissus looked into the pellucid waters at his handsome image. A) very dark B) very deep C) very clear D) very blue
24. Ovid wrote the *Thistia* at Torni on the Black Sea when he was A) serving as ambassador B) celebrating his triumph C) studying rhetoric D) banished from Rome
25. What Roman poet, in his *Odes*, advised his readers to "carpe diem, quam minimum crēdula posterō"? A) Vergil B) Ovid C) Lucretius D) Horace
26. Put these events in chronological order: 1. the assassination of Julius Caesar 2. the battle of Actium 3. the arrival of Aeneas in Italy 4. the Punic Wars A) 4,3,2,1 B) 3,4,1,2 C) 1,3,2,4 D) 2,3,4,1
27. Which one of the following was the leader of the Greek forces in the Trojan War? A) Agamemnon B) Priam C) Hector D) Telemachus
28. Olympia, Sparta, and Mycenae are cities located in A) Asia Minor B) Italy C) North Africa D) Greece
29. Which of the following Latin sayings offers encouragement to a troubled person? A) nil desperandum B) ne credite equo C) caveat emptor D) de gustibus non est disputandum
30. What literary patron supported Augustus' wish to bring about a renaissance in literature? A) Suetonius B) Brutus C) Maecenas D) Lepidus

## READ THE STORY AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

## THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF ULYSSES

*Ulysses and Ajax are debating which one of them should receive the armor of Achilles; Ulysses is speaking.*

- "Longa referre mora est quae cōsiliōque manūque  
 ūtiliter fēcī spatiōsī tempore bellī.  
 Post aciēs primās urbis sē moenibus hostēs  
 continuēre diū, nec apertī cōpia Martis  
 ūlla fuit; decimō dēnum pugnāvimus annō:  
 quid facis interea, qui nil nisi proelia nōstī?  
 quis tuus ūsus erat? nam si mea facta requiris,  
 hostibus insidior, fossā mūnīmina cingō,  
 cōsōlor sociōs, ut longī taedia bellī  
 mente ferant placidā, doceō, quō simus alendi  
 amandūque modō, mittor, quō postulat ūsus."  
 Ovid, *Metamorphoses*, XIII. 205-215

31. The scansion for the first four feet of line 1 is A) DDSD B) SDDS C) DSDD D) SDDD
32. In lines 1-2, quae...fēcī is best translated A) the things I have accomplished B) she has accomplished many things C) why I have accomplished D) who will have accomplished many things
33. Ulysses says (lines 1-2) A) some of his accomplishments were challenged B) it takes a long time to tell what he accomplished C) he has a plan for the lengthy war D) his plan was delayed for a long time
34. In lines 3-4 (Post...diū), the Trojans A) climbed to the citadel B) consulted the oracle C) held a conference D) stayed within the walls
35. In the phrase (line 4) apertī cōpia Martis, meaning "an opportunity for open warfare," Martis is an example of A) litotes B) metonymy C) tmesis D) zeugma
36. In line 6, nōstī is an example of syncope. The regular form of nōstī is A) nōvistī B) nōvērunt C) nōscere D) nōvisse
37. In line 6, qui nil nisi proelia nōstī is best translated A) you who have no knowledge of battles B) you who knew nothing except battles C) you who have not been in many battles D) you who are not fighting this battle
38. In lines 8-9, one of the accomplishments Ulysses cites is that he A) disarmed the enemy B) assembled supplies for a long war C) bought many horses D) encouraged the allies
39. In line 9, ut is translated A) so that B) how C) when D) where
40. How would you best characterize the attitude that Ulysses displays in this passage? A) modest B) proud C) sad D) envious