

17. servus, arca, cimex, araneus, and ignis in lines 1 – 2 are all things Furius' family
 a. fears. b. eats. c. has. d. does not have.
18. Catullus states that Furius' family is doing well because
 a. his stepmother cooks well. b. they are poor.
 c. they have good health. d. they are rich.
19. The repetition of neque and nec in lines 1-2 is an example of
 a. preterition. b. litotes. c. polysyndeton. d. euphemism.
20. What is the case usage of periculorum in line 11?
 a. partitive genitive b. genitive of possession
 c. subjective genitive d. genitive with special adjectives
21. In lines 8 – 11, Catullus implies that the poor are
 a. happier than the rich. b. less anxious than the rich.
 c. longer-lived than the rich. d. freer than the rich.
22. Catullus seems to think that the greatest blessing of poverty is
 a. to live without fear. b. to have no need to urinate.
 c. to live a healthier life. d. to have no snot in your nose.

Horace Odes I.30

O Venus regina Cnidi Paphique,
 sperne dilectam Cypron et vocantis
 ture te multo Glycerae decoram
 transfer in aedem.

Fervidus tecum puer et solutis 5
 Gratiae zonis properentque Nymphae
 et parum comis sine te Iuventas
 Mercuriusque.

23. In the first stanza, Venus is asked to
 a. leave Cnidus and Paphos. b. leave those who call you with incense.
 c. come to the temple of Glycera. d. bring the comly Glycera to me.
24. The form of vocantis in line 2 is
 a. gentive sing. b. accusative pl. c. nominative pl. d. dative pl.
25. The fervidus puer mentioned in line 5 is probably
 a. Cupid. b. the poet. c. Phaethon. d. the poet's rival.
26. What does parum comis in line 7 mean?
 a. small companion. b.the companion of fathers.
 c. bald. d. not lovely.

Sallust, *Bellum Catilinum*, 3.

Pulchrum est bene facere rei publicae, etiam bene dicere haud absurdum est; vel pace vel bello clarum fieri licet; et qui fecere et qui facta aliorum scripsere, multi laudantur. Ac mihi quidem, tametsi haudquaquam par gloria sequitur scriptorem et actorem rerum, tamen in primis arduum videtur res gestas scribere: primum, quod facta dictis exaequanda sunt; dehinc, quia plerique, quae delicta reprehenderis, malevolentia et invidia dicta putant, ubi de magna virtute atque gloria bonorum memores, quae sibi quisque facilia factu putat, aequo animo accipit, supra ea veluti ficta pro falsis ducit. 5

Sed ego adulescentulus initio, sicuti plerique, studio ad rem publicam latus sum ibique mihi multa advorsa fuere. Nam pro pudore, pro abstinentia, pro virtute audacia, largitio, avaritia vigeabant. Quae tametsi animus aspernabatur insolens malarum artium, tamen inter tanta vitia imbecilla aetas ambitione corrupta tenebatur; ac me, cum ab reliquorum malis moribus dissentirem, nihilo minus honoris cupido eadem, qua ceteros, fama atque invidia vexabat. 10 15

27. What is haud absurdum in lines 1-2 is an example of?
 a. oxymoron. b. litotes. c. anastrophe. d. alliteration.
28. Lines 1 – 3 express the idea that
 a. the best men are those who serve their country in both peace and war.
 b. men become famous in war, but not during peace time.
 c. men who done great things and those who have written of them are both praised.
 d. It is a fine thing to praise those who do great things.
29. In line 5, the expression in primis is best translated
 a. especially. b. at first. c. among the first. d. in the beginning.
30. The tense of reprehenderis in line 7 is
 a. present. b. future. c. future perfect. d. perfect
31. According to Sallust, the problem with writing about great deeds is that
 a. the words must equal the deeds. b. the truth must be sought out carefully.
 c. it is dangerous to offend the powerful. d. men don't live up to their reputations.
32. What odes sicuti plerique in line 11 mean?
 a. like most people b. as if for the majority c. so that each d. more than most.
33. Lines 12-13 include what figure/s of speech?
 a. asyndeton b. antithesis c. anaphora d. all of these.
34. Sallust says that the effect the bad morals of the time had on him was
 a. he was discouraged from entering politics as a young man.
 b. he rejected the active life and concentrated on writing.
 c. he was able to resist being corrupted thanks to a few good examples.
 d. he was corrupted equally by his own desire for honor.

43. Caesar's fast start at the beginning of the passage
- allows him to surprise the British when he arrives.
 - leaves his ships exposed to excessive danger without the cavalry.
 - gives him no advantage because he winds up waiting for the cavalry.
 - gives the British a false impression of the enemy's numbers.
44. Besides the lack of armed men to oppose him, the place where Caesar finally lands is very different from the first location in that
- it is flat.
 - it is forested.
 - the mountains are higher.
 - it is rockier.

Cicero, In Catilinam II.1

Cicero announces to the people that Catiline has departed from the city.

Tandem aliquando, Quirites, L. Catilinam furem audacia, scelus
anhelantem, pestem patriae nefarie molientem, vobis atque huic urbi
ferro flammaque minitantem ex urbe vel eiecimus vel emisimus vel
ipsum egredientem verbis prosecuti sumus. Abiit, excessit, evasit,
erupit. Nulla iam perniciēs a monstro illo atque prodigio moenibus 5
ipsis intra moenia comparabitur. Atque hunc quidem unum huius
belli domestici ducem sine controversia vicimus. Non enim iam inter
latera nostra sica illa versabitur, non in campo, non in foro, non in
curia, non denique intra domesticos parietes pertimescemus. Loco 10
ille motus est, cum est ex urbe depulsus. Palam iam cum hoste nullo
impediente bellum iustum geremus. Sine dubio perdidimus hominem
magnificeque vicimus, cum illum ex occultis insidiis in apertum
latrocinium coniecimus.

45. What is the case and number of scelus in line 1?
- nominative singular
 - nominative plural
 - accusative singular
 - accusative plural
46. What is the case usage of vobis in line 2?
- dative object of minitantem.
 - dative of disadvantage.
 - dative of agent.
 - dative indirect object.
47. ferro flammaque minitantem (line 3) is an example of
- metonymy
 - synecdoche
 - alliteration
 - all of these.
48. In lines 7 – 10, Catiline plotting in the city is compared to
- a game being played.
 - a dagger being twisted .
 - a disease spreading slowly.
 - a monster wandering.
49. What is the best way to translate geremus in line 12?
- we are waging.
 - we were conducting.
 - we will wage.
 - we may wage.
50. According to this passage, by what means was Catiline NOT defeated?
- with words
 - by exposing his plots
 - with swords and fire
 - without controversy