

16. The grammatical construction which typically follows conor, audite, and possum is the
- complementary infinitive
 - indirect command
 - infinitive with subject accusative
 - substantive clause of result
17. What explains the mood of the second verb in the following sentence?
- Miror cur Caesar non omnibus crediderit.
- It expresses a negative purpose.
 - It follows a verb of fearing.
 - It occurs within an indirect question
 - It occurs within the subordinate clause of an indirect statement.
18. The defective verbs licet and oportet belong to a subcategory known as
- impersonals
 - inchoatives
 - reduplicatives
 - semi-deponents
19. Scipio is the Latin word for "walking stick." The first Roman to bear this name acquired it because he was a guide, or walking stick, for his blind father. The preceding sentence illustrates the
- dative of agent
 - dative of indirect object
 - dative with intransitive verbs
 - double dative
20. Helena sororem suam Clytemnestram et consobrinam earum Penelopen pulchritudine superavit. The preceding sentence illustrates the
- ablative of comparison
 - ablative of degree of difference
 - ablative of manner
 - ablative of respect (specification)

PART II (QUESTIONS 21 - 35).

Identify the Latin words or phrases which correctly translate the underlined portions of the following sentences.

21. Cicero's one and only daughter was named Tullia.
- Tullia
 - Tulliā
 - Tulliae
 - Tulliam
22. What two rivers did Hercules divert in Elis?
- Qua
 - Quae
 - Quid
 - Quod
23. At the peaks of their respective careers, Caesar and Pompey were actually richer than the fabulously wealthy Crassus.
- quam Crassi
 - quam Crasso
 - quam Crassum
 - quam Crassus
24. Phaethon felt he was strong enough to drive his father's chariot.
- forti
 - fortis
 - forte
 - fortem
25. Don't eat those mushrooms, your highness!
- Noli edere
 - Nonne edes
 - Num edes
 - Numquam edis
26. Two of the goddesses failed to impress Paris.
- Duae deae
 - Duae e deabus
 - Duo deorum
 - Duo e deis
27. A MAGNUM ITER, or forced march, was several miles longer than the usual distance traversed in a day by one of Caesar's legions.
- milia passibus
 - milia passuum
 - milibus passibus
 - milibus passuum

28. Psyche swore she would not look at her husband's face.
 a. ne spectet
 b. ut non spectaret
 c. se non spectaturam esse
 d. eam non spectatam esse
29. Phidippides ran to summon the Spartans.
 a. convocatum
 b. convocatu
 c. ut convocet
 d. ut convocaverit
30. "Follow me," Musaeus said to the Sibyl and Aeneas.
 a. Sequamini
 b. Sequemini
 c. Sequeremini
 d. Sequimini
31. Nero was not at Rome when the city caught fire in 64 A.D.
 a. ad Romam
 b. apud Romam
 c. Roma
 d. Romae
32. Alcyone was informed in a dream that her husband Ceyx had died at sea.
 a. certior facta est
 b. certior fit
 c. certiozem faciebat
 d. certiozem fecit
33. We read the following words in the works of Vergil: "Use your luck."
 a. fortunae (genitive)
 b. fortunae (dative)
 c. fortunam
 d. fortunā
34. Wasn't Oreithyia the Athenian princess whom Boreas abducted?
 a. qua
 b. quae
 c. quam
 d. quem
35. The Romans exiled Camillus because they did not want to see him set himself up as a tyrant.
 a. ne voluissent
 b. noluerint
 c. noluerunt
 d. non voluerint

PART III (QUESTIONS 36 - 40).

Identify the correct translation for the underlined word or phrase in each of the following sentences.

36. Cum victoriam obtinuissent, Pyrrhus et exercitus suus tamen iniurias graves sustinuerant.
 a. although
 b. not only
 c. since
 d. when
37. Si cuis Medusam conspiciat, in saxum vertatur.
 a. a certain person
 b. another person
 c. anyone
 d. that man
38. Lictores consulibus antecedeabant ut hi per Urbem progrediebantur.
 a. as
 b. how
 c. on the condition that
 d. so that
39. Tempestate subito orta, nautae Troiani perterriti sunt. Alii magna cum cura laboraverunt ad navem muniendam, alii deos oraverunt.
 a. the former
 b. the latter
 c. others
 d. some
40. Tullo Hostilio rege, urbs Roma Albam Longam vastavit.
 a. along with its king Tullus Hostilius
 b. having elected Tullus Hostilius king
 c. if Tullus Hostilius had been king
 d. when Tullus Hostilius was king

PART IV (QUESTIONS 41 - 45).

Identify the Latin word or phrase which correctly completes each of the following sentences.

41. Ariadne dixit: "Tecum _____ redibo et ibi apud familiam tuam Athenis habitabo."
 a. Graecia b. Graeciae c. Graeciam d. in Graeciam
42. Quidam _____ titulos gerebant qui emptoribus admonitionibus essent.
 a. a servis b. e servis c. servis d. servorum
43. Achilles morti Hectoris acriter _____.
 a. cupiebat b. petebat c. studebat d. volebat
44. Tarpelia opem hostibus tulit. Culpa eius maxima erat. Itaque cum a hostibus interficeretur, virgo perfida _____.
 a. de eis poenam sumpsit b. eos poena affecit
 c. poenam aptam dedit d. poenam eorum effecit
45. Senex anusque tam liberales fuerant ut dei nunc eos _____.
 a. remunerantur b. remunerarentur
 c. remunerati erant d. remunerati sint

PART V (QUESTIONS 46 - 50). READING COMPREHENSION.

Hercules moriens rogam suam aedificavit et tum a Philocteta, filio cuiusdam regis Poeae, quaesivit ut ignem rogo circumdaret. Hoc facto, Philoctetes ab eo arcum clarum sagittasque tamquam claras accepit.

Irata quod vir quem diu despexerat nunc immortalis factus erat, Iuno serpentem qui Philoctetam morderet misit. Graviter vulneratus est et magnum dolorem sustinuit, sed vixit. Postea cum hoc vulnus melius non fieret, Philoctetes tamen cum Graecis ad bellum Troianis inferendum navigavit. At homo miser Troiam cum sociis non pervenit. Propter odorem vulneris reliqui Graeci eum in insula Lemno reliquerunt. Agamemnon ita iusserat.

Novem annos solus Lemni habitavit et arcu sagittisque Herculis venatus est. Ultimo anno belli Ulixes et Pyrrhus Lemnum redierunt et ei ut arma sibi traderet persuadere conati sunt. Graeci sine socio relicto vincere Troianos non potuerant. Praedicens eum sanum facturum ac Troianum sagittarium Paridem interfectorum esse, deus Hercules apparuit. Itaque Philoctetes Troiam iit. Multos post annos delubrum aedificavit atque arma sua deo Apolloni consecravit.

46. From whom did Philoctetes get his weapons?
 a. Agamemnon b. Hercules c. Juno d. Poeeas
47. Why did the Greeks abandon Philoctetes?
 a. He was fighting with them.
 b. His wound made them uncomfortable.
 c. They feared Juno's anger.
 d. They thought he was dead.
48. Who finally persuaded Philoctetes to go to Troy from Lemnos?
 a. Agamemnon b. Hercules c. Pyrrhus d. Ulysses
49. To whom did Philoctetes finally give his bow and arrows?
 a. Apollo b. Paris c. Pyrrhus d. Ulysses
50. Which of the following statements about the passage is true?
 a. Hercules placed Philoctetes in charge of a citadel.
 b. Lemnos became a center of military action in the last year of the war.
 c. Philoctetes died at Troy.
 d. Philoctetes learned that he was destined to kill Paris.