

9. What use of the subjunctive is illustrated by haberent in line 6?
 a. relative clause of purpose
 b. deliberative question
 c. indirect command
 d. indirect question
10. The phrase ut optigerant in line 7 indicates that the action in the sentence happened in which of the following ways?
 a. by chance
 b. by design
 c. by carefully planning it
 d. by force
11. What is direct object of constituerunt (line 8)?
 a. voces (line 8)
 b. vocabula (line 8)
 c. res (line 9)
 d. there is none
12. Identify the form and use of significando in line 8.
 a. gerund, dative
 b. gerundive, dative
 c. gerund, ablative
 d. gerundive, ablative
13. What development is discussed in lines 6-9?
 a. Man discovering fire
 b. The development of language
 c. The building of settlements
 d. The development of religion

Livy, Ab Urbe Condita, I.41

[1] Tarquinius moribundum cum qui circa erant excepissent, illos fugientes lictores comprehendunt. Clamor inde concursusque populi, mirantium quid rei esset. Tanaquil inter tumultum claudi regiam iubet, arbitros eiecit. Simul quae curando vulnere opus sunt, tamquam spes subesset, sedulo comparat, simul si destituat spes, alia praesidia molitur. Servio propere accito cum paene exsanguem virum [5] ostendisset, dextram tenens orat ne inultam mortem soceri, ne socrum inimicis ludibrio esse sinat. "Tuum est" inquit, "Servi, si vir es, regnum, non eorum qui alienis manibus pessimum facinus fecere. Erige te deosque duces sequere qui clarum hoc fore caput divino quondam circumfuso igni portenderunt. Nunc te illa caelestis excitet flamma; nunc expergiscere vere. Et nos peregrini regnavimus; qui sis, non unde natus sis reputa. Si tua re subita consilia torpent, at tu mea consilia sequere."

14. Which of these is the best translation of cum (line 1)?
 a. with
 b. although
 c. when
 d. as soon as
15. What is the case and usage of rei (line 2)?
 a. genitive, possession
 b. genitive, partitive
 c. dative, possession
 d. dative, reference
16. What use of the subjunctive is illustrated by esset (line 2)?
 a. indirect question
 b. subordinate clause in indirect discourse
 c. relative purpose clause
 d. relative clause of characteristic
17. Tanaquil did all of the following EXCEPT what?
 a. order the palace to be shut
 b. dismiss the witnesses
 c. care for the king's wound
 d. hide the king's body from Servius

18. What is the case and usage of ludibrio (line 6)?
 a. dative with special adjectives
 b. dative of purpose
 c. ablative of means
 d. ablative of specification
19. In line 5, what is Tanaquil doing with Servius?
 a. reprimanding him b. giving him orders c. begging a favor d. complaining to him
20. Which of these best describes fecere (line 7)?
 a. present active infinitive
 b. ablative of means
 c. perfect active indicative
 d. present imperative
21. Tanaquil tells Servius that he should do which of the following?
 a. kill the king
 b. set fire to the palace
 c. choose which gods he will follow
 d. seize power
22. What is the best translation of excitet flamma (line 8)?
 a. he is stirring up flames
 b. he should stir up flames
 c. let the flame stir up
 d. should the flame stir up
23. Nos (line 9) refers to whom?
 a. Tarquinius and Tanaquil
 b. Tanaquil and Servius
 c. Servius and Tarquinius
 d. the people of Rome
24. To what event does re (line 9) refer?
 a. a fire
 b. the assassination of the king
 c. the birth of a child
 d. a marriage
25. The last sentence contains an example of what rhetorical device?
 a. chiasmus b. litotes c. hendiadys d. anaphora

Suetonius, Satyricon, 1.3

Non est passus Agamemnon me diutius declamare in porticu, quam ipse in schola sudaverat, sed: "Adulescens, inquit, quoniam sermonem habes non publici saporis et, quod rarissimum est, amas bonam mentem, non fraudabo te arte secreta. <Nihil> nimirum in his exercitationibus doctores peccant qui necesse habent cum insanientibus furere. Nam nisi dixerint quae adulescentuli probent, ut ait [5] Cicero, 'soli in scolis relinquuntur'. Sicut ficti adulescentes cum cenas divitum captant nihil prius meditantur quam id quod putant gratissimum auditoribus fore — nec enim aliter impetrabunt quod petunt, nisi quasdam insidias auribus fecerint — sic eloquentiae magister, nisi tanquam piscator eam imposuerit hamis escam, quam scierit appetituros esse pisciculos, sine spe praedae morabitur in scopulo.

26. Which of the following is the best translation for quam in line 1?
 a. who b. whom c. than d. which

27. What does Agamemnon do in the first sentence?
a. He makes the author suffer
b. He starts to declaim in the portico
c. He speaks for a longer time than the author
d. He doesn't allow the author to continue speaking
28. What does Agamemnon think of the author's sermonem mentioned in line 2?
a. He thinks it should be private
b. He thinks that it is better than normal
c. He thinks that it is tired and old-fashioned
d. He thinks that he should speak publicly
29. What use of the ablative is illustrated by arte secreta (line 3)?
a. separation
b. means
c. description
d. cause
30. What part of speech is the word nimirum in line 3?
a. noun
b. adjective
c. adverb
d. preposition
31. What is the antecedent of qui in line 4?
a. nihil (understood, line 3)
b. exercitationibus (line 3)
c. doctores (line 3)
d. adulescens (line 2)
32. Which type of conditional sentence is started by nisi in line 4?
a. contrary to fact past
b. contrary to fact present
c. future less vivid
d. future more vivid
33. To whom/what does the word soli (line 5) refer?
a. the young men
b. the teachers
c. the exercises
d. the schools
34. What rhetorical device is illustrated by the phrases sicut...captant (line 5)?
a. metonymy
b. metaphor
c. personification
d. simile
35. What rhetorical device can be found in the words prius meditantur quam id quod in lines 5-6?
a. anaphora
b. tmesis
c. chiasmus
d. synchysis
36. What is the specific form for which fore is an abbreviation in this passage?
a. futurum esse
b. futuros esse
c. fuisse
d. futura esse
37. According to the passage, why do the adulatores in line 5 act the way they do?
a. They are good friends to rich men.
b. They cannot otherwise get the things they want.
c. They are trying to fool their dinner companions about how rich they are.
d. They want to influence the young men.
38. Which comparison is made in lines 7-9?
a. The flatterers to fish
b. Rich men to fish
c. Rich men to fishermen
d. A master of rhetoric to a fisherman

39. Which of these best explains the case and use of praedae in line 8?
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| a. genitive, possession | b. dative, indirect object |
| c. objective genitive | d. dative with special verbs |
40. What is the general tone that Agamemnon has towards teachers in this passage?
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| a. undisguised scorn | b. open hatred |
| c. bemused resignation | d. joyful glee |

Seneca Minor, Apocolocyntosis, I

[1] Quid actum sit in caelo ante diem III idus Octobris anno novo, initio saeculi felicissimi, volo memoriae tradere. Nihil nec offensae nec gratiae dabitur. Haec ita vera si quis quaesiverit unde sciam, primum, si noluero, non respondebo. Quis coactus est? Ego scio me liberum factum, ex quo suum diem obiit ille, qui verum proverbium fecerat, aut regem aut fatuum nasci oportere. Si libuerit respondere, dicam quod [5] mihi in buccam venerit. Quis unquam ab historico iuratores exegit? Tamen si necesse fuerit auctorem producere, quaerito ab eo qui Drusillam euntem in caelum vidit: idem Claudium vidisse se dicet iter facientem "non passibus aequis." Velit nolit, necesse est illi omnia videre, quae in caelo aguntur: Appiae viae curator est, qua scis et divum Augustum et Tiberium Caesarem ad deos isse. Hunc si interrogaveris, soli narrabit: coram pluribus nunquam verbum faciet. Nam ex quo in senatu iuravit se [10] Drusillam vidisse caelum ascendentem et illi pro tam bono nuntio nemo credidit, quod viderit, verbis conceptis affirmavit se non indicaturum, etiam si in medio foro hominem occisum vidisset.

41. How does Seneca characterize the new year?
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|--------------------------------------|--|
| a. the end of a very good age | b. the beginning of a very good age |
| c. the end of a very unfortunate age | d. the beginning of a very unfortunate age |
42. What date is indicated by ante diem III Idus Octobris?
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| a. October 11 | b. October 12 | c. October 13 | d. October 14 |
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43. What does Seneca assure the reader in the sentence in line 2 (Nihil...dabitur)?
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| a. He promises to be completely objective. | b. He pledges to be as offensive as possible. |
| c. He promises to give only praise, not offense. | d. He pledges nothing. |
44. What word is missing in the first part of the sentence in line 4 (Ego...factum)?
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| a. esse | b. est | c. -que | d. esset |
|---------|--------|---------|----------|
45. What is the proverb mentioned in lines 3-4?
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| a. One ought to be as much like a king as possible. |
| b. One should be made free by their king as soon as possible. |
| c. One ought to know his own day of death. |
| d. One must be born wither a king or a fool. |
46. What grammatical form s the word quaerito in line 6?
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| a. supine | b. gerund | c. imperative | d. syncopated infinitive |
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47. The phrase in quotation marks in line 7 indicates which of the following about Claudius?
- a. he was not a fair man
 - b. he had not suffered equally to Seneca
 - c. he limped
 - d. he was like a horse
48. Under what circumstances will the curator of the Via Appia speak about what he saw, according to the sentence in lines 8-9?
- a. Only when he speaks to one person alone
 - b. Only when the sun is out
 - c. Only while sitting on the ground
 - d. Only to many people at once
49. How was the good news that Drusilla had ascended to heaven received by the Senate?
- a. They were joyful
 - b. No one believed it
 - c. They were afraid
 - d. They were angry
50. How is etiam si in line 11 best translated?
- a. nay even
 - b. even if
 - c. lest
 - d. only if