

11. The dative use of homini (line 12) is
A. agent B. indirect object C. reference D. special verb
12. How do young men prove that they have killed the most oxen (lines 11-15)?
A. they display great force and great speed
B. they display the horns to other people
C. they display the hides in the marketplace
D. they display their training in public contests
13. The dative use of testimonio (line 14) is
A. compound verb B. possession C. purpose D. reference

Passage 2

14. In lines 1-2 (Quo ... restiterat), Cicero is indicating a time when he
A. had left to go into exile B. hypothetically had died
C. was preparing the city for war D. had burned and slaughtered a city
15. In line 2, homines is
A. direct object of restiterat (line 2) B. appositive of caedi et flammae (line 1)
C. direct object of vidistis (line 5) D. subject of implied erant
16. In line 2, the case and use of magistratum are
A. partitive genitive B. genitive possession
C. accusative direct object D. accusative respect
17. In lines 2-3 (cum ... inflammata), we learn that
A. people were fleeing from Rome B. the magistrates were burning temples
C. all of Rome was in turmoil D. men were attacked by magistrates
18. Because the fascēs were a symbol of the consul's power, Cicero uses the clause summi ... fractos (line 3) to show
A. an end to civil violence in the city B. a peaceful transfer of consular power
C. a restructuring of the consulship D. the undermining of the consul's authority
19. Cicero refers to the tribune of the plebs with the words fortissimi, optimi, and sanctissimum (line 4) in order to
A. praise the tribune as a powerbroker B. defend the tribune's right to safety
C. contrast the tribune with himself D. demonstrate the tribune's guilt

20. The ablative use of manu (line 4) is
A. comparison B. description C. means/instrument D. respect
21. In lines 4-5, tactum, violatum, vulneratum, and confectum all modify
A. deorum (line 3) B. plebis (line 4) C. corpus (line 4) D. subject of vidistis (line 5)
22. In line 5, Qua strage nonnulli permoti magistratus is translated
A. when this disaster had affected some magistrates
B. some magistrates, having been affected by this disaster
C. some magistrates had affected this disaster
D. with some magistrates having been affected by this disaster
23. In lines 5-7 (Qua ... recesserunt), some magistrates stopped supporting Cicero because
A. they were afraid or disillusioned B. he had destroyed the Republic
C. he had lost an important case D. the people made minor complaints
24. A stylistic device that occurs in lines 7-8 (neque ... faces) is
A. apostrophe B. chiasmus C. litotes D. polysyndeton
25. In line 9, the use of the subjunctive depellerent is
A. contrary-to-fact condition B. relative clause of characteristic
C. indirect question D. negative purpose clause
- Passage 3**
26. In lines 1-2 (lamque ... contigerat), it is indicated that this episode occurs
A. at the beginning of the night B. in the middle of the night
C. just before sunset D. just before sunrise
27. In lines 2-3 (placida ... nautae), we learn that the sailors are
A. pleased to see the oars of the ship B. rowing and sitting on hard seats
C. growing weary of the journey D. resting below the oars
28. A stylistic device that occurs in line 3 is
A. chiasmus B. simile C. metonymy D. transferred epithet
29. The root verb of delapsus (line 4) means
A. to conquer B. to die C. to slip D. to work
30. The narrator's address of Palinurus in line 6 (te, Palinure) is an example of
A. anaphora B. apostrophe C. hyperbole D. synchysis

31. In line 6, tibi somnia tristia portans is translated
A. with sad sleep carrying you B. sadly carrying your sleep
C. carrying sad sleep for you D. with sad sleep having been carried by you
32. In lines 6-7 (te ... insonti), Palinurus is depicted as a(n)
A. aggressor B. leader C. victim D. villain
33. In line 7, puppique deus consedit in alta is translated
A. the god sat down on the high stern B. he sat down high upon the divine stern
C. the tall god sits upon the stern D. the god of the stern sat down on high
34. In lines 7-8 (puppique ... loquelas), Vergil uses a feature of epic poetry, in which a god
A. competes in a contest with a mortal B. is invoked for inspiration by a mortal
C. appears in a dream of a mortal D. takes on the form of a mortal
35. Based on naming conventions in Latin poetry, laside (line 9) indicates that Palinurus is
A. the son of lasus B. a follower of lasus C. the father of lasus D. from the city lasus
36. In lines 9-10 (ferunt ... quieti), Sleep tries to convince Palinurus that
A. a storm is coming soon and he should rest for an hour
B. his efforts are not needed for the ship to continue sailing
C. he should consult the gods about his path along the sea
D. the ship will veer off course if he is not attentive enough
37. The form of furare (line 11) is
A. present subjunctive B. present infinitive
C. imperfect subjunctive D. present imperative
38. The metrical pattern of the first four feet of line 12 (Ipse ... inibo) is
A. dactyl-spondee-dactyl-dactyl B. dactyl-spondee-spondee-dactyl
C. spondee-dactyl-spondee-dactyl D. spondee-spondee-dactyl-dactyl

Passage 3

39. In line 1, At bene nupta feror is translated
A. But I carry out a good wedding B. But I am considered well-married
C. And I am carried well into marriage D. And it is called a good wedding

40. The tense and mood of nominer (line 1) are
A. present indicative B. future indicative
C. present subjunctive D. imperfect subjunctive
41. According to lines 1-2 (At ... equis), people believe Deianira is fortunate because she
A. had a beautiful wedding ceremony B. is pregnant with Hercules' son
C. has access to swift horses D. is married to Hercules, son of Jupiter
42. The metrical pattern of the first four feet of line 3 (Vir ... hospes) is
A. dactyl-dactyl-dactyl-spondee B. dactyl-dactyl-spondee-dactyl
C. spondee-spondee-dactyl-dactyl D. spondee-spondee-dactyl-spondee
43. The ablative use of coniuge (line 3) is
A. agent B. comparison C. manner D. respect
44. In lines 3-4 (Vir ... feras), Deianira claims that Hercules
A. often leaves her home alone B. brings terrible monsters home with him
C. is too often chased by monsters D. is friendlier to guests than to her
45. In lines 5-6 (Ipsa ... torqueor), Deianira indicates that she
A. often prays for Hercules out of fear B. is harassed by Hercules in her home
C. promises to torture Hercules D. will curse Hercules' enemies from home
46. In line 6, infesto ne vir ab hoste cadat refers to the possibility that Hercules might
A. make every man his enemy B. overcome his enemies
C. be killed by an enemy D. be tortured by his enemies
47. In lines 7-8 (inter ... canes), Deianira refers to
A. her location in the forests of Greece B. tests of her love for Hercules
C. the journeys of Odysseus D. Hercules facing strange animals
48. The case and number of pecudum (line 9) are
A. nominative singular B. accusative singular C. genitive plural D. accusative plural
49. In line 10, ominaque arcana nocte petita is translated
A. with secretive omens having been sought at night
B. omens, having been sought in the secretive night
C. she, having sought secretive omens at night
D. nightly omens, having been sought in secret

50. In line 12, Deianira feels that
A. fear is more doubtful than hope
C. she has neither fear nor hope

B. hope is more doubtful than fear
D. she is overwhelmed by both fear and hope

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1. The following passage applies to questions 1-13. Caesar describes the animals of the Hercynian Forest in *De Bello Gallico* 6.27-28.

1 Sunt item, quae appellantur **alces**¹. Harum est consimilis **capris**² figura et varietas
 2 **pellium**³, sed magnitudine paulo antecedunt mutilaeque sunt cornibus et crura sine
 3 **nodis**⁴ articulisque habent neque quietis causa procumbunt neque, si quo adflictae
 4 casu conciderunt, erigere sese aut sublevare possunt. His sunt arbores pro **cubilibus**⁵:
 5 ad eas se applicant atque ita paulum modo reclinatae quietem capiunt. Quarum ex
 6 vestigiis cum est animadversum a **venatoribus**⁶, quo se recipere consuerint, omnes eo
 7 loco aut ab radicibus subruunt aut accidunt arbores, tantum ut summa species earum
 8 stantium relinquatur. Huc cum se consuetudine reclinaverunt, infirmas arbores pondere
 9 adfligunt atque una ipsae concidunt.
 10 Tertium est genus eorum, qui **uri**⁷ appellantur. Hi sunt magnitudine paulo infra
 11 elephantos, specie et colore et figura tauri. Magna vis eorum est et magna velocitas,
 12 neque homini neque ferae quam conspexerunt parcunt. Hos studiose foveis captos
 13 interficiunt. Hoc se labore durant adulescentes atque hoc genere venationis exercent, et
 14 qui plurimos ex his interfecerunt, relatis in publicum cornibus, quae sint testimonio,
 15 magnam ferunt laudem.

1 *alces, alcis* f. elk

2 *caper, capri* m. goat

3 *pellis, pellis* f. skin, hide

4 *nodus, -i* m. knot, joint

5 *cubile, -is* n. bed

6 *venator, venatoris* m. hunter

7 *urus, -i* m. ox

2. The following passage applies to questions 14-25. Cicero recalls events during his exile and losing public support in *Post Reditum in Senatu* 7.

1 Quo quidem tempore, cum **is**¹ excessisset, qui caedi et flammae vobis auctoribus
 2 restiterat, cum ferro et **facibus**² homines tota urbe **volitantes**³, magistratum tecta
 3 impugnata, deorum templa inflammata, summi viri et clarissimi consulis fascas fractos,
 4 fortissimi atque optimi tribuni plebis sanctissimum corpus non tactum ac violatum manu,
 5 sed vulneratum ferro **confectum**⁴que vidistis. Qua **strage**⁵ nonnulli permoti magistratus
 6 partim metu mortis, partim desperatione rei publicae paululum a mea causa
 7 recesserunt; reliqui fuerunt, quos neque terror nec vis, nec spes nec metus, nec
 8 promissa nec **minae**⁶, nec tela nec faces a vestra auctoritate, a populi Romani
 9 dignitate, a mea salute depellerent.

1 *is* = Cicero (speaking in 3rd person)

2 *fax, facis* f. torch

3 *volito* (1) to rush around

4 *confectus, -a, -um* weakened, killed

5 *strages, stragis* f. disaster

6 *mina, -ae* f. threat

3. The following passage applies to questions 26-38. Sleep approaches Palinurus, the helmsman of the ship, in Vergil's *Aeneid* 5.835-846.

1	lamque fere mediam caeli Nox umida metam	<i>meta, -ae</i> f. point, marker
2	contigerat, placida laxabant membra quiete	
3	sub remis fusi per dura sedilia nautae,	<i>sedile, sedilis</i> n. seat
4	cum levis aetheriis delapsus Somnus ab astris	
5	aera dimovit tenebrosum et dispulit umbras,	
6	te, Palinure, petens, tibi somnia tristia portans	
7	insonti ; puppique deus consedit in alta	<i>insons, insontis</i> innocent
8	Phorbanti similis funditque has ore loquelas :	<i>Phorbas, -antis</i> m. Phorbas (a Trojan)
9	'laside Palinure, ferunt ipsa aequora classem,	<i>loquelas = verba</i>
10	aequatae spirant aurae, datur hora quieti.	<i>aequatae = "steady"</i>
11	Pone caput fessosque oculos furare labori.	<i>furor, furari</i> to remove, withdraw
12	Ipse ego paulisper pro te tua munera inibo.'	<i>munera = officia</i>

4. The following passage applies to questions 39-50. Deianira writes to Hercules in his absence in Ovid's *Heroides* 9.27-42 (selections).

1	At bene nupta feror , quia nominer Herculis uxor,	<i>fero, ferre = voco, vocare</i>
2	sitque socer , rapidis qui tonat altus equis.	<i>socer, soceri</i> m. father-in-law
3	Vir mihi semper abest, et coniuge notior hospes	
4	monstraque terribiles persequiturque feras.	<i>viduus, -a, -um</i> empty
5	Ipsa domo vidua votis operata pudicis	<i>operatus, -a, -um</i> busy with (+dat.)
6	torqueor , infesto ne vir ab hoste cadat;	<i>pudicus, -a, -um</i> dutiful
7	inter serpentes aprosque avidosque leones	<i>torqueo, torquere</i> to torture
8	iactor et haesuros terna per ora canes.	<i>terni, ternae, terna</i> three
9	Me pecudum fibrae simulacraque inania somni	<i>fibrae, -arum</i> f.pl. sacrificial entrails
10	ominaque arcana nocte petita movent.	<i>arcanus, -a, -um</i> secretive
11	Aucupor infelix incertae murmura famae	<i>aucupor, aucupari</i> to watch out for
12	speque timor dubia spesque timore cadit.	