

1. Magni piscēs in aquā habitant. A) in the water B) through the water C) into the water D) near the water
2. Flāvia est semper \_\_\_\_\_. A) discipulae bonae B) discipulam bonam C) discipula bona D) discipulās bonās
3. Many weary travelers were walking down the Appian Way. A) ambulābunt B) ambulant C) ambulābant D) ambulāvērunt
4. Cornēlia erat māter virōrum clārōrum. A) of famous men B) with famous men C) from famous men D) about famous men
5. Quis scdet sub arbore? A) Why B) Who C) When D) Where
6. Viri diligētēs bonam fortunam habēbunt. A) have B) were having C) will have D) do not have
7. pater : patribus :: filius : \_\_\_\_\_. A) filiis B) filiōs C) filii D) filium
8. Today we shall meet the queen of Egypt. A) rēgina B) rēginārum C) rēginam D) rēginā
9. Da mihi meum librum! A) of me B) from me C) with me D) to me
10. Servi dominum in villā vidērunt. A) to see B) saw C) see D) will see
11. Decem minus trēs sunt \_\_\_\_\_. A) quinque B) sex C) septem D) octō
12. Antōnius in urbem venit, sed Cūriam nōn intrat. A) because he wants to enter the Curia B) if he does not enter the Curia C) and he likes to enter the Curia D) but he does not enter the Curia
13. Gladiātor in Colossēo gladiō pugnābit. A) with his sword B) of his sword C) on his sword D) from his sword
14. The dog is sleeping in the atrium. A) dormis B) dormimus C) dormiunt D) dormit
15. The Pontifex Maximus was marching slowly up the Capitoline Hill. A) longē B) clārē C) lentē D) male
16. Eratne Caesar cōsul? A) Why was Caesar consul? B) Will Caesar be consul? C) Was Caesar consul? D) When was Caesar consul?
17. Marcus currere in silvās timet. A) is running B) to run C) ran D) will run
18. In Forō verba orātōris audiēbāmus. A) the words B) the word C) by the words D) of the word
19. Rēx dcōrum et deus tempestātis erat A) Neptūnus B) Apollō C) Mars D) Iuppiter
20. The Latin expression **Ab ovo usque ad mala** would be used in association with A) clothes B) meals C) baths D) religion
21. Which is NOT one of the seven hills of Rome? A) Capitoline B) Tiber C) Quirinal D) Palatine
22. Acneas, the ancestor of the Roman race, came to Italy from A) Troy B) Brundisium C) Alexandria D) Athens
23. The English words **deport**, **importation**, **portable**, and **reporter** all come from the Latin word which means A) lead B) enter C) walk D) carry
24. Romans would typically sleep in a A) cubiculum B) culīna C) peristylium D) tablīnum
25. Helvetia : Switzerland :: Hispania : \_\_\_\_\_. A) Germany B) France C) Italy D) Spain
26. What was the Roman name for Dionysus, the Greek god of wine, revelry and theatrical performances? A) Pluto B) Mercury C) Bacchus D) Apollo
27. The abbreviation **SPQR** seen even today in modern Rome is related to Roman A) government B) sports C) schools D) farming
28. In the year A.D. LXXIX Mount Vesuvius erupted. What was the year? A) 129 B) 49 C) 89 D) 79
29. Numa Pompilius, Ancus Marcius, and Tarquinius Superbus were Roman A) generals B) senators C) kings D) emperors
30. Roman slaves usually wore a A) stola B) palla C) tunica D) toga

READ THE STORY AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

A DANGEROUS OUTING IN THE WOODS

*An important lesson in friendship*

Ōlim duō amīcī, Marcus et Lūcius, in silvā ambulābant. Subitō magna ursa amīcōs vidit et petivit. Marcus arborem ascendit, sed Lūcius erat tardus. Lūcius in terram cecidit et mortem simulāvit. Putābat, “Meus amīcus Marcus certē auxiliūm mihi feret.” Ursa ad Lūcium ambulāvit et olfēcit. Quod Lūcius nōn movēbat, ursa dixit, “Mortuus est! Discēdō.” Tum ursa discessit.

Marcus ex arbore dēscendit et ad amīcum cucurrit. “Dixitne ursa? Quid dixit ursa?” rogāvit. Lūcius respondit, “Ursa mihi dixit, ‘Elige amīcōs tuōs diligentius, nam amīcus vērus tēcum manēbit in periculō.’ ”

—Adapted from Aesop’s *Fables*

31. The two friends in the story A) were threatened by a bear B) saw a bear in a cave C) made friends with a bear D) were hunting a bear
32. What did Marcus do when he saw the bear? A) he ran away B) he climbed a tree C) he shouted for help D) he helped his friend
33. Lucius fell on the ground A) in pain from his wounds B) in grief for his friend C) and played dead D) hoping to surprise the bear
34. Lucius thought that A) he had saved his friend B) the bear might befriend him C) his friend would run away D) his friend would help him
35. Why did the bear leave? A) She had been wounded. B) She had killed one man. C) She thought one man was already dead. D) She heard hunters coming.
36. Marcus climbed down and (lines 5-6) A) chased away the bear B) ran to his friend C) mourned his friend D) killed the bear
37. In lines 7-8, “Dixitne ursa?” means A) What is the bear saying? B) Will the bear speak? C) Did you speak to the bear? D) Did the bear speak?
38. The best translation of tēcum (line 9) is A) with me B) with them C) with us D) with you
39. The best translation of manebit (line 9) is A) was staying B) will stay C) has stayed D) stays
40. Why did Marcus stretch the truth about what the bear had said? A) He was disappointed in his friend. B) He wanted to help his friend. C) He was afraid of the bear. D) He wanted his friend to find the bear.

1. Dicite, puerī, nōbis nōmina vestra! A) our B) to us C) of us D) from us
2. Cuius est hic canis ferōx? A) Who B) Whom C) Whose D) By whom
3. Propter clāmōrēs ōrātōrem audire nōn poteram. A) I am not able B) I was not able C) I will not be able D) I will not have been able
4. Scisne principem meliōrem quam Augustum? A) better than B) the best possible C) as good as D) who was the best
5. Horātius fortiter pontem dēfendit. A) brave B) braver C) the bravest D) bravely
6. In Britanniam tertiō diē adveniēmus. A) on the third day B) after three days C) until the third day D) three days before
7. Nōlī laudāre puerum molestum. A) I can't praise B) Don't praise C) He didn't want to praise D) They don't praise
8. Ōlim terra ā Sātūrnō rēcta erat. A) ruled B) was being ruled C) had been ruled D) is ruled
9. Daphnē est nympha \_\_\_\_\_ deus Apollō amāvit. A) quī B) quae C) quod D) quam
10. Cōsul Rōmānus hostēs fugientēs nōn cēpit. A) fleeing B) after they fled C) about to flee D) unable to flee
11. Vigintī fēminae stābant ad fontem. Postquam septem discessērunt, quot remanēbant? A) VII B) XIII C) XVII D) XXVII
12. Ille poēta, \_\_\_\_\_, ā multis amātur. A) Catullus B) Catulli C) Catullō D) Catullum
13. mōns : montis :: manus : \_\_\_\_\_ A) manūs B) manūi C) manuum D) manibus
14. Putō mē Cicerōnem in forō vidisse. A) sees B) will see C) saw D) can see
15. Atalanta erat celerrima omnium. A) swiftly B) swift C) swifter D) swiftest
16. Troiānī, ā deīs moniti, portās tamen nōn clausērunt. A) warning B) warned C) about to warn D) warn!
17. In Foro audiēs verba ēgreī senātōris. A) you hear B) you will hear C) you have heard D) you will have heard
18. Pīrātae insulam multis nāvibus oppugnābant. A) many ships B) of many ships C) with many ships D) to many ships
19. Quis sum? Eram rēgīna ultima Aegyptiōrum. Duō imperātōrēs Rōmāni mē amāverunt. A) Caesar B) Dīdō C) Antōnius D) Cleopatra
20. Which of these is **NOT** a Romance language? A) English B) Spanish C) Italian D) French
21. What was Paris' reward for giving Venus the golden apple? A) eternal life B) a powerful kingdom C) great wealth D) a beautiful woman
22. What ancient city-state was Rome's arch-enemy in the three Punic Wars? A) Greece B) Carthage C) Troy D) Gaul
23. Tiberius, Claudius, Nero, and Hadrian were Roman A) kings B) historians C) orators D) emperors
24. The prophet's maledictions were heard by all. A) prayers B) praises C) curses D) blessings
25. Alexandria and Carthage were great cities of the ancient world located in A) Africa B) Europe C) Asia D) Italy
26. The Latin expression **Ignorantia legis neminem excusat** might most likely be declared by A) a judge B) a farmer C) an athlete D) a musician
27. With which legendary hero are a blind prophet, clashing rocks, Medea, and a golden ram all associated? A) Aeneas B) Ulysses C) Perseus D) Jason
28. From which Italian port city did Caesar depart when he sailed to meet Pompey in Greece? A) Rome B) Pompeii C) Brundisium D) Athens
29. Translate and transfer are compounds of the Latin preposition for "across" and the verb meaning A) listen B) bring C) omit D) watch
30. Where did Trojan Aeneas encounter the boatman Charon? A) in Troy B) in Italy C) in Africa D) in Hades

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS  
A MEETING ON THE SACRED WAY

*The poet Horace describes an encounter he had in the Forum.*

Paucis ante diēbus, ibam per Sacram Viam ubi homō mihi nōtus tantum nōmine mē salūtāvit: "Salvē, Horātī! Quid agis et quō ibis?" et mē sequēbatur. Ego, "Num tē cognōscō?" inquam, "Quid vīs?" "Volō," ille dixit, "inter amīcōs tuōs esse. Sum homō doctissimus!" Sed mihi putāvī illum nihil scīre et nūgās dicere; itaque, nihil respondēns, ambulābam.

Tum clāmāvit ille, "Cupisne mē abire? Tēcum ambulāre volō. Exspectā mē!" "Trāns Tiberim amīcum habeō," inquam, "virum quem nōn cognōscis." Ille autem, "Non sum occupātus; itaque tēcum venīre possum!" Ego eram miserrimus sed nūllum verbum dixī. Quam molestus erat ille homō!

Tandem alius vir, inimīcus huius, advēnit prope Apollinis templum et, "Quō ibis, sceleste?" clāmāns, trāxit eum in iūdicium. Sic mē servāvit Apollō. Grātiās deis!

—Adapted from Horace, *Satires*, II

- 1 **tantum** = only
- 2 **quō** = (to) where; **sequēbatur** = he began to follow
- 3
- 4 **doctissimus** = very intelligent; **nūgās** = nonsense
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9 **molestus** = annoying
- 10
- 11 **sceleste** = wretch, scoundrel; **in iūdicium** = to court

31. When did Horace encounter the man (line 1)? A) a long time ago B) a few months ago C) a few days ago D) just a moment ago
32. In lines 1-2, we learn that the man was A) a good friend B) a person Horace hardly knew C) a beggar D) a well-known poet
33. **Num tē cognōscō? Quid vīs?** (lines 2-3) is translated A) "I know what you want, don't I?" B) "Do you know what I want?" C) "You know what I want, don't you?" D) "Surely I don't know you; what do you want?"
34. A verb that means the same thing as **inquam** (line 3) is A) dicō B) rīdēō C) audiō D) currō
35. Why does the man wish to be Horace's friend (lines 3-4)? A) He knows Horace is a kind man. B) He thinks he will fit in with Horace's friends. C) He needs Horace to write him a poem. D) He wants Horace to give him some money.
36. What is Horace's reaction (lines 4-5)? A) He invites the man to join him. B) He tells him he must leave. C) He gives the man some money. D) He thinks the man is a fool.
37. What is the man's response (line 6)? A) He starts to walk away. B) He starts to cry. C) He still wants to follow Horace. D) He says he will meet him later.
38. How does Horace try to get rid of the man (line 7)? A) He calls a soldier to help. B) He says he has to visit a friend. C) He threatens to take him to court. D) He rudely insults the man.
39. Why does the man stop following Horace (lines 10-11)? A) He is upset at Horace's rudeness. B) He decides to go into Apollo's temple. C) He is intercepted by another man who is his enemy. D) He is tricked by Horace.
40. What word best describes Horace's feeling when the man leaves? A) relief B) sadness C) hope D) anger

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM A, B, C, OR D.

MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

- Mihi placet* lūdōs spectāre. A) I am sorry B) It pleases me C) I ought D) It is forbidden
- Tantus erat timor *ut nēmō manēret*. A) as no one remained B) in order for no one to remain C) while no one will remain D) that no one remained
- Terentia erat uxor *magnā intelligentiā*. A) by great intellect B) of great intellect C) in great intellect D) for great intellect
- Nōs *Capuae* cum amicis diū erāmus. A) Capua B) to Capua C) at Capua D) from Capua
- Hannibal, *castris positus*, in rīpā elephantōs dispōnit. A) by pitching camp B) who must pitch camp C) going to pitch camp D) after camp was pitched
- Sī sonitum nocte audivissētis*, perterriti fugissētis. A) If you should hear B) If you hear C) If you will hear D) If you had heard
- Pompeius ipse cum militibus ad Graeciam *profectus est*. A) proceeded B) will proceed C) proceeds D) had proceeded
- Militum hortandōrum causā*, Scipiō magnam orātiōnem habuit. A) Encouraged by his soldiers B) For the purpose of encouraging his soldiers C) While encouraging his soldiers D) Because he had encouraged his soldiers
- Magister rogat *ubi discipula sit*. A) where the student is B) how able the student is C) what the student is doing D) when the student is going
- Hic puer est filius *minimus nātū*. A) tallest B) oldest C) smartest D) youngest
- Ībam ad urbem *ut imperatōri honōrem redderem*. A) how to show respect B) having shown respect C) by showing respect D) to show respect
- Puella parva ursam in silvīs *errantem* vidit. A) about to wander B) having wandered C) wandering D) to wander
- What is the best translation of this sentence? *Erat Augustō magnum studium philosophiae*. A) He was the most famous philosophy pupil of Augustus. B) Augustus taught philosophy well. C) Augustus had a great enthusiasm for philosophy. D) Augustus must study philosophy.
- Fīlia māterque *eundem servum* laudant. A) the slave himself B) the same slave C) each slave D) a certain slave
- Cum* hominēs orātōrem audire vellent, ad Forum vēnērunt. A) Nevertheless B) Since C) With D) During
- Domus Aurea Nerōnis erat maior *aliis regiis*. A) than other palaces B) with other palaces C) to other palaces D) by other palaces
- Pluit! Domī *maneamus*. A) In order to stay B) We will stay C) We are staying D) Let's stay
- Dux nōn laudābat illam legiōnem *quae victa erat*. A) which had been defeated B) by which he had been defeated C) for which he had defeated D) which he had defeated
- Ut mihi videtur*, pulcherrima fēmina erat causa bellī. A) In order to see me B) So that I might see C) As I seem to her D) As it seems to me
- Livy's description of Hannibal as a man who had *nihil vēri, nihil sancti, nullus metus, nullum ius iurandum, nulla religio* is an example of A) euphemism B) personification C) anaphora D) simile
- The Graiae, the three sisters with one eye, helped the hero \_\_\_\_\_ in his search for Medusa. A) Perseus B) Jason C) Theseus D) Ulysses
- During the monarchy, which *ordō* was established originally as cavalry support for the legions, but later evolved into the commercial and financial class? A) senatores B) equites C) plebs D) liberti
- The houses reflected the *antebellum* period. A) prehistoric B) Renaissance C) prewar D) modern
- Which city, founded in 331 B.C. by the Greeks in northern Egypt, became the second largest city of the Roman Empire and the main port of the Eastern Mediterranean? A) Carthage B) Brundisium C) Alexandria D) Athens
- The museum proudly announced its acquisition of African *janiform* figures. A) larger than life B) two-headed C) contemporary D) realistic
- Which Roman lawyer, admiral, and natural scientist perished in the eruption of Mt. Vesuvius? A) Caesar B) Cicero C) Pliny the Elder D) Livy
- The handles of the Greek jar were *auricular*. A) shaped like feet B) shaped like eyes C) shaped like ears D) shaped like hands
- A fitting motto to mark the establishment of a country might be A) *novus ordo saeculorum* B) *de mortuis nil nisi bonum* C) *ars gratia artis* D) *cum grano salis*
- What is the name of the area at the foot of the Palatine Hill which is the site of the Rostra, the Curia, the Basilica Julia, and the Temple of Castor? A) Circus Maximus B) Ostia C) Forum Romanum D) Campus Martius
- Inter nōs* (Latin), *entre nous* (French), and *entre nosotros* (Spanish) are used to mean A) obviously B) confidentially C) generally D) endlessly

## READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

## CAESAR AND HIS MEN DISAGREE

*Caesar explains his strategy to his troops who are eager to attack an army of fellow Romans.*

Caesar spēraverat sē sine pugnā et sine vulnere suōrum rem cōficere posse quod *rē frumentāriā* adversariōs interclūsisset. Cūr etiam secundō proeliō suōs militēs *amitteret*? Cūr *pateretur* vulnerārī militēs quī tam bene pugnāvissent? Cūr fortunam *periclitāretur*? Bonus imperatōr nōn modo gladiō sed etiam cōsiliō superāre potest. Movēbātur *misericiordiā civium*, quōs interficiendōs esse vidēbat. Militēs esse *incolumēs* volēbat et eōs pugnāre nōlēbat.

Hoc cōsiliū Caesaris *plērisque* nōn probābātur: eius militēs inter sē irātissimē loquēbantur. Quamquam Caesar pugnāre nōlēbat, militēs pugnāre volēbant. Ille autem in suā sententiā perseverat et suōs militēs ex eō locō dūcit.

— Adapted from Julius Caesar, *De Bello Civili* 1.72

- 1
- 2 *rē frumentāriā* = from the grain supply
- 3 *amitteret* = should he lose; *pateretur* = should he allow
- 4 *periclitāretur* = test, tempt (from *periclitōr*, -ārī)
- 5 *misericiordia* = pity; *civium* here refers to the enemy troops
- 6 *incolumēs* = unharmed
- 7 *plērisque* = by most (of his soldiers)
- 8
- 9
31. What had Caesar hoped to achieve (line 1)? A) to defeat the enemy troops in a quick battle B) to end the battle by seriously wounding the enemy C) to take his own wounded soldiers back home D) to finish the matter without a battle and without injury to his own men
32. What had Caesar already done in line 2 to undermine the enemy (*quod...interclūsisset*)? A) used spies to learn their battle plans B) cut off their grain supply C) bribed their two lieutenants D) sent one cohort behind enemy lines
33. The best translation of *vulnerārī* (line 3) is A) to be wounded B) to wound C) to have been wounded D) to be about to wound
34. The best translation of *Cūr fortunam periclitāretur*? (lines 3-4) is A) Why should he tempt fate? B) Why not tempt fate? C) Why had he tempted fate? D) Why must he tempt fate?
35. In line 4, *nōn modo...sed etiam* means A) while...at the same time B) if...or C) either...or D) not only...but also
36. In lines 4-5 (*Bonus...potest*), Caesar states that it is important for a general to A) conquer by fighting B) attack the enemy first C) conquer by strategy as well as by fighting D) always have a plan for retreat
37. Caesar pities the enemy troops because they (line 5) A) all died in battle B) would lose their homes C) would be defeated by foreigners D) must be killed in battle
38. The best translation of *irātissimē* (line 7) is A) very angrily B) rather angrily C) angrily D) angry
39. Lines 7-8 (*Hoc...loquēbantur*) suggest that the reaction of many of Caesar's troops to his decision was A) great applause and support B) fear leading to retreat C) disapproval and complaints D) defection to the enemy army
40. From line 8, we learn that Caesar A) prepares his soldiers and attacks B) retreats as the enemy attacks C) watches as his army flees to the enemy D) sticks to his plan to withdraw his army from the place

1. *Ō fortunāti, quōrum* iam moenia surgunt! A) whose B) whom C) who D) to whom
2. *Vātēs Priamō dixit, "Hic puer erit pestis urbi."* A) has been B) will be C) had been D) will have been
3. Ille *mi* pār esse deō videtur. A) with me B) my C) to me D) myself
4. *Thēscus ad Crētam nāvigāvit ut Minōtaurum necaret.* The underlined clause could also be written A) ad Minōtaurum necandum B) Minōtaurō necatō C) si Minōtaurum necat D) necāns Minōtaurum
5. *Baucis Philēmonem tantum* amāvit *quantum* ab eō amāta est. A) where ... as B) as much ... as C) not only ... but also D) just as ... when
6. *Horātius praedixit gē* clārum futūrum esse. A) they B) he C) she D) we
7. *Nē lacrimēmus.* Sōl lūcet! A) We never cry. B) We will not cry. C) Let us not cry. D) We are not crying.
8. *Helena tam pulchra erat ut multī vidēre eam* \_\_\_\_\_. A) cuperent B) cupivērunt C) cupere D) cupiunt
9. *Quem Venus dicet arbitrum bibendi?* A) are drinking B) having been drunk C) going to drink D) of drinking
10. *Mēdēa lāsonī imperāvit ut quam celerimē* nāvigāret. A) how swiftly B) as swiftly as possible C) more swiftly than D) too swiftly
11. *Neptūnus classem disiectam* in tōtō aequare videt. A) scattering B) scattered C) to scatter D) about to be scattered
12. *Apollō tandem scit Cassandram sē nōn amāre.* A) will not love B) did not love C) cannot love D) does not love
13. *Horātius arbitrātus est* vitam debēre simplicem esse. A) thought B) thinks C) was thinking D) will think
14. *Sī Troiāni equum in urbem nōn tulissent, Troia hodiē stāret.* A) will stand B) is standing C) would be standing D) had stood
15. *Magnum templum Athēnis* aedificātum est. A) of Athens B) Athens C) from Athens D) in Athens
16. "*Mē duce,* carpe viam," *Daedalus Icarō dixit.* A) I shall lead B) With me as leader C) My leader D) He led me
17. *Dulce ridentem* fēminam amābō. A) about to laugh B) laughed at C) must be laughed at D) laughing
18. Horace's expression *Ab ovō usque ad māla* refers to A) an elegant dinner B) a decisive military victory C) a moving religious experience D) a moment of doubt
19. In his search for the Golden Fleece, Jason sailed through the Aegean Sea and the Hellespont to Colchis on the eastern shore of the A) Atlantic Ocean B) Nile River C) Black Sea D) River Styx
20. The physician prescribed an *expectorant* because his patient was suffering from a A) chest cold B) sprained ankle C) headache D) broken wrist
21. In what direction would you travel from Sicily to the provinces of Mesopotamia, Syria, and Phoenicia? A) north B) east C) south D) west
22. The English words *music* and *museum* are derived from the name of A) the instrument played by Apollo B) the river in the Elysian fields C) the nine goddesses who inspire creativity D) the wife of Orpheus
23. The tragic love portrayed in *Romeo and Juliet* and *West Side Story* is based on the tale of A) Psyche and Cupid B) Helen and Paris C) Dido and Aeneas D) Pyramus and Thisbe
24. The motto *Fāmam extendimus factis* would most appropriately be used in which situation? A) at the conclusion of a successful project B) upon selling your house C) as a warning to trespassers D) as advice to the lovelorn
25. In what meter were all of the following epics written: Homer's *Iliad*, Vergil's *Aeneid*, and Lucretius' *De Rerum Natura*? A) elegiac couplet B) dactylic hexameter C) hendecasyllabic D) Sapphic
26. The English word *infant*, derived from the Latin verb *for, fāri*, originally meant one not able to A) eat B) walk C) speak D) stand
27. This city called Byzantium by the Greeks and Constantinople by the Romans today is called A) Alexandria B) Istanbul C) Athens D) Naples

READ THE STORY AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

THE INVENTION OF THE SWORD

*The poet expresses to his friend Valgius his thoughts on what the sword has meant to mankind.*

Quis fuit, horrendōs p̄rimus qui prōtulit ēnsēs?  
 quam ferus et vērē ferreus ille fuit!  
 tum caedēs hominum generi, tum proelia nāta,  
 tum brevior dirae mortis aperta via est.  
 an nihil ille miser meruit; nōs ad mala nostra  
 vertimus, in saevās quod dedit ille ferās?  
 divitis hoc vitium est auri, nec bella fuerunt,  
 fāginus astābat cum scyphus ante dapēs.  
 nōn arcēs, nōn vallus erat, somnumque petēbat  
 sēcūrus variās dux gregis inter ovēs.  
 tunc mihi vīta foret, Valgī, nec tristia nōsem  
 arma nec audissem corde micante tubam.  
 nunc ad bella trahor, et iam quis forsitan hostis  
 haesūra in nostrō tēla gerit latere.

Tibullus I.x 1-14

- 1 prōtulit = brought forth; ēnsēs = swords
- 2 ferus = wild; ferreus = iron hearted
- 3 nāta: supply sunt
- 4
- 5 an = or perhaps; nihil = nothing of blame; ad mala nostra = to our own evil purposes
- 6 in saevās ferās = against savage beasts
- 7 vitium = fault
- 8 fāginus...dapēs = when cups made of wood stood on the dinner table
- 9 vallus = rampart
- 10
- 11 foret = esset
- 12 micante = racing
- 13 quis = aliquis
- 14

28. The first two lines of the poem express the author's A) joy B) outrage C) pity D) forgiveness
29. The best translation of *quam* in the phrase *quam ferus* (line 2) is A) than B) how C) whom D) which
30. What two literary devices does the poet use in lines 3-4? A) metaphor and litotes B) chiasmus and simile C) synchysis and hyperbole D) anaphora and asyndeton
31. Lines 3-4 link the sword to A) a feeling of security B) a greater food supply C) economic prosperity D) danger to mankind
32. To whom or what does the *ille* in lines 2, 5, and 6 refer? A) the inventor of the sword B) the first human C) the wild beast D) the love of gold
33. In line 7, *divitis...auri* can best be paraphrased A) Money makes the world go around B) Money does not grow on trees C) A penny saved is a penny earned D) Love of money is the root of all evil
34. The scansion of the first four feet of line 7 is A) DDSS B) DSDS C) SSDD D) SDDS
35. The wooden cup of line 8 is a symbol for a time of A) more greed B) greater simplicity C) aggressive military ambition D) deeper religious fervor
36. To whom does *dux gregis* (line 10) refer? A) a king B) a shepherd C) a general D) a merchant
37. The verbs *foret*, *nōsem*, and *audissem* (lines 11-12) indicate the poet's desire to have A) lived in a time of peace B) experienced the thrill of victory C) sacrificed his life for his country D) played the role of trumpeter
38. In line 13, *quis hostis* is best translated A) no enemy B) the enemy himself C) some enemy D) that enemy
39. In line 14, the verb form *haesūra* means A) sticking B) stick C) about to stick D) having been stuck
40. Lines 13 and 14 predict the possibility of A) a return to peace B) the invention of new weapons C) the poet's own death D) triumph over the enemy