

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

MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

1. Timeō periculum in silvā.

A) We are afraid of B) He is afraid of C) They are afraid of D) I am afraid of

2. Anna pulchram stolam fēminae spectat. A) woman B) from the woman C) of the woman D) by the woman3. **Mihi nomen est** means A) I have a sister B) My age is C) I am fine D) My name is

4. Quot columnas in pīcturā vidēs? A) tres B) quinque C) sex D) quattuor

5. Cornēlia cum amicō ambulābat. A) with a friend B) of a friend C) to a friend D) from a friend

6. Quis est dea bellī et sapientiae? A) What B) Why C) Where D) Who

7. Magister discipulīs dicit, "Ambulāte, discipuli, ad chartam geographicam."

A) You will walk B) Walk C) I am walking D) They walked

8. What do you see in the picture on the right? A) Nauta ad terram nāvīgat

B) Servus in atrīō est C) Gladiātor in arenā pugnat D) Vir in agrō laborat

9. Pueri erunt in scholā. A) are B) were C) was D) will be

10. Spectābāsne Lūdōs Olympicōs in Australiā?

A) Is Australia the place for Olympic games? B) Were you watching the Olympic games in Australia?

C) Does Australia have the Olympic games? D) Are the Olympic games in Australia?

11. Servus tibi bonam cēnam parat. A) with you B) by you C) for you D) from you

12. Venus — filium amābat. A) parvōs B) parvum C) parvō D) parvīs

13. Ego in agrīs labōrō sed meus amīcus in horfō labōrat. A) when B) and C) or D) but

14. Ante bellum erāmus laeti. A) around B) into C) before D) to

15. Claudia et Quintia sunt — . A) bona amīca B) bonae amīcae C) bonīs amīcīs D) bonārum amīcārum

16. Quid in pīcturā vidēs? A) taurus B) leō C) serpens D) piscēs

17. Puer sōlus sedēbat et miserē lacrimabat. A) sad B) is sad C) I am sad D) sadly

18. - - - - -

19. The Colosseum was dedicated in the year A.D. **LXXX**. A) 60 B) 130 C) 35 D) 80

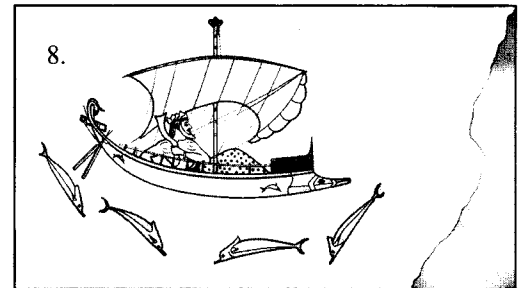
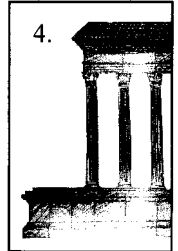
20. Quis est Romanus deus bellī? A) Mars B) Pluto C) Mercurius D) Iuppiter

21. The opera Company is auditioning new singers for the chorus. A) questioning B) hearing C) talking with D) making a list of

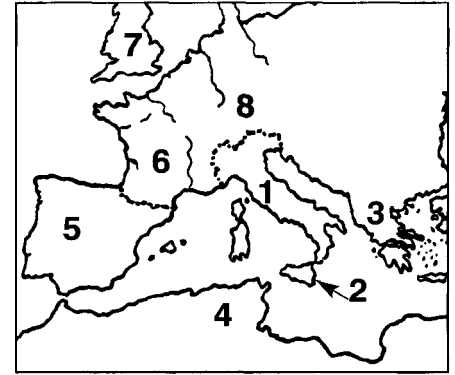
22. Olympus is famous as the _____ A) mountain home of the gods B) river on which Rome is located C) capital of Greece D) entry into the Underworld

23. **Mare Nostrum** was the name the Romans gave to the A) land of Italy B) Tiber River C) Mediterranean Sea D) Atlantic Ocean24. The abbreviation **i.e.** stands for **id est**, which means A) seize the opportunity B) that is C) note well D) before noon25. His malady was not treated for a long time. A) bad health B) older brother C) long hair D) large field

26. "What time is it?" Answer in Latin. A) Est secunda hora B) Librum non habeo C) Salve D) Sol lucet



27. The Greek goddess of wisdom, Athena, was known to the Romans as _____. A) Juno B) Minerva C) Proserpina D) Venus
28. It is a herculean task for schools to meet the technological needs of today's students.
A) necessary B) extremely difficult C) very expensive D) pointless
29. Hannibal was a great general who was born in the city of Carthage in **Africa**. What number on the map refers to **Africa**? A) 4 B) 5 C) 6 D) 7
30. Hannibal left **Hispania** and marched over the Alps with his army to make war on Rome. What number is **Hispania** on the map? A) 4 B) 5 C) 1 D) 5



READ THE STORY AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

LEO ET MUS

A lion and a mouse have an adventure.

Mus = mouse

Magnus leo in Silva dormiebat. Circum leonem multis mures lūdēbant. Unus mus nasum leōnis parvis pedibus tangēbat. Leo e somno excitabatur et parvum murem videbat. Leo unum pedem movēbat et murem capiebat. Mus territus clama- bat, “Ō rēx bestiarum, tuum nasum tangere nolebam. Te timeo. Noli me edere. Tibi magnum dōnum dabō.” Leo respondebat, “Miser mūs es, sed tū es parvus. Te non edam.”
Postero die leō per silvam ambulābat. Subito leō in laqueum ambulat. Leo vocat et mus leonem audit. Mūs pedēs leōnis in laqueō videt et den- tibus nōdōs dissecat. Mūs dicit, “Tū me non edēbās, et nunc tibi magnum dōnum do.”

Adapted from Aesop's *Fables*

- 2 **mūrēs** = mice; **ludēbant** = were playing; **nāsum** = nose
3 **pedibus** = with (his) paws; **tangēbat** = touched; **excitābatur** = was awakened
4 **mūrem** = mouse
5 **capiebat** = seized
6
7 **nōlēbam** = I did not wish; **Nōlī . . . edere** = Don't eat
8
9 **nōn edam** = I shall not eat
10 **Postero diē** = The next day
11 **laqueum** = snare, net
12
13 **nōdōs** = rope; **dissecat** = cuts
14

31. What is the lion doing (line 1)? A) sleeping B) playing C) hunting D) waiting
32. What did the mouse do (lines 2-3)? A) touched the lion's nose B) ran away C) chewed the lion's nose D) washed his paws
33. When the lion woke up (lines 3-5), he A) drank some water B) scratched his nose C) roared loudly D) caught the mouse
34. What did the mouse call the lion (line 6)? A) Leo B) King of Beasts C) Your Honor D) Dear Sir
35. In line 6, **tangere** is best translated A) touching B) I am touching C) we touched D) to touch
36. In lines 7-8, the mouse says he will A) give the lion a great gift B) bite the lion C) not touch the lion again D) worship the lion
37. What does the lion do (line 9)? A) chases the mouse B) smacks the mouse with his paw C) decides not to eat the mouse D) goes back to sleep
38. What does the lion do the next day (line 10)? A) he meets another mouse B) he sees a man C) he flees from the woods D) he walks through the woods
39. The best translation of **Mus pedes leonis videt** (line 12) is A) the mouse sees the paws of the lion B) the feet of the mouse are small C) the paws of the lion capture the mouse D) the lion sees the feet of the mouse
40. What gift does the mouse give to the lion? A) food B) freedom C) a new home D) a net

1. Cur Caesar in Curiam venit? A) How B) When C) Why D) Who
2. Helena et Clytemnestra erant ___ Leda. A) filiae B) filiarum C) filia D) filiam
3. Neptunus naves placide spectabat. A) calms B) calmly C) to calm D) he will calm
4. Me vocat neque respondeo. A) and B) or C) and...not D) although
5. Nos fabulam de Aurora et Tithono scimus. A) We B) You C) He D) They
6. Venus Troianis auxilium dedit. A) of the Trojans B) to the Trojans C) by the Trojans D) with the Trojans
7. Cornelius epistulam annulo signavit. A) his ring 'B) of his ring C) on his ring D) with his ring
8. Pueri e silvis quod lupos timent. A) currit B) curris C) currimus D) currunt
9. Festinate, servi, ad fontem et portate aquam ad culinam. A) Hurry B) To hurry C) They will hurry D) You hurried
10. Hercules monstrum vulneravit. A) saevus B) saevi C) saevum D) saevo
11. Prometheus hominibus dedit. A) ignis B) igni C) ignem D) igne
12. Mox erit Aprilis et Proserpina sub terrâ non habitabit. A) it is B) it will be C) it was D) it has been
13. Flavia ad forum ambulabit; ad theatrum ambulabo. A) ego B) tu C) nōs D) vos
14. Femina regi libros demonstravit. A) is showing B) to show C) will show D) showed
15. Dominus sine servis in Foro erat. A) by slaves B) for slaves C) after slaves D) without slaves
16. Puella territa in lecto matris dormire cupiebat. A) she sleeps B) to sleep C) they sleep D) having slept
17. Cerberus erat custos remi Plutonis. A) of Pluto's kingdom B) by Pluto's kingdom C) with Pluto's kingdom D) from Pluto's kingdom
18. Cur lacrimas, ___ ? Esne miser? A) Lucius B) Luci C) Lucium D) Lucio
19. When the poet Ovid advised Roman men to meet girlfriends at the chariot races, where was he sending them?
A) amphitheater B) circus C) baths D) theater
20. If you were asked **Quaenam tempestas est?**, you might answer A) Hodie sol lucet. B) Ambula ad ianuam. C) Est magnum donum tibi.
D) Claram fabulam recitabo.
21. The **lararium**, the shrine to the household gods, was usually found in this reception room of a Roman house. A) atrium B) peristylum C) triclinium
D) culina
22. Osiris was the Egyptian lord of the Underworld; his Roman counterpart was A) Jupiter B) Neptune C) Pluto D) Apollo
23. Which Roman saying represents the idea that slow and steady is better than fast and reckless? A) caveat emptor B) festina lente C) cave canem
D) cum grano salis
24. Newfoundland is a maritime province in Canada. Maritime means bordering on the A) mountains B) desert C) sea D) city
25. Even the gods feared the arrows of Cupid, the son of A) Juno B) Minerva C) Diana D) Venus
26. Which of the following should you say to someone who did you a favor? A) Gratias tibi ago. B) Silentium, quaeso. C) Surgite, omnes D) Vale, puer.
27. When the abbreviation **A.D.** is used in a text, it stands for A) during the Roman monarchy B) after the year 1000 C) in the year of our Lord
D) before the birth of Christ
28. Mosaic, a decorative technique found in many Greek and Roman homes, features A) sculptures done in miniature B) intricate brick walls
C) pictures formed by small bits of glass or stone D) ivy-covered archways

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.
AN UNUSUAL OCCURRENCE

The appearance of the phoenix, a mythical bird, causes much discussion.

Olim, phoenix ad Aegyptum ex Arabia venit. Erat miraculum! Philosophi Aegypti et Graeci multade miraculo rogabant. Omnes philosophi de tribus rebus consentiebant. Avis est sacer Soli Avis oculos novos et pinnas distinctas habet. Formam diversam a ceteris avibus habet. Autem, philosophi de omnibus rebus non consentire poterant. De aetate avis disputant: habetne D annos aut MCDLXI? Eratne vere phoenix?
Tandem, omnes philosophi de his rebus consentiunt. Ubi phoenix est senex et mors appropinquat, nidum in Arabia aedificabit. In nido erit parvus phoenix. Ubi parvus phoenix poterit volare, corpus patris ad aram Solis portabit. Phoenix tum corpus patris incendet.

Adapted from *The Annals of Tacitus*, Bk. VI, xxviii-xxix

29. The phoenix (line 1) came to A) Rome B) Egypt C) Arabia D) Greece
30. The wise men considered the bird's arrival (lines 1-2) A) normal B) frightening C) too late D) wonderful
31. According to lines 1-2 (**Philosophi...rogabant**), the arrival of the phoenix caused the philosophers to A) condemn exotic cities B) ask many things
C) study other animals D) pray to the Sun God
32. The best translation of **de tribus rebus** (line 2) is A) away from three things B) down from three things C) for three things D) about three things
33. According to line 3, the phoenix is easily recognized by its distinctive feathers and A) strange eyes B) shrill cry C) large claws D) white tail
34. According to lines 3-4, the phoenix A) gleamed in the sun B) was large and awkward C) looked like the Sun God D) was different from other birds
35. Some of the wise men believed that the phoenix lived for 500 years, but others thought it lived for ___ years. A) 1,951 B) 1,871 C) 1,691
D) 1,461
36. The best translation of **Eratne vere phoenix?** (line 5) is A) Was the phoenix coming again? B) Where was the phoenix? C) Was it truly a phoenix?
D) What was a phoenix?
37. The old phoenix will build a nest when (lines 6-7) A) it finds a mate B) the old nest is threatened C) Egypt is at war D) it is nearing death
38. The old phoenix will die when the small phoenix (lines 7-8) A) can fly B) builds its own nest C) drives it from the nest D) devours it
39. In line 8, when the old phoenix dies, the small phoenix carries its body to A) a nest in Greece B) a sea near Arabia C) the altar of the Sun God
D) a burial place in Egypt
40. At the end of this story, the small phoenix will A) burn the body of its parent B) Return to its parent C) rebuild the nest D) return to Egypt

- Nymphae magno gaudio cantabant et saltabant. A) sing and dance B) were singing and dancing C) will sing and dance D) have sung and danced
- Omnes libri de Vesuvio a discipulis lecti sunt. A) were reading B) will be read C) have been read D) had been read
- Mercurius est celerior quam alii dei. A) than B) how C) which D) who
- Omnes scimus Hannibalem multis proeliis Romanos superavisse. A) defeats B) will defeat C) defeated D) had been defeated
- He worked on the project all night. A) tota nox B) totam noctem C) totius noctis D) totis noctibus
- Which of the following is **NOT** an infinitive? A) esse B) posse C) agere D) velle
- Senatores a consule convocabantur. A) of the consul B) by the consul C) to the consul D) near the consul
- Hi discipuli celerius laborant quam illi. A) very quickly B) quickly C) as quickly as possible D) more quickly
- Nero erat ___ post Claudium. A) imperatore B) imperatori C) imperator D) imperatorum
- Quis est pulcherrima puella ___ prope te sedet? A) quae B) cui C) quas D) cuius
- Filii magna cum cura laborant; itaque pater eos laudat. A) them B) him C) her D) they
- Lupus, a pueris terratus, ex agro celerrime cucurrit. A) frightens B) has frightened C) will be frightened D) frightened
- Galli pacem cum Romanis facient. A) have made B) will make C) had made D) were making
- Cives putaverunt Caesarem esse optimum ducem. A) good B) well C) best D) better
- Quot sunt quinque et quattuordecim? A) quindecim B) undeviginti C) viginti D) septendecim
- Magister pueris dicit, "Diligenter scribite!" A) To write carefully B) Write carefully C) I have written carefully D) They are writing carefully
- Gliadiatores bestias ___ non timent. A) ferocibus B) ferocium C) feroces D) feroci
- Select the best translation of this quote from Juvenal: Quis custodiet ipsos custodes? A) Whose guards will guard us?
B) Who will guard the guards themselves? C) Will the guards guard themselves? D) Whom are the guards guarding?
- The Spanish **tiempo**, the French **temps**, and the English **temporary** are derived from the Latin A) templum B) tempestas C) tempus D) temptare
- Which of the following cities was located in northern Africa? A) Carthage B) Brundisium C) Naples D) Athens
- What action of Julius Caesar is often referred to when one makes an irrevocable decision? A) invading Britain B) revising the calendar
C) crossing the Rubicon D) becoming Pontifex Maximus
- Constantinople fell to the Turks in A.D. 1453. How would this number be represented in Roman numerals? A) MCDLIII B) MDLIII C) MXLIII
D) MDCCIII
- The hunter took a circuitous path through the woods. Circuitous means A) scenic B) direct C) well-marked D) roundabout
- The idiom **prima luce** means A) at sunset B) all day C) at dawn D) in the afternoon
- The senator cogitated for a long time before he cast his vote. The best definition of cogitated is A) labored B) thought C) argued D) talked
- Which official presided over the Roman senate and commanded the army in war? A) quaestor B) aedile C) praetor D) consul
- Which of the following is the closest in meaning to the Latin expression **quid pro quo**? A) Vive hodie B) Festina lente C) Parentes ama
D) Serva me; servabo te
- The hero associated with a labyrinth, a ball of string, and the Minotaur is A) Hercules B) Jason C) Ulysses D) Theseus
- Which mythological character was changed into a tree? A) Daphne B) Proserpina C) Arachne D) Medea
- The legendary Roman patriot who helped depose the last king of Rome and who was elected first consul of the Roman Republic was A) Brutus
B) Appius Claudius C) Cincinnatus D) Romulus

READ THE STORY AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

PASTOR ET CAPRI

This is a story about a goatherd, his own goats, and some wild goats.

Olim pastor capros suos in agro custodiebat. Subito multos capros feros in agrum intrantes vidit. Hi feri capri manebant et in agro ludebant.

Vespere pastor capros suos et capros feros domum duxit. Pastor capris feris multum frumentum dedit, sed suis capris multum frumentum non dedit. Cur capris feris multum frumentum dedit? Pastor speravit capros feros cum suis capris mansuros esse, nam multos capros cupiebat.

Postridie pastor omnes capros in agrum duxit. Statim capri feri ex agro fugiebant. Pastor, fugientes capros videns, erat iratissimus. Clamavit, "Vos ingrati! Vobis multum friimentum heri dedi. Cur fugitis?"

Unus caper respondit, "Nobis multum frumentum dedisti sed tuis capris multum frumentum non dedisti. Tecum manere non possumus quod alii novi capri venient sed nobis multum frumentum non dabis. Tibi credere non possumus! Vale!"

Adapted from Aesop's *Fables*

1 **pastor** = goatherd; **capros** = goats; **feros** = wild

2

3 **Vespere** = in the evening

4 **frumentum** = grain

5

6

7 **Postridie** = the next day

8

9 **heri** = yesterday

10

11

12

- The goatherd saw (lines 1-2) that A) his goats were leaving the field B) his own goats were not grazing C) wild goats were coming into the field
D) wild goats were climbing the hill
- In line 2, **intrantes** is best translated A) having entered B) about to enter C) entering D) to enter
- In the evening, the goatherd (line 3) A) took only his own goats back home B) took only the wild goats back home C) kept the wild goats in the field
D) took all the goats back home
- When the goatherd fed the goats, he (lines 3-4) A) gave a lot of grain to all the goats B) gave no grain to his own goats
C) gave a lot of grain to the wild goats D) gave the same amount of grain to all the goats
- In line 5, **mansuros** esse is best translated as A) would remain B) to remain C) remained D) are remaining
- Why did the goatherd want the wild goats to stay (lines 5-6)? A) the wild goats were big and healthy B) he had lost some of his own goats
C) he wanted to have many goats D) the wild goats were obedient
- The next day (line 7) the goatherd took ___ to the field. A) none of the goats B) all of the goats C) only his goats D) only the wild goats
- When the wild goats arrived at the field, they (line 7) A) played B) ran around C) grazed D) ran away
- In lines 8-9, the goatherd shouted A) Did you eat the grain? B) Go away. C) Look at all the goats. D) Why are you fleeing?
- The goat's reply (lines 10-12) reveals the moral A) Better late than never B) There is no accounting for taste C) When it rains it pours
D) One who cheats his own cannot be trusted

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

MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

- Vidi viros simillimos illis A) of those B) by those C) from those D) to those
- Feminam clamantem in via invenimus. A) shouting B) shouted C) about to shout D) to shout
- Servus ad villam quam celerrime cucurrit. A) quickly B) more quickly C) very quickly D) as quickly as possible
- Scio ___ linguam Latinam intellegere. A) tui B) tibi C) te D) tu
- Mittit nuntium ad regem ipsum A) that B) certain C) your D) himself
- Ille mihi videtur amisisse mentem! A) about to lose B) to have lost C) he had lost D) to lose
- Nos sequemur te ad fines orbis terrarum! A) we were following B) we have followed C) we shall follow D) we are following
- Caesar Gallos pugnandis multis proeliis vicit. A) for fighting many battles B) by fighting many battles C) after many battles had been fought D) while fighting many battles
- Camillus erat tam fortis ut Romam servare ___ A) potest B) poterat C) posset D) poterit
- Meus pater tres dies Capuae manebit. A) from Capua B) at Capua C) to Capua D) for Capua
- Tribunus novas leges toti urbi nuntiabit. A) by the whole city B) to the whole city C) around the whole city D) of the whole city
- Feminae nesciverunt cur servi ad flumen ducti essent. A) might lead B) were leading C) are being led D) had been led
- Non modo discipuli sed etiam parentes illum magistrum amaverunt. A) Not only...but also B) Some...others C) Not...even D) Neither...nor
- Licet ei appropinquare templo. A) It is permitted for him B) Let him be permitted C) He will permit D) I gave him permission
- Si Marcus Antonius hostes vicisset, Cleopatra Romanos rexisset. A) were conquering...would rule B) is conquering...is ruling C) had conquered...would have ruled D) should conquer...would rule
- Patre necato Tullia coniugem regem salutavit. A) After her father had been killed B) About to kill her father C) Since her father had killed her D) Her father being a killer
- Hoc flumen latius illo est. A) that one B) than that one C) to that one D) by that one
- Novus princeps ludos circenses populo daturus est. A) will be given B) is giving C) is going to give D) must give
- Sallust's description of Catiline as having satis eloquentiae, sapientiae parum shows an ABBA word arrangement called A) litotes B) chiasmus C) metaphor D) anaphora
- In Roman mythology, the ___ were responsible for controlling the length of one's life. A) Fates B) Nymphs C) Muses D) Furies
- What area of Rome was originally set aside for military training and mass voting? A) Campus Martius B) Forum C) Flavian Amphitheater D) Circus Maximus
- The investigators found an incendiariu device in the rubble. A) poisonous B) defective C) dangerous D) flammable
- The abbreviation **A.U.C. (ab urbe condita)** refers to A) a senatorial decree B) a military formation C) a system of numbering years D) the dedication of a temple
- When an ancient city is described as having cvclopean walls, it means that its walls were A) made of giant stones B) sparkling white C) easy to destroy D) in existence for more than a century
- When a Roman orator spoke to the people in the Forum, he would usually stand A) at the door of the Curia B) in a basilica C) on the steps of the temple of Vesta D) on the rostra
- The boy was considered a rara avis by his friends. A rara avis is A) an unusual person B) an average student C) a generous friend D) an unreliable teammate
- Which author wrote letters that include an eyewitness account of the eruption of Mt. Vesuvius in A.D. 79 and references to early Christians in Asia Minor? A) Cicero B) Caesar C) Augustus D) Pliny
- When Julius Caesar crossed the ___ River, he defied the Roman Senate and declared war on Rome. A) Tiber B) Rubicon C) Nile D) Rhine
- My parents only gave me one caveat about living in a strange city. A) a bit of information B) favorable thought C) argument D) warning
- When the poet Juvenal talked about panem et circenses, he was referring to A) entertaining the common people B) cheering a victorious general C) making a sacrifice D) shopping in the marketplace

READ THE STORY AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

672 BC: THE ROMANS AND THE ALBANS CLASH

With war about to break out between the Romans and the Albans, the Roman king sends a message to the Alban king.

Tullus Hostilius, rex Romanorum, civibus Albae Longae, "Nuntiate haec," inquit, "regi vestro Gaius Cluilius: Cum nuntios res repetantes ad Albam Longam misimus, Albani hos nuntios aspernati sunt dimiseruntque. Nunc igitur inferant di immortales in Albanos omnes clades huius belli!"

Domum revertuntur cives Albani et haec verba regi nuntiant. Bellum utrimque summo labore parabatur, civili bello simillimum, prope inter parentes natosque. Nam et Romani et Albani ab stirpe Troiano orti sunt: Lavinium ab Troia, Alba ab Lavinio, Romani ab regibus Albanorum. Eventus tamen belli minus miserabile dimicationem fecit, quod nullum proelium pugnatum est et, paucis tectis dirutis, duo populi in unum coniuncti sunt.

Adapted from Livy's *Ab Urbe Condita*, I.xxii-xxiii

- 1
 - 2 **res repetantes** = demanding satisfaction
 - 3 **aspernati sunt** = rejected
 - 4 **clades** = disasters
 - 5 **utrimque** = on both sides
 - 6 **prope** = as if
 - 7 **stirpe** = lineage
 - 8 **Eventus** = outcome, end result; **dimicationem** = struggle
 - 9 **dirutis** = destroyed
- In line 1, Tullus Hostilius is addressing A) his generals B) the citizens of Alba Longa C) the Roman citizens D) the Roman gods
 - Who had been sent to Alba Longa to demand satisfaction (line 2)? A) Tullus Hostilius B) Gaius Cluilius C) the messengers D) the Albans
 - What was the fate of the messengers (lines 2-3)? A) they were sent away B) they changed allegiance C) they were killed D) they were bribed
 - In line 3, **inferant di immortales** is best translated A) the immortal gods are bringing B) let the immortal gods bring C) the immortal gods will bring D) the immortal gods had brought
 - How was war between Rome and Alba Longa prepared (lines 5-6)? A) with great eagerness B) under divine influence C) with the highest effort D) with extreme reluctance
 - Why was the conflict between Rome and Alba Longa very similar to a civil war (lines 6-8)? A) many Alban citizens lived in Rome B) Tullus Hostilius was born in Alba Longa C) each side had been so friendly to the other D) both sides were descendants of the Trojans
 - According to Livy, settlers from what city founded Alba Longa (line 7)? A) Rome B) Carthage C) Lavinium D) Latium
 - What was strange about the conflict between Rome and Alba Longa (lines 8-9)? A) the gods intervened B) the soldiers fled C) they never met in open battle D) the women withdrew from the cities
 - According to line 9, what happened during the war? A) the gods abandoned the conflict B) a few buildings were destroyed C) many people were killed D) the crops were destroyed
 - What was the result of the conflict between Rome and Alba Longa (line 9)? A) Romans and Albans remained enemies forever B) the Alban gods abandoned Rome C) the Alban citizens revolted D) the two peoples were joined into one

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

MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

LATIN IV EXAM G

1. Cuius carmina legere potes? A) Whom B) Whose C) Which D) To whom
2. Putasne Ovidium esse meliorem poetam Vergilio? A) by Vergil B) of Vergil C) than Vergil D) with Vergil
3. Cicerone consule, Augustus natus est. A) When Cicero was consul B) By the consul Cicero C) On the advice of Cicero D) After consulting Cicero
4. Horatius iuuenis Athenis habitabat. A) to Athens B) from Athens C) the Athenians D) in Athens
5. Miser Pyramus Thisben mortuum esse credidit. A) would die B) had died C) was dying D) dies
6. Haec sunt verba ipsa Caesaris. A) those B) the same C) the very D) of that
7. Scire vult quanti constet haec toga. A) when one wears this toga B) how much this toga costs C) where to find this toga D) who would wear this toga
8. Agite, omnes! Eamus ad bibliothecam. A) We'll go B) We are going C) Let's go D) We went
9. Spectatores, ludum comicum spectantes, saepe plaudebant. A) while watching B) about to watch C) in order to watch D) having watched
10. Poetae scribunt ne virorum antiquorum obliviscamur. A) so we don't forget ancient heroes B) who might forget ancient heroes C) so ancient heroes don't forget D) that men forget ancient times
11. Cleopatra victa, mmc vinum nobis bibendum est! A) wine has been drunk by us B) we must drink wine C) we are drinking wine D) we shall drink wine
12. **Si Daphne effugiat, sequatur Apollo?** A) If Daphne flees, will Apollo follow? B) If Daphne were fleeing, would Apollo be following? C) If Daphne should flee, would Apollo follow? D) If Daphne had fled, would Apollo have followed?
13. Utinam legisses hos versus pulcherrimos! A) You should read B) If you read C) If only you had read D) Don't read
14. Ariadne, cum Graecis perfecta in insula relicta est. A) is setting out B) having set out C) to set out D) about to set out
15. Vergilius ab Italia navigaverat Graeciae videndae gratia. A) to see Greece B) by seeing Greece C) Greece having been seen D) is going to see Greece
16. Dido, insignis forma mentem, Troianos benigne accepit. A) with a form in her mind B) she was mindful of her form C) who had made up her mind D) in her form and mind
17. Si quis panem et circenses desiderat, Romam venire oportet. A) Whenever B) If anyone C) Whoever D) If ever
18. **Poeta negat crines Gallae** esse suos can best be interpreted to mean that A) Galla thinks the poet has nice hair B) the poet doesn't like Galla's hair C) Galla doesn't take care of her hair D) the poet says Galla's hair is not her own
19. Which goddess, called Cytherea because of her birthplace, was born from the foam of the sea and is sometimes attended by the three Graces? A) Diana B) Vesta C) Juno D) Venus
20. Which Greek poet exerted the greatest influence on Vergil's *Aeneid*? A) Sophocles B) Euripides C) Homer D) Aeschylus
21. The scene on the vase showed a warrior and a priest making a libation. A) magical curse B) offering of wine C) battle plan D) throw of the dice
22. In which city of the ancient world would you have found a famous lighthouse, library, and museum? A) Rome B) Athens C) Alexandria D) Carthage
23. What is the metrical pattern of the first four feet in Ovid's line **anticipata via est; dominum retinentibus illis.**? A) SDSS B) SDS D) DDDD D) DSSD
24. The onus of providing refreshments fell to the hostess. A) responsibility B) urgency C) joy D) privilege
25. What literary genre that aims to expose human weakness by ridicule was perfected by such Romans as Horace, Juvenal, and Martial? A) epic B) comedy C) lyric D) satire
26. Which of these Vergilian phrases contains a simile? A) qualis equos Threissa fatigat Harpalyce B) Quos ego--! sed mottos praestat C) tantaene animis caelestibus irae? D) magno misceri murmure pontum
27. **Augustus anno DCCLXVII A.U.C. mortuus est.** A.U.C. here means A) from the founding of Rome B) in the year of our Lord C) in a year of the Olympic Games D) in his 67th year

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

WILL ELOQUENCE WIN THE GIRL?

The poet Ovid advises a young reader how to win his dream girl

Disce bonas artes, moneo, Romana iuventus,

Non tantum trepidos ut tueare reos.

Quam populus iudexque gravis lectusque senatus,

Tam dabit eloquio victa puella manus.Sed lateant vires, nec sis in fronte disertus.

Effugiant voces verba molesta tuae.

Quis, nisi mentis inops tenerae declamat amicae?

Saepe valens odii littera causa fuit.

Sit tibi credibilis sermo consuetaque verba,

Blanda tamen, praesens ut videre loqui.

P. Ovidius Naso, *Ars Amatoria*, I, 459-68

- 1
- 2 **Non tantum** = not only; **tueare** = you may protect; **reos** = defendants
- 3 **Quam...Tam** = just as...so
- 4 **eloquio** = by eloquence
- 5 **fronte** = on (your) brow; **disertus** = learned
- 6 **voces** = speech
- 7 **inops** = lacking; **tenerae** = tender, gentle
- 8 **valens** = powerful
- 9 **sermo, -onis** = conversation; **consueta** = common
- 10 **Blanda** = coaxing, flattering

28. Lines 1-2 suggest that a Roman youth might use "noble skills" A) to frighten witnesses B) to help his clients in lawsuits C) to gamble successfully D) to ward off evil
29. We find out in lines 3-4 that the bonas artes (line 1) refer to A) political office B) popular appeal C) athletic prowess D) oratorical skills
30. How is the judge described in line 3? A) popular B) wise C) old D) serious
31. In line 3, **lectus** is best translated A) chosen B) choose C) choosing D) to choose
32. Lines 3-4 show that a girl, like a judge or senator, A) may reject even an eloquent man B) will give money to a smooth talker C) can be won over by elegant speech D) may get confused by clever talk
33. In line 5, **lateant vires** means A) protect your wealth B) let your powers lie hidden C) hidden violence lurks D) forces may conspire
34. What does the poet advise in **nec...disertus** (line 5)? A) don't seem too smart B) don't frown when you speak C) don't hide your intelligence D) don't worry how you look
35. In line 6, and again in line 9, the poet advises the youth A) to avoid clever language B) to let his actions speak for him C) not to annoy the girl with his voice D) to impress the girl with his learning
36. Who would deliver a formal speech to his tender sweetheart (line 7)? A) a well-educated man B) a gentle suitor C) one confident of victory D) a foolish person
37. Line 8 says that a powerful letter often A) impresses a girl B) has caused hatred C) shows the youth's courage D) should be scented with perfume
38. In line 9 (**Sit...verba**), Ovid is A) posing a question B) predicting the future C) giving advice D) referring to something that has happened
39. What type of letter should the youth write to his girl (lines 9-10)? A) moralistic and persuasive B) powerful and convincing C) short and pleading D) in everyday language but charming
40. How does Ovid suggest the girl should read the letter (line A) as a model of eloquent flattery B) as complimenting her beauty C) as a present to her alone D) as if the youth were there in person

READ THE PASSAGES AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

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

MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

I LOVE ONLY YOU

The poet professes his devotion to the one he loves.

Tū mihi sola placēs, nec iam tē praeter in urbe	1
formōsa est oculīs ulla puella meis.	2
Atque utinam possēs unī mihi bella vidērī!	3
Displicēas aliīs: sic ego fūtus erō.	4
Nīl opus invidiā est; procul absit glōriā vulgī:	5 glōria = boasting
quī sapit, in tacitō gaudeat ipse sinū.	6
Sic ego sēcrētis possum bene vīvere silvīs,	7
quā nulla hūmānō sit via trīta pede.	8
Tū mihi cūrārūm requiēs, tū nocte vel ātrā	9
lūmen, et in sōlis tū mihi turba locīs.	10
.	
Iam faciam quodcumque volēs; tuus usque manēbō,	11
nec fugiam nōtae servitium dominae,	12
Sed Veneris sanctae <u>consīdam</u> vinctus ad ārās:	13 consīdam = I shall sit
haec nōtat iniustōs supplicibusque favet.	14 favet = favors (takes dative as object)
Tibullus III. xix	

- The poet says in lines 1-2 that A) he is lonely without his beloved B) he is the only lover who appeals to his beloved C) no other girl is beautiful to him D) rejection has brought him pain
- The best translation of **oculīs meis** (line 2) is A) with my eyes B) to my eyes C) of my eyes D) from my eyes
- The subjunctive mood of the verb **possēs** (line 3) is used to express A) an impossible wish B) a purpose clause C) an indirect question D) a result clause
- Displicēas** (line 4) is best translated A) you were displeasing B) you have displeased C) may you be displeasing D) you must displease
- Lines 3-4 suggest the poet's A) joy in his new-found love B) broken-hearted anguish C) displeasure in other women D) fear of competition
- The first four feet of line 5 are scanned A) DSDD B) DDDS C) DDS D) SDSS
- The best translation of **Nīl opus invidiā est** (line 5) is A) envy never works B) no one is envious C) there is no need for envy D) do not envy the work
- In line 6 the poet advises a wise lover to A) keep silent about his beloved B) treat his beloved with tenderness C) forever sing his beloved's praise D) shower his beloved with expensive gifts
- The best translation of **sit...trīta** (line 8) is A) is wearing down B) has been worn down C) will be worn down D) had worn down
- In lines 7 and 8 the poet says that he A) rejoices in his new-found happiness B) is accepting of his solitude C) enjoys long walks in the forest with his friends D) shares all possessions with his beloved
- What literary device is contained in line 8? A) apostrophe B) oxymoron C) interlocked word order D) alliteration
- In line 9 (**tū...requiēs**) the poet declares that his beloved A) cares only for him B) is careless with his feelings C) is his only care D) relieves his cares
- In addition to anaphora and ellipsis, what literary device is found in lines 9-10? A) transferred epithet B) litotes C) onomatopoeia D) metaphor
- With the words **et...locīs** (line 10), the poet says that he A) enjoys showing his beloved off in a crowd B) longs to declare to the crowd his true feelings C) prefers to be alone D) never feels lonely when his beloved is with him
- The best translation of **quodcumque volēs** (line 11) is A) whatever you will wish B) as often as you will want C) you who are willing D) however you wish
- The closest meaning of **tuus usque manēbō** (line 11) is A) you will always appeal to me B) I shall remember you always C) I will be yours forever D) always remain as you are
- The best translation of **vinctus** (line 13) is A) bound B) binding C) about to bind D) must be bound
- In line 14, **haec** refers to A) Venus B) the poet's beloved C) the poet's words D) the altars
- Which literary device is used to intensify the meaning of line 14? A) litotes B) chiasmus C) tmesis D) simile
- From your knowledge of Roman literature, what Roman author wrote in a genre similar to that of Tibullus? A) Livy B) Vergil C) Catullus D) Pliny

WILL IT BE WAR OR PEACE?

In the year 48 B.C., during the civil war between Caesar and Pompey, Caesar decides to send an envoy to Pompey. To act as this envoy, he chooses Vibullius, one of Pompey's officers, whom he now holds prisoner

Demonstravimus L. Vibullium Rūfūm, Pompei praefectum, bis in potestātem pervēnisse Caesaris atque ab eō esse dimissum, semel ad Corfinium, iterum in Hispaniā. Hunc prō suis beneficiis Caesar idōneum iudicāverat quem cum mandātis ad Cn. Pompeium mitteret, eundemque apud Cn. Pompeium auctoritatem habēre intellegēbat. Erat autem haec summa mandātōrum: debere utrumque pertināciae finem facere et ab armis discēdere neque amplius fortinam periclitārī; satis esse magna utrimque incommoda accepta, quae prō disciplinā et praeceptis habēre possent, ut reliquos casūs timerent.

Proinde sibi ac rei publicae parcerent, cum, quantum in bellō fortuna posset, iam ipsi incommodis suis satis essent documento

C. Iulius Caesar, *Bellum Civile*, III, 10

- 1
- 2
- 3 **prō** = in return for
- 4 **idōneum** = suitable
- 5
- 6
- 7 **periclitārī** = to test, to risk
- 8 **utrimque** = on both sides; **pro disciplina** = for learning
- 9
- 10 **Proinde** = So then;
- 10-11 **quantum...posset:** this clause follows **documento** (line 11)
ipsi = i.e., Caesar and Pompey;
satis essent documento = were proof enough

21. In lines 1-3, Caesar informs the reader that Vibullius had
 - A) left Corfinium for Spain
 - B) defected to Caesar's side
 - C) been captured and released twice before
 - D) been dismissed by Pompey
22. **Ab eo** (line 2) means
 - A) to him
 - B) to that place
 - C) away from it
 - D) by him
23. The words **semel...iterum** (lines 2-3) mean
 - A) not only...but also
 - B) once...again
 - C) although...nevertheless
 - D) just...so
24. **Hunc** (line 3) refers to
 - A) Vibullium
 - B) Pompei
 - C) Caesaris
 - D) Corfinium
25. Why does Caesar judge Vibullius to be a suitable envoy (lines 1-4)?
 - A) Vibullius comes from a noble family
 - B) Vibullius owes Caesar for sparing his life in the past
 - C) Caesar knows Vibullius will want the reward he is offering
 - D) Vibullius has served as a magistrate in the past
26. The words **quem...mitteret** (line 4) show
 - A) purpose
 - B) doubt
 - C) fear
 - D) disbelief
27. To whom does **eundem** (line 5) refer?
 - A) the Romans
 - B) Caesar
 - C) the senate
 - D) Vibullius
28. What is the general meaning of **apud Cn. Pompeium auctoritatem habere** (line 5) ?
 - A) Pompey is the author of several books
 - B) he was at Pompey's house
 - C) he has influence with Pompey
 - D) Pompey originated the plan of attack
29. In line 6, **mandatorum** refers to the
 - A) content of the message that Caesar sends to Pompey
 - B) hostages to be exchanged
 - C) speech that Caesar gives to his troops
 - D) site of the battle to be fought
30. The words **erat autem haec summa mandatorum** (lines 5-6) introduce a series of
 - A) purpose clauses
 - B) indirect statements
 - C) conditional sentences
 - D) participial phrases
31. In the lines following **summa mandatorum** (6-11), Caesar presents
 - A) threats of punishment to Vibullius
 - B) a strategy for cutting off and destroying Pompey's army
 - C) conditions for peace between Pompey and himself
 - D) directions to help Vibullius find Pompey's camp
32. The Latin noun **pertinaciae** (line 6) is related to the English noun "pertinacity" which means
 - A) uniqueness
 - B) obstinacy
 - C) proximity
 - D) perplexity
33. With the words (**debere**) **neque amplius fortunam periclitari** (lines 6-7), Caesar says that
 - A) victory is sometimes won without risk
 - B) good luck also requires taking a risk
 - C) fortune can sometimes make weapons useless
 - D) neither side ought to take further risks
34. In line 7, **ab armis discedere** is closest in meaning to
 - A) repair their weapons
 - B) wage war
 - C) cease hostilities
 - D) negotiate a treaty
35. In lines 8-9, the words **quae pro disciplina et praeceptis habere possent** indicate that
 - A) Pompey and Caesar could learn lessons from their past experiences
 - B) troops on both sides could lose their discipline
 - C) one of them may suffer great losses
 - D) Pompey's troops must learn to win on their own
36. In the clause **ut reliquos casus timerent** (line 9) Caesar suggests that
 - A) he fears that his soldiers want to leave
 - B) both he and Pompey should now fear further disasters
 - C) fear often causes the loss of a battle
 - D) those left behind may be the cause of a renewed battle
37. The case and number of **casus** (line 9) is
 - A) accusative plural
 - B) genitive singular
 - C) nominative singular
 - D) nominative plural
38. In lines 10-11, Caesar suggests that he and Pompey are proof enough of
 - A) how small losses can cause great difficulties
 - B) what a powerful factor sheer luck can be in war
 - C) why Fortune's lessons are often overlooked
 - D) why foreign wars are the most costly and disastrous
39. In line 11, **incommodis suis** is best translated
 - A) of their losses
 - B) without their losses
 - C) their losses
 - D) by their losses
40. What is the general import of the message.
 - A) "Pompey, you have suffered more losses than I have and you are about to suffer even more."
 - B) "You, Pompey, will lose because you don't understand the real meaning of political power."
 - C) "We should stop this war because even more terrible things could happen to either side."
 - D) "Let's make arrangements to finish this war with one final battle."

NATIONAL LATIN EXAM
KEY

<u>INTRO</u>	<u>LATIN I</u>	<u>LATIN II</u>	<u>PROSE</u>	<u>POETRY</u>	<u>LATIN V-VI</u>
1. D	1. c	1. B	1. D	1. B	1. c
2. c	2. A	2. c	2. A	2. c	2. B
3. D	3. B	3. A	3. D	3. A	3. A
4. A	4. c	4. c	4. c	4. D	4. c
5. A	5. A	5. B	5. D	5. B	5. D
6. D	6. B	6. C	6. B	6. C	6. B
7. B	7. D	7. B	7. c	7. B	7. c
8. A	8. D	8. D	8. B	8. C	8. A
9. D	9. A	9. c	9. c	9. A	9. B
10. B	10. c	10. A	10. B	10. A	10. B
11. c	11. c	11. A	11. B	11. B	11. c
12. B	12. B	12. D	12. D	12. c	12. D
13. D	13. A	13. B	13. A	13. c	13. D
14. c	14. D	14. c	14. A	14. B	14. D
15. B	15. D	15. B	15. c	15. A	15. A
16. A	16. B	16. B	16. A	16. D	16. C
17. D	17. A	17. c	17. B	17. B	17. A
18. A	18. B	18. B	18. C	18. D	18. A
19. D	19. B	19. c	19. B	19. D	19. B
20. A	20. A	20. A	20. A	20. c	20. c
21. B	21. A	21. c	21. A	21. B	21. C
22. A	22. c	22. A	22. D	22. c	22. D
23. c	23. B	23. D	23. C	23. c	23. B
24. B	24. C	24. C	24. A	24. A	24. A
25. A	25. D	25. B	25. D	25. D	25. B
26. A	26. A	26. D	26. A	26. A	26. A
27. B	27. C	27. D	27. D	27. A	27. D
28. B	28. C	28. D	28. B	28. B	28. C
29. A	29. B	29. A	29. D	29. D	29. A
30. D	30. D	30. A	30. A	30. D	30. B
31. A	31. B	31. c	31. B	31. A	31. c
32. A	32. D	32. C	32. C	32. c	32. B
33. D	33. A	33. D	33. A	33. B	33. D
34. B	34. D	34. c	34. B	34. A	34. c
35. D	35. D	35. A	35. c	35. A	35. A
36. A	36. C	36. C	36. D	36. D	36. B
37. c	37. D	37. B	37. c	37. B	37. A
38. D	38. A	38. D	38. C	38. C	38. B
39. A	39. c	39. D	39. B	39. D	39. D
40. B	40. A	40. D	40. D	40. D	40. c

NATIONAL LATIN EXAM TRANSLATIONS OF READING PASSAGES

INTRO: LEO ET MUS

A big lion was sleeping in the forest. Around the lion many mice were playing. One mouse touched the nose of the lion with (his) tiny paws. The lion was awakened from sleep and saw the small mouse. The lion moved one paw and captured the mouse.

The terrified mouse shouted, "O king of beasts, I did not want to touch your nose. I am afraid of you. Don't eat me. I will give you a great gift."

The lion answered, "You are a miserable mouse, but you are small. I will not eat you." The next day the lion was waking through the woods. Suddenly the lion walks into a net. The lion calls and the mouse hears the lion. The mouse sees the paws of the lion in the net and he cuts the rope with his teeth. The mouse says, "You did not eat me and now I give you a big gift."

LATIN I: AN UNUSUAL OCCURRENCE

Once upon a time, a phoenix came to Egypt from Arabia. It was a wonderful thing (miracle)! The Egyptian and Greek philosophers were asking many things about the miracle. All the philosophers were agreeing about three things. The bird is sacred to the Sun God. The bird has strange eyes and distinctive feathers. It has a shape different from other birds. However, the philosophers could not agree about everything. They argue about the age of the bird: is it 500 years or 1461 years old? Was it truly a phoenix?

Finally, all the philosophers agree about these things. When the phoenix is old and death approaches, it will build a nest in Arabia. In the nest will be a small phoenix. When the small phoenix will be able to fly, it will carry the body of its parent to the altar of the Sun God. Then the phoenix will burn the body of its parent.

LATIN II: PASTOR ET CAPRI

Once upon a time a goatherd was watching his own goats in a field. Suddenly he saw many wild goats entering into the field. These wild goats remained and played in the field.

In the evening the goatherd led his own goats and the wild goats home. The goatherd gave the wild goats a lot of grain, but he did not give his own goats a lot of grain. Why did he give the wild goats a lot of grain? The goatherd hoped that the wild goats would remain with his own goats, for he wanted many goats.

The next day the goatherd led all the goats into the field. Immediately the wild goats ran away out of the field. The goatherd, seeing the goats running away, was very angry. He shouted, "You ungrateful ones! I gave a lot of grain to you yesterday. Why are you running away?"

One goat responded - "You gave us a lot of grain but you did not give a lot of grain to your goats. We are not able to stay with you because other new goats will come and you will not give a lot of gain to us. We are not able to trust you! Farewell!"

LATIN III-IV PROSE: 672 BC: THE ROMANS AND THE ALBANS CLASH

Tullus Hostilius, the king of the Romans, said to the citizens of Alba Longa, "Announce these things to your king, Gaius Cluilius: When we sent messengers demanding satisfaction to Alba Longa, the Alban people rejected these messengers and sent (them) away. Now, therefore, may the immortal gods bring all the disasters of this war onto all the Albans!"

The Alban citizens return home and announce these words to the king. War was being prepared on both sides with the highest effort, (war) most similar to civil war, as if between parents and sons. For both the Romans and Albans arose from the same Trojan lineage: Lavinium from Troy, Albs (Longa) from Lavinium, (and) the Romans from the kings of the Albans. The outcome of the war, however, made the struggle less wretched because no battle was fought and, with a few buildings destroyed, the two peoples were joined into one.

LATIN III-IV POETRY: WILL ELOQUENCE WIN THE GIRL?

Learn noble arts, I advise (you), Roman youth, not only that you may protect fearful defendants; just as the populace and the serious judge and the chosen senate, so the girl, defeated by eloquence, will give her hand(s). But let your powers lie hidden. nor should you be learned on (your) brow; let your speech flee from annoying words. Who, except (one) lacking of mind, would declaim to his tender sweetheart? Often has a powerful letter been the cause of hatred. Let your conversation be believable and the words common, coaxing, however, so that you appear to speak in person.

LATIN V-VI: I LOVE ONLY YOU

You alone are pleasing to me, and no longer is any girl in the city except you beautiful to my eyes. And if only you were able to seem beautiful to me alone! May you be displeasing to others: thus will I be safe. There is no need for envy; let the boasting of the mob be far distant: Let that very one who is wise rejoice in his silent bosom. Thus I am able to live well in secreted forests where no road has been worn down by human foot. You (are) the repose of my cares, you (are) the light even when the night is black and you (are) the crowd for me in lonely places.

Now I shall do whatever you will wish; I shall remain forever yours; nor shall I flee the servitude of (my) known mistress, but I shall sit bound at the altars of sacred Venus: This one notes the unjust and favors suppliants.

WILL IT BE WAR OR PEACE?

We have shown that Lucius Vibullius Rufus, a prefect of Pompey, had come twice into Caesar's power and had been dismissed by him once at Corfinium, again in Spain. Caesar had judged this man to be suitable to send (whom he might send) to Gnaeus Pompey in return for Caesar's own kindnesses (to him); and he (Caesar) understood that this same man had influence with Pompey.

This was, moreover, the substance of the orders: (that) both (of them) ought to make an end of their obstinacy and depart from arms and not risk fortune any further; (that) enough great losses had been received on both sides -- which they could have (consider) for instruction and lessons -- that they should fear further disasters; (that) so then, they should spare themselves and also the Republic, since, because of their losses, they themselves were already proof enough of how much fortune can (do) in war (i.e., how fortune is...)