Introduction to Latin

Choose the correct answer from A, B, C, or D.

1. In pictura puella _____ sedebat. A) sub sella  B) post sellam  C) in sella  D) circum sellam
2. Claudia _____ in horto videt. A) amicus  B) amici  C) amico  D) amicum
3. Discipuli magistro tabellas monstrant. A) are showing  B) will show  C) have shown  D) were showing
4. Pater multas fabulas de deis narrat. A) about the gods  B) for the gods  C) by the gods  D) to the gods
5. Liberi in aquis swim. A) nato  B) natat  C) natare  D) natant
   C) Scholam amo. D) In schola laborat.
7. Decem minus septem sunt ______. A) tres  B) duo  C) quattuor  D) quinque
8. Stellas et lunam in caelo ______. A) ambulamus  B) sumus  C) manemus  D) spectamus
9. Mea mater est femina ______. A) pulchrae  B) pulchras  C) pulchrarum  D) pulchra
10. “Sit down in your seat!” shouted the roller coaster operator to Joey. A) Sedet  B) Sedere  C) Sedent  D) Sede
11. Hodie Marcus et Quintus sunt ______. A) miseri  B) miserum  C) miseros  D) miseris
12. Lucius pecuniam pueros dat. A) of the boys  B) to the boys  C) with the boys  D) about the boys
13. Ego canem habeo; sed _____ felem habes. A) nos  B) Lucius  C) vos  D) tu
14. Cum multis amici multas horas _____ I have worked. A) laboro  B) laborabo  C) laboravi  D) laborabam
16. Vacca equusque sunt magna animalia. A) The cow and the horse  B) The cow or the horse  C) Either the cow or the horse  D) Is the cow or the horse
17. The little boy’s eyes shone brightly when he saw the birthday cake. A) clare  B) claras  C) clarum  D) clara
18. Erat gemma magnae in corona reginae. A) by the queen  B) before the queen  C) with the queen  D) of the queen
19. Cras meam tunicam lavabo. A) I was washing  B) I have washed  C) I will wash  D) I wash
20. Gratias vobis ago. A) Thank you  B) If you please  C) If the gods favor us  D) Excuse me
21. The legend of the founding of Rome involves the story of a wolf and: A) a dispute between two gods, Jupiter and Neptune  B) the kidnapping of Proserpina, daughter of Ceres  C) twin boys, Romulus and Remus  D) the slaying of the monster Medusa
22. Ambulatory patients in a hospital are ones who are: A) receiving medication  B) confined to bed  C) able to walk  D) unable to talk
23. The room marked with an X in the picture on the right is the: A) tablinum  B) peristylium  C) cubiculum  D) atrium
24. The Latin expression ex libris is most often found: A) inscribed on a temple  B) printed on clothing  C) on a menu  D) inside a book
25. A subterranean route is one that goes: A) through the mountains  B) across the sea  C) on a smooth surface  D) underground
26. The Roman goddess pictured at the right is: A) Diana  B) Juno  C) Minerva  D) Venus
27. He practiced his culinary expertise in the: A) library  B) kitchen  C) garden  D) wheat field
28. When the Romans sailed south from Rome’s seaport, Ostia, they arrived at: A) Spain  B) Greece  C) Britain  D) Africa
29. A brother of Jupiter and the god of the underworld was: A) Mars  B) Mercury  C) Pluto  D) Apollo
30. Because French and Spanish are derived from Latin, they are called _____ languages. A) Germanic  B) Hellenic  C) Romance  D) Slavic
31. Which god’s possessions included sandals, a cap, and a staff, all with wings on them? A) Jupiter  B) Mars  C) Neptune  D) Mercury
32. If a Roman wanted to relax in the baths, he would make a trip to the: A) thermae  B) Circus Maximus  C) amphitheater  D) Colosseum
33. Another name for the Mediterranean Sea is: A) Mare Magnum  B) Mare Latum  C) Mare Nostrum  D) Mare Pulchrum

34. The employee’s salary was paid on a per annum basis. A) by the hour  B) by the day  C) by the month  D) by the year

35. The young girl Arachne invoked the wrath of the goddess _____ when she challenged her to a weaving contest. A) Juno  B) Venus  C) Ceres  D) Minerva

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

THE ADVENTURE OF LUCIUS AND GAIUS

Lucius and Gaius are on the their way to school, following their paedagogus Atticus.

Lucius: Hodie ad ludum ire nolo quod non sum paratus.
Gaius: Sed magister hodie de gladiatoribus multa nobis narrabit.
Lucius: Ad forum eamus. Ibi sunt multa tempia pulchra.
Gaius: Sed noster paedagogus, Atticus, ante nos ambulat et si ad ludum non pervenerimus, iratus erit.
Lucius: Esne timidus? Veni mecum!


36. Lucius did not want to go to school because: A) he did not like the teacher  B) he had not prepared his homework  C) he preferred to go swimming  D) vacation was about to begin

37. Instead of going to school, Lucius suggests that he and Gaius: A) go to the Forum  B) run a race  C) go to a gladiatorial game  D) return home

38. Gaius is reluctant to go with his friend because he fears that Atticus will: A) tell their fathers  B) punish them  C) make them return to school  D) become angry

39. The boys return to school because: A) Atticus finds them  B) they become tired of walking  C) it begins to get dark  D) they are frightened

40. At the end of the story: A) the boys are punished by their teacher  B) the gladiators take the boys back to school  C) Atticus cannot find the boys  D) the teacher is telling a story about gladiators

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1. Cras gladiatores in arenam ambulabunt. A) are walking B) walked C) will walk D) had walked
2. You are brave, soldiers! A) Estis B) Sumus C) Est D) Sunt
3. Hercules has seen the Underworld. A) vidisti B) vidit C) viderunt D) vidit
4. _ Claudia, lupos in silva! A) Cavere B) Cavete C) Cavetis D) Cave
5. Perseus Medusam interficiere in animo habet. A) to kill B) killed C) is killing D) will kill
6. _ consulem in Forum auditus. A) Ego B) Tu C) Vos D) Nos
7. Italy was being attacked by the army of Spartacus. A) oppugnabat B) oppugnabatur C) oppugnabatis D) oppugnabar
8. Magister fabulas discipulis narravit. A) with the students B) of the students C) to the students D) about the students
9. Roman soldiers destroyed Carthage. A) militis B) militum C) milites D) militia
10. Septem minus duo sunt: A) sex B) quinque C) decem D) quattuor
11. Regina ab omnibus civibus spectata est. A) All the citizens had watched the queen. B) All the queen's citizens were spectators.
12. Quintus, send me a letter soon! A) Quintus B) Quinti C) Quinto D) Quinte
13. Diana erat dea qui sagittas portabat. A) who B) that C) which D) what
14. puella: puellarum : : dux: _ A) ducis B) duelorum C) ducum D) ducem
15. Septem minus duo sunt: A) sex B) quinque C) decem D) quattuor
16. Habesne clavem tuam? A) Do you have...? B) Where do you have...? C) Why do you have...? D) Will you have...?
17. We wanted to take many journeys to Rome. A) itineri B) iter C) itinerum D) itinera
18. Troiani contra Graecos with swords pugnaverunt. A) gladios B) gladiorum C) gladii D) gladiis
19. The sirens sang beautifully when Odysseus and his men passed by. A) pulchra B) pulchre C) pulchris D) pulchrum
20. Regina ab omnibus civibus spectata est. A) All the citizens had watched the queen. B) All the queen's citizens were spectators.
C) The queen was watched by all the citizens. D) The queen is watching all the citizens.
21. Which of the following is a Mediterranean island? A) Ostia B) Crete C) Carthage D) Brundisium
22. A somnambulis is someone who: A) talks in his sleep B) sleeps too much C) sleep walks D) is unable to fall asleep
23. The month January was named for the Roman god of: A) the sun and prophecy B) war C) beginnings and doorways D) the sea
24. The mythological creature which is half horse and half man is a: A) centaur B) satyr C) minotaur D) sphinx
25. Quot pedes habet equus? A) VI B) III C) V D) IV
26. The woman who used her magic power to help Jason in his quest for the Golden Fleece was: A) Medea B) Circe C) Ariadne D) Andromeda
27. A fraternity is so called because its members consider each other to be: A) friends B) sisters C) students D) brothers
28. The abbreviation N.B. indicates that: A) what follows is an example B) something is left out C) an item is to be carefully noticed D) an answer is to be given
29. Roman senators usually met in the: A) Circus Maximus B) villa rustica C) Curia D) cloaca maxima
30. Which one is a Romance language, i.e., derived from Latin? A) German B) French C) Greek D) Russian
31. What deity do the oak tree and the eagle symbolize? A) Apollo B) Mercury C) Jupiter D) Neptune
33. Diana erat dea qui sagittas portabat. A) who B) that C) which D) what
34. The Apennines are: A) montes B) flumina C) viae D) insulae
35. Where would you find a triclinium, impluvium, and a cubiculum? A) in villa B) in agro C) in schola D) in templo
36. cotidie = every day; lacus vicinus = a nearby lake
2 ei = to him
3 salire = to jump; manus = hand
4 tergum = back
6 quidam = one day
7 aeger = sick; agrotare = to be sick
8 recessit = departed; iterum = again
9 desiderium + genitive = longing for

37. How did the boy earn the dolphin's affection? A) He saved the dolphin’s life. B) He brought many people to see the dolphin.
C) He fed the dolphin bread. D) He took the dolphin on a journey.
38. How did the dolphin show friendship to the boy? A) He did tricks to amuse the boy. B) He guarded the boy while he walked to school.
C) He gave the boy rides on his back. D) He saved the boy’s life.
39. Why did the boy stop coming to the lake? A) He was sick. B) He was afraid of the dolphin. C) He knew the dolphin was sick.
D) He no longer had to walk to school.
40. What was the ending to this story? A) The boy never found the dolphin. B) The boy and the dolphin both died.
C) The dolphin was accidentally killed. D) The boy and the dolphin went to an island to live.

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1. Scipio erat dux very well known in Bello Punico. A) notissimi B) notissimum C) notissimus D) notissimis
2. Meus amicus scripsit epistulam in qua meum matrem laudabant. A) how B) which C) who D) whose
3. Rex scivi Britannos ad insulam venisse. A) are coming B) will come C) can come D) had come
4. Imperator in flamine Rheno duos fecit. A) pontibus B) pontium C) ponti D) pontes
5. Servus fugitivus a domino captus est. A) by the master B) away from the master C) towards the master D) of the master
6. Pater dixit esse cives bonos. A) filius B) filii C) filios D) filiis
7. Si omnibus placere templabis, nemini placet. A) to please B) to be pleased C) to have pleased D) to have been pleased
8. Mus rusticus et mus urbanus erant multis annos amici. A) for many years B) within many years C) many years D) after many years
9. Pyrgmalon statua pulchram erat admiranda. A) admiratur B) admiraturus crat C) admirabitur D) admirabatur
10. Castor et Pollux erant Helenae. A) fratre B) fratrum C) fratribus D) fratres
11. Regulus senatores imperavit ne discederent. A) that they left B) not to leave C) they must leave D) who did not leave
12. Filia erat simillima matris. A) matris B) matri C) matrem D) madre
13. Pater fabulam de leone et Androcle narravit. A) per B) ex C) super D) de
14. Servus Hannibalis milites Romanos appropinquantes vidit. A) approached B) having approached C) about to approach D) approaching
15. After the king had been driven out, Romani duos consules creaverunt. A) Requi expulsi B) Rege expulso C) Regem expulsum D) Rex expulsus
16. Tam potens est ventus ut arbores cadant. A) The wind is so powerful and the trees are falling down. B) The wind is so powerful that the trees will fall down. C) If the wind is powerful the trees will fall down. D) The wind was powerful and then the trees fell down.
17. The last rider jumped higher than all the other competitors. A) alte B) altus C) altissime D) altius
18. Toga illius erat candidissima. A) for that man B) from that man C) of that man D) by that man
19. Romanus miles qui aquilam fert aquilifer appellatur. A) carned B) was carrying C) carnes D) will carry
20. Ad ripam tluminis hodie pervenire poterunt. A) they are able B) they will have been able C) they were able D) they will be able
22. Intangible. tactile, and intact are derived from the verb: A) tangere B) tacere C) tenere D) timere
23. Sacra et Appia et Flaminia erant: A) montes B) tlumina C) viae D) villae
24. A man who lies to his friends soon becomes: A) alter ego B) caveat emptor C) homo sapiens D) persona non grata
25. The Persians and the Greeks (Athenians and Spanans) clash on the plain of Marathon in Greece. A) A FAMOUS BATTLE B) The Persians and the Greeks C) mythological stories D) naval battles
26. Who wrote an account of his military campaigns in Gaul, Britain and Germany? A) Cicero B) Sulla C) Pompey D) Caesar
27. Intangibles, tactile, and intact are derived from the verb: A) tangere B) tacere C) tenere D) timere
28. Narcissistic is derived from the name of Narcissus, a Greek youth who: A) loved only himself B) killed his twin brother C) made wings of wax D) tamed Pegasus
29. In the course of the battle the Persians: A) surrounded the Athenians B) fled to their ships C) withstood the attack of the Athenians D) were saved by reinforcements
30. The Punic Wars were fought between Rome and: A) Alexandna B) Athens C) Carthage D) Troy
31. The candidate used a round about way of speaking. A) circumlocution B) retrogression C) perspicacity D) malevolence
32. The Roman poet Ovid is best known for his Metamorphoses which are accounts of: A) historical events B) farming procedures C) mythological stories D) naval battles

**READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.**

The Persians and the Greeks (Athenians and Spanans) clash on the plain of Marathon in Greece.

Dux Atheniensium Philippus itaque celeriter reventis ut in proelio cum Persis in planiti Mountie Marathonia pugnare posset. Subito proelium commissum est. Dux Atheniensis milites suos magna cum audacia in mediam aciem hostium misit. Mox Persici circumdati sunt et impetum Atheniensem sustinere non poterant. Fuguerunt ad naves suas portu. Phidippus itaque celeriter revenit ut in proelio cum Persis in 10 proelio = battle

1. Persia = Persia
2. Persici = Persians: copiae - arum = milites: instruxerunt = were up, arranged
3. planitie Marathonia = plain of Marathon
4. cursor velox = swift runner
5. proelio = battle
6. commissum est = was begun
7. aiciem = battle line; circumdati sunt = were surrounded
8. portu = harbor
9. A) Darius B) the Romans C) Sparta D) the gods
10. The Persians and the Greeks (Athenians and Spanans) clash on the plain of Marathon in Greece. A) A FAMOUS BATTLE B) The Persians and the Greeks C) mythological stories D) naval battles

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1. Matronae Romanae, flores ____ portantes, ad templum lente ambulaverunt. A) manibus B) manus C) manumum D) manu

2. Tomorrow you will be called together to discuss and vote on the senate budget proposals. A) convocabitis B) convocamin C) convocabimensi D) convocaveratis

3. Invenire perfecto, milites arma impedimenta saepius deposuerunt. A) To make a journey B) Planning to make a journey C) After the journey was completed D) By making a perfect journey

4. Post bellum periculose non licebit ills senatoribus redire ad patriam. A) senators won’t begin B) senators did not want C) senators will not be permitted D) senators had no reason

5. Imperator Romanus captivos tres mesas tenet iussit. A) to hold B) to have held C) to have been held D) to be held

6. Omnes discipuli discipulaeque linguae Latinae nomina non habet. A) mensibus B) mensibus C) mensis D) mensi

7. Mense Iulio we will be there very boscibus. A) adsumus B) adfueramus C) aderamus D) aderimus

8. Pliny announced to his friends that he had seen leaping flames and falling ash. A) se conspicium esse B) se conspicerunt C) se conspexisse D) se conspexerit esse

9. Cras proficiscamur ut Romam tertio die perveniamus. A) we had set out B) we will set out C) We set out D) Let’s set out

10. Dominus ad villam rusticam redire wishes. A) voluit B) vellet C) volet D) vult

11. Dic mihi, quaeso, cur consules ex u~ faciant. A) will travel B) are travelling C) travelled D) must travel

12. Ulysses was so strong that he was able to string the bow and shoot an arrow through the twelve iron axes. A) ut poteset B) ut possit C) ut poterat D) ut potest

13. Cicero Marcus Tulliamque, his son and daughter, ad villam rusticam misit. A) filio filiaeque B) filio filiaeque C) filius filiis D) filiam filiamque

14. Dux erat sapientior hoste. A) of the enemy B) through the enemy C) by the enemy D) than the enemy

15. Cum poeta P. Ovidius Naso de amore scripsit, notior tamen est nobis propter fabulas de suis. A) Since B) Although C) With D) When

16. Persius showed the head of Medusa to the enemies pursuing him. A) inequos B) inequites C) inequenti D) inequenteritus

17. Haec fabula audienda est. A) must hear B) was heard C) must be heard D) is going to be heard

18. Noli credere omnia quae audis, noli dicere omnia quae scis. A) which B) she C) these D) who

19. The Roman author Seneca said, “Quaerite bene dictum est abullo, meum est.” A) Who said it well B) Whatever has been said well C) Whatever word is good D) Any speech is good

20. The two families fought very bitterly for three generations. A) acernme B) acnus C) acnter D) acnor

21. Which most closely translates the Latin expression Suum cuique? A) He is his own man B) What is mine is yours C) To his own advantage D) To each his own

22. Caesar and Pompey led to the downfall of the Roman: A) provinces B) Empire C) Republic D) Monarchy

23. What Latin verb is at the root of the English derivatives participant, susceptible, deceive, and recipient? A) curare B) cavere C) capere D) cedere

24. In Greek mythology, Daphne, Baucis, Clytie and Arachne: A) underwent metamorphoses B) killed their husbands C) were planning to betray him to Antony's assassins D) didn't know the location of the family treasure

25. The Romans constructed large colonnaded buildings to use as courthouses which were used later by Christians as churches. The Romans called these buildings: A) stadia B) basilicae C) templa D) thermae

26. Versatile, obverse, advertise, and convertible are derivatives from the Latin verb: A) vincere B) vertere C) vendere D) veroer

27. Cicero Marcum Tulliamque, son and daughter, ad villam rusticam misit. A) filio filiaeque B) filio filiaeque C) filius filiis D) filiam filiamque

28. Cicero Marcum Tulliamque, his son and daughter, ad villam rusticam misit. A) filio filiaeque B) filio filiaeque C) filius filiis D) filiam filiamque

29. Goods shipped to Rome from Mediterranean ports would be unloaded at Rome's port city of: A) Byzantium B) Brundisium C) Alexandria D) Ostia

30. Which Roman ruler, whose name is associated with the Golden Age of Latin literature, offered encouragement to Vergil and Horace in their literary efforts? A) Julius Caesar B) Scipio the Younger C) Augustus D) Trajan

31. From the sentence "Cum Cicero...regressus est" (lines 5-6), we learn that Cicero: A) refused to get on the boat B) refused to return to his villa C) refused to accept his Fate D) refused to go further in the litter

32. Tantalus, Sisyphus, Tityos, and Ixion were mythological characters who: A) suffered terrible punishments in the Underworld B) fought in the Trojan War C) accompanied Jason on the Argo D) were killed by Hercules

33. The phrase qua re audita (line 2) tells us: A) how Antony left the country B) how Cicero escaped C) why Cicero fled D) of the danger to Cicero's wife

34. Cicero went to his country villa to: A) let some time pass until things quieted down B) await help C) alert his family about the danger D) escape by sea

35. Venti adversi (line 4) means: A) I came up against B) unfavorable winds C) men crossing toward them D) twenty soldiers against them

36. From the sentence "Cum Cicero...regressus est" (lines 5-6), we learn that Cicero's slaves: A) would be freed in Cicero's will B) were ready to fight to protect him C) were planning to betray him to Antony's assassins D) didn't know the location of the family treasure

37. In line 6, Cicero states that he: A) plans to die B) honors his father C) often delays making decisions D) will put his slaves to death

38. Cicero declared his friends to be: A) proscripsit = proscribed (placed Cicero's name on an official execution list) B) proscripsit = proscribed (placed Cicero's name on an official execution list) C) proscripsit = proscribed (placed Cicero's name on an official execution list) D) proscripsit = proscribed (placed Cicero's name on an official execution list)

39. In lines 7-8, we learn that Cicero's slaves: A) were planning to betray him to Antony's assassins B) didn't know the location of the family treasure C) the time his country spared his life D) the treasures saved in his villa

40. In lines 9-10, Cicero: A) was carried to the boat in the litter B) was carried to the villa in the litter C) refused to go further in the litter D) refused to accept his Fate

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AN AGED FRIEND’S ADVICE

Old Nautes advises the Trojan hero Aeneas to leave some of his followers behind as he continues on his journey to Italy.

“Nate dea, quo Fata tradunt retrahuntique, sequamur:
quidquid erit, superanda omnis fortuna ferendo est.
Est tibi Dardanius divinae stirpis Acestes;
hunc cape consilis socium et coniunge volentem:
ufic trade, amissa superant qui navibus et quos
pertaesum magni incepti rerumque tuarum est;
longaevoque sines, ac fessas aquoref matres,
et quidquid tecum invalidum metuensque pencli est
delige, et his habeant terns
et quidquid tecum invalidum metuensque pencli est
longaevoque sines, ac fessas aquoref matres,
et quidquid tecum invalidum metuensque pencli est
delige, et his habeant terns
Avernus, Tartarus, and Erebus are all words for the: A) mountains B) sea C) forests D) underworld

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

Old Nautes advises Aeneas to: A) pray to the gods B) ignore the fates C) follow the words of the goddess D) follow the fates wherever they take him

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Many and various rewards accrue from a career as a lawyer in ancient Rome. In this passage, Tacitus reflects on some of these benefits.

Ad voluptatem oratoriae eloquentiae trans eo, cuius iucunditas non uno aliquo momento, sed omnibus prope diebus ac prope omnibus horis contingit. Quid enim dulcis libera et ingenuo animo et ad voluptates honestas nato quam videre plenam semper et frequentem domum suam concursu splendidissimorum hominum, idque scire non pecuniae, non orbitatis, non officii alius administrationi, sed sibi ipsi dari? ipsos quin immo orbos et locupletes et potentes venire plerumque ad iuvenem et pauperem, ut aut sua aut amicorum discrimen commendent. Ullane tanta ingentium opum ac magnae potentiae voluptas quam spectare homines veteres et senes et totius orbis gratia subnixos in summa rerum omnium abundantia conflatentes id quod optimum sit se non habere? iam vero qui togatorum comitatus et egressus! Quae in publico species! Quae in iudiciis veneratio!

Tacitus, A Dialogue on Oratory

1. Which phrase expresses the meaning of transeo (line 1)?
   A) I continue to praise
   B) I change my opinion
   C) I turn my thoughts
   D) I will not discuss

2. According to lines 1-3, the pleasure of public speaking is:
   A) for the immediate moment
   B) a gift from the gods
   C) something for all time
   D) appreciated only after many years

3. Dulcius (line 3) is translated:
   A) sweeter
   B) sweetly
   C) most sweet
   D) sweet

4. Nato (line 4) comes from the verb:
   A) nosco
   B) nascor
   C) narro
   D) noceo

5. The meaning of quam (line 4) is:
   A) how
   B) which
   C) than
   D) when

6. In lines 3-6, what is described as plenam?
   A) orator's pleasure
   B) orator's spirit
   C) orator's house
   D) orator's fortune

7. The pleasures of oratory, according to lines 4-5, include:
   A) frequently running into old friends
   B) a house full of the most noted men
   C) frequently attending the Senate
   D) a house full of able servants

8. In lines 5-6 the popularity of the orator is due to:
   A) his wealth
   B) the fact that he doesn't have an heir
   C) his position in the government
   D) his personal qualities

9. Sibi ipsi (line 6) refers to:
   A) pleasure itself
   B) wealth itself
   C) the orator himself
   D) popularity itself

10. Quin immo (line 6-7) means:
    A) because
    B) therefore
    C) nay, rather
    D) in order to

11. The words iuvenem et pauperem (line 7-8) refer to:
    A) defendant
    B) lawyer
    C) court
    D) audience

12. Commissament (line 8) is a present subjunctive expressing:
    A) a wish
    B) purpose
    C) result
    D) indirect question

13. In lines 9-10, homines...subnixos, what kind of men are highlighted?
    A) influential
    B) scandalous
    C) selfish
    D) past their prime

14. The pronoun se (line 11) refers to:
    A) voluptas (line 9)
    B) homines veteres et senes (line 9-10)
    C) gratia (line 10)
    D) abundancia (line 11)

15. In lines 8-11, men are described who:
    A) have power, but not the gift of oratory
    B) have the gift of oratory, but no influence
    C) are too old to practice oratory
    D) have indulged in excess throughout their lives

16. What is the meaning of veneratio (line 13)?
    A) arrival
    B) poison
    C) outcome
    D) respect

17. In ancient Rome the phrase in iudiciis (line 12) would have an equivalent expression in:
    A) in basilica
    B) in balneis
    C) in Campo Martio
    D) in Amphitheatro

18. In lines 11-12 we see a picture of the orator:
    A) being accompanied by his many clients
    B) receiving an award
    C) delivering a speech
    D) being ignored by the crowd

19. This passage would best describe which Roman historical figure?
    A) Catullus
    B) Cicero
    C) Vergil
    D) Ovid

20. Answer this question based on your knowledge of Roman literature: The author of this passage also wrote:
    A) De Rerum Natura
    B) Miles Gloriosus
    C) Annales
    D) De Amicitia

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ALFENUS, A FORMER FRIEND

Catullus chides Alfenus

1. unanimis sodalibus = faithful friends
2. prodere = to betray    fallere = to deceive
3. fallacum = fallacium    placent = are pleasing
4. quae tu neglegis = which you disregard (the importance of)
5. forent = essent
6. irritus, -a, -um = futile, useless    ferre = auferre    sinere = to allow
7. oblitus es = you have forgotten
8. paenitere = to regret (+ genitive)

21. In line 1, Alfenus is being singled out for his: A) compassion  B) dishonest friends  C) good memory  D) betrayal
22. The case of immemor and false is: A) accusative  B) ablative  C) vocative  D) locative
23. Line 2 contains an example of: A) simile  B) diminutive  C) personification  D) polysyndeton
24. Which of the following is closest in meaning to line 2? A) I pity you, my friend  B) Don’t you pity yourself  C) Don’t you pity your sweet little friend  D) Won’t you send a friend
25. Prodere (line 3) is: A) an historical infinitive  B) an imperative  C) complementary to dubitas  D) an infinitive in indirect statement
26. The repetition of iam in lines 2-3 is an example of: A) asyndeton  B) anaphora  C) chiasmus  D) apostrophe
27. Caelicolis (line 4) is best translated: A) of the gods  B) by the gods  C) to the gods  D) with the gods
28. Line 4 means: A) the gods themselves commit unholy acts  B) the gods look with disfavor upon deceitful men  C) both men and gods are subject to error  D) unholy acts of men are often caused by the gods
29. The phrase me deseris (line 5) means: A) you abandon me  B) you praise me  C) you desire me  D) you question me
30. The best translation of in malis (line 5) is: A) in bad times  B) in evil men  C) in bad thoughts  D) in evil influences
31. The best translation of cui(ve) habeant fidem (line 6) is: A) who has faith?  B) in whom may they have trust?  C) do they have any trust?  D) why should they be loyal?
32. The meaning of animam tradere (line 7) is: A) to surrender my spirit  B) to live out my life  C) to die  D) to change my attitude
33. The use of tute (line 7) and tuta (line 8) shows the poet’s expectation of: A) misery  B) security  C) collaboration  D) independence
34. Which word in lines 9 or 10 is parallel to retrahis (line 9)? A) sinis  B) te  C) dicta  D) ferre
35. How many elisions are in line 9? A) 0  B) 1  C) 2  D) 3
36. What imagery is used in lines 9-10? A) military  B) weather  C) sailing  D) farming
37. Line 11 contains an example of: A) anaphora  B) chiasmus  C) litotes  D) hendiadys
38. The antecedent of quae (line 12) is: A) tu (line 11)  B) di (line 11)  C) Fides (line 11)  D) te (line 12)
39. The sense of line 12 is: A) the gods are unfaithful and uncaring  B) I know that you grieve with me  C) the gods help us forget our wrongdoings  D) you will be sorry for what you have done
40. Which of these pairs were contemporaries of Catullus? A) Plautus and Terence  B) Juvenal and Martial  C) Caesar and Cicero  D) Tacitus and Pliny