

This booklet contains your Latin Placement examination. The answers to the questions on this examination are to be written in the answer booklet. When you have completed the examination, you must sign the Honor Code statement printed at the end of the answer booklet. This indicates that you had no knowledge of the questions prior to taking the examination, and that you have neither given nor received assistance (other than the use of a Latin dictionary) in answering any of the questions during the examination. Your answer booklet cannot be accepted if you fail to sign the Honor Code.

Part I

Directions (1–10): Read the following passage carefully several times to determine its meaning. Then select the correct translation for *each* underlined expression, *as it is used in the passage*, and write its *number* in the space provided in your answer booklet.

Scipio Meets Hannibal

Rōmānī propter ōmen recēns territī erant. Exāmen apium cōnsēderat in arbore quae erat prope Scīpiōnem, cōsulem Rōmānum. Scīpiō autem nōn vulnerātus est. Scīpiō propter salutem deīs grātiās ēgit et cum equitibus ad castra hostium profectus est ut cognosceret et quantae et quālēs cōpiae hostium essent. Hannibal, imperātor Poenus, cum equitibus suīs explōrandī causā ad eadem loca prōgressus erat. Prīmō neuter imperātor alterum imperātōrem vīdit. Sed pulvis oriēns ob adventum tot hominum equōrumque signum hostium appropinquantium fuit. Peditibus convocātīs, utrumque agmen cōnsistit et ad proelium sēsē parābat. Clāmōre sublātō, certāmen equitum incēpit. Equī ā peditibus excitātī sunt, et multī virī dē equīs cecidērunt. Iam militēs in pedibus pugnābant. Timor Rōmānōrum auxit quod cōsul vulnerātus erat. Cōsul Scīpiō autem ā filiō adolescente servātus est. Adulescēns patrem nōn solum armīs sed etiam corpore suō dēfendit.

Hic filius cōsulis erit dux Rōmānus quī glōriam bellī fīniendī habēbit et quī “Āfricānus” ob ēgregiam victōriam contrā Hannibālem Poenōsque appellābitur.

— Līvius, *Ab Urbe Conditā*, XXI, 46
(adapted)

Exāmen — from *exāmen*, *exāminis* n. swarm
apium — from *apis*, *apis*, f. bee
pulvis — from *pulvis*, *pulveris*, m. dust
auxit — from *augeō*, *augēre*, *auxī*, *auctus* — to increase

People
Rōmānī
Scīpiō
Hannibal
Poenī

1 propter salūtem deīs grātiās ēgit

- (1) was addressed by the gods through a greeting
- (2) lived many days in solitude
- (3) thanked the gods because of his safety
- (4) was driven to wickedness in recent days

2 profectus est ut cognosceret

- (1) set out to learn
- (2) came as instructed
- (3) was alarmed and fled
- (4) was frightened because he was compelled

3 ob adventum tot hominum equōrumque

- (1) near the approach of the men and the horses
- (2) on account of the approach of so many hostile horsemen
- (3) by the friendship of many horsemen
- (4) because of the arrival of so many men and horses

4 Clāmōre sublātō

- (1) the force of the shouting endured
- (2) after a shout had been raised
- (3) after the order was heard
- (4) since the voice was recognized

5 Equī ā peditibus excitātī sunt

- (1) The horses overwhelmed the infantry
- (2) The cavalry and infantry were called forth
- (3) The horses were excited by the foot soldiers
- (4) The horsemen cheered the foot soldiers

6 militēs in pedibus pugnābant

- (1) the soldiers were fighting on foot
- (2) the army was fighting with the infantry
- (3) the military attacked the foot soldiers
- (4) the soldiers marked the distance in feet

7 quod cōsul vulnerātus erat

- (1) when the consul saw his wounds
- (2) because the consul had been wounded
- (3) which the consul had injured
- (4) the fact that the consul had inflicted wounds

8 nōn solum armīs sed etiam corpore suō

- (1) not only for the army but also for their corporals
- (2) not with swords but with his whole body
- (3) not for the army alone but for their leaders
- (4) not only with weapons but also with his body

9 quī glōriam bellī fīniendī habēbit

- (1) for whom the glory of war is never ending
- (2) which glory an unfinished war never offers
- (3) whose glory ended with the war
- (4) who will have the glory of ending the war

10 quī "Āfricānus" ob ēgregiam victōriam contrā Hannibalem Poenōsque appellābitur

- (1) who will be called "Africanus" because of his extraordinary victory against Hannibal and the Carthaginians
- (2) whose distinguished victory "Africanus" credited to Hannibal and the Carthaginians
- (3) who named the excellent victory "Africanus" after Hannibal and the Carthaginians
- (4) Hannibal and the Carthaginians gave the name "Africanus" on account of his admirable victory

Part II

Directions (11–20): Read the following passages carefully several times to determine their meaning. Then, in the spaces provided in your answer booklet, write, in English, your answer to *each* question below. Base your answers on the contents of each passage, *only*. Your answers do *not* have to be complete sentences; a word or phrase may suffice.

Greek Learning Comes to Italy

Cīvitās Rōmāna hōc tempore vidētur invēnisse quandam novam disciplīnam. Nōn parvus *rīvus* ē Graecā disciplīnā in hanc urbem vēnit, sed abundantissimum flūmen disciplīnārum et artium Graecōrum. Dixērunt enim ōlim fuisse in Graeciā Dēmarātum, cīvem Corinthī, nōtum et honōre et auctōritāte et pecūniā in suā urbe. Cum Dēmarātus Cypselum, malum tyrannum Corinthiōrum, nōn amāvisset, Dēmarātus dicēbātur cum magnā pecūniā fūgissee ad urbem Etrūriae in Ītaliā, Tarquiniōs. Dēmarātus in eā urbe domicilium collocāvit atque cīvis ā Tarquiniēnsibus factus est. In mātirimōnium fēminam Tarquiniēnsēm dūxit et postea pater erat duōrum filiōrum. Dēmarātus suōs filiōs disciplīnam et artēs Graecōrum docuit.

— Cicerō, *Dē Rēpūblicā*, xix, 34
(adapted)

rīvus — from *rīvus, rīvī*, m., stream

<u>People</u>	<u>Places</u>
Graeci	Graecia
Dēmarātus	Corinthus
Cypselus	Tarquiniī
Corinthī	Etrūria
Tarquiniēnsēs	Ītalia

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>11 What new quality has the Roman state found?</p> <p>12 To what is this quality compared?</p> <p>13-14 Name two ways in which Demaratus of Corinth was easily distinguished in his own city in Greece?</p> <p>15 Who was Cypselus?</p> | <p>16 What did Demaratus take when he fled from Corinth?</p> <p>17 To where did Demaratus flee?</p> <p>18-19 Name two important events that happened to Demaratus when he made his home in the new city.</p> <p>20 What did Demaratus teach his children?</p> |
|--|---|

Part III

Directions (21–30): Read the following passages carefully several times to determine their meaning. After *each* passage, there are several questions or incomplete statements. For *each*, choose the word or expression that best answers the question or completes the statement *on the basis of the information given in the passage*, and write its *number* in the space provided in your answer booklet.

Appius, an Old Man

Appius Viam Appiam mūnīvit et Aquaeductum Appium pro bonō populōrum aedificāvit et multōs honōrēs accēpit. Appius etiam et *caecus* et senex regēbat quattuor magnōs filiōs, quīnque filiās, domum, et clientēs. Appius fēlix habēbat animum acrem quamquam senex erat. Tenēbat et auctōritātem et imperium in familiā. Multī servī Appium timēbant, liberī eum amābant, et omnēs amīcī eum admirātī sunt. Multī amīcī et clientēs domum Appī semper invītābantur.

— Cicerō, *Dē Senectūte*, XI, 37
(adapted)

caecus — from *caecus, caeca, caecum*, blind

21 In suā vitā Appius aedificavit

- (1) itinera ad Britanniam
- (2) opera pūblica
- (3) cēnās sumptuosās
- (4) nāvēs longās

22 Cum Appius senex esset,

- (1) mēns tamen intellegens erat
- (2) pulchram fēminam tamen in mātirimōnium duxit
- (3) celerrimē tamen cucurrit
- (4) multum tamen nōn dormīvit

23 Quid tenēbat Appius in suā familiā?

- (1) gemmās
- (2) paucōs servōs
- (3) potestātem
- (4) multās villās

24 Quid servī dē Appiō putāvērunt?

- (1) Appius erat dominus aeger.
- (2) Appius erat insānus vir.
- (3) Numquam Appium relinquere voluērunt.
- (4) Appius timēbatur ab eīs.

25 Quī domum Appī vēnērunt?

- (1) militēs
- (2) hostēs
- (3) amīcī
- (4) nautae

Part IV

The Courage of Euclides

Atheniēnsēs tantum odium hominibus Megaridis habuērunt ut *iussū* pūblicō omnēs cīvēs Megaridis interficerentur sī Athēnās iter facerent. Ante hoc iussum vir quīdam Euclīdēs, quī cīvis Megaridis erat, Athēnās ire et Sōcratem audire solēbat. Post hoc iussum Euclīdēs stolam longam fēminae gerēs Athēnās nocte prōgressus est ut Sōcratem audiret et sermōnem habēret, quamquam erat magnum perīculum. Ante prīmam lūcem mīlia passuum XX eādem veste fēmineā domum redībat.

— Aulus Gellius, *Noctēs Atticae*, VII, x
(adapted)

iussū — by order

<u>People</u>	<u>Places</u>
Atheniēnsēs	Megarīs
Euclīdēs	Athēnae
Sōcratēs	

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>26 Sī cīvis Megaridis Athēnās venīt, iussus est
 (1) ad regem portārī (3) laudārī
 (2) statim expellī (4) necārī</p> <p>27 Quem Euclīdēs Athēnīs audire cupīvit?
 (1) senātōrem (3) cīvem Spartaē
 (2) suam uxōrem (4) Sōcratem</p> <p>28 Cum Euclīdēs Athēnās īvit, gerēbat vestēs
 (1) virī (3) animālis
 (2) fēminae (4) puerī</p> | <p>29 Quandō Euclīdēs, iussō factō, Athēnās profectus est?
 (1) tertiā hōrā (3) nocte
 (2) merīdiē (4) ante prandium</p> <p>30 Quanta mīlia passuum Euclīdēs domum ambulāvit?
 (1) vīgintī (3) centum
 (2) octō (4) trīgintā</p> |
|--|--|

Part V

Directions (31–42): Read the passage below carefully several times to determine its meaning. Then choose 10 of the questions or incomplete statements that follow the passage. For *each*, choose the word or expression that best answers the question or completes the statement and write its *number* in the space provided in your answer booklet.

The Danger from the Pirates

- Dum Rōmānī in multis terrīs pugnant pīrātae mare occupāverunt, et mare bellō *quasi* tempestāte *praeclūsērunt*. Bellum, quod Rōmānī in Asiā cum Mithridāte gerēbant, pīrātīs audāciam dedit. Pīrātae multa loca aggressī sunt et aurum cēpērunt. Ergō Publius Servīlius, dux Rōmānus, 5 contrā eōs missus est. Cum Servīlius nāvēs pīrātārum turbāret, proelium erat ferox. Servīlius tamen erat victor. Quod Servīlius pīrātās in marī superāre nōn erat contentus, validissimās urbēs eōrum ēvertit. Pīrātae superātī in terrā manēre nōn potuērunt; sed in aquās rediērunt et litora Siciliae et Campāniae terrēre voluērunt. Sic necesse erat Pompēiō, 10 imperātōrī Rōmānō, contrā pīrātās Rōmānōs dūcere. Pompēius igitur, hostēs in perpetuum extinguere volēns, consilium cēpit et pīrātās oppugnāvit. Ille multōs lēgātōs et cōpiās in orā maris et oceānī posuit. Acrīter in terrā et in marī pugnātum est. Mox ubi pīrātae sē nāvibus undique circumdatōs esse vīderunt, abiectīs tēlīs, statim vīvere petīverunt.

— Flōrus, *Epitomae*, I, 41
(adapted)

quasi — as if
praeclūsērunt — from *praeclūdō*, *praeclūdere*, *praeclūsī*, *praeclusus*, to shut off

People	Places
Rōmānī	Asia
Mithridātes	Sicilia
Publius Servīlius	Campānia
Pompēius	

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>31 Which figure of speech is illustrated in the phrase <i>quasi tempestāte</i> (line 2)?</p> <p>(1) metaphor (3) simile
(2) alliteration (4) polysyndeton</p> | <p>34 Which English word is a derivative of the Latin word <i>turbāret</i> (line 5)?</p> <p>(1) turf (3) turban
(2) disturbance (4) tuba</p> |
| <p>32 Which English word is <i>not</i> associated by derivation with the Latin word <i>cēpērunt</i> (line 4)?</p> <p>(1) remission (3) caption
(2) reception (4) captivate</p> | <p>35 Which Latin word is a synonym for <i>superāre</i> (line 7)?</p> <p>(1) <i>monēre</i> (3) <i>dare</i>
(2) <i>vincere</i> (4) <i>spectāre</i></p> |
| <p>33 In which case is the Latin word <i>nāvēs</i> (line 5)?</p> <p>(1) accusative (3) ablative
(2) dative (4) genitive</p> | <p>36 Which Latin word is a synonym for <i>validissimās</i> (line 7)?</p> <p>(1) <i>amicissimās</i> (3) <i>potentissimās</i>
(2) <i>longissimās</i> (4) <i>minimās</i></p> |

- 37 Which is the best translation of *Piratae superati in terrā manēre nōn potuerunt* (lines 7 and 8)?
- (1) They were neither able to conquer the pirates nor to keep them on land
 - (2) They conquered the pirates but were not able to send them to the land
 - (3) The conquering pirates took the land and were able to keep it
 - (4) The conquered pirates were not able to stay on land
- 38 The mention of *Sicilia* and *Campānia* in the passage informs the reader that the action is taking place in
- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| (1) southern Italy | (3) Greece |
| (2) Spain | (4) Asia Minor |
- 39 Which English word is derived from the Latin word *perpetuum* (line 11)?
- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| (1) persecute | (3) perplexity |
| (2) perspiration | (4) perpetual |
- 40 What is the best translation of *Ille multos legatos et copias in ora maris et oceanū posuit* (line 12)?
- (1) More ambassadors and troops were killed on the shore of the sea and ocean.
 - (2) He placed many lieutenants and troops on the shore of the sea and the ocean.
 - (3) The sea and the shore were able to sustain lieutenants and soldiers.
 - (4) He wanted to see lieutenants and soldiers on the seashore.
- 41 What kind of ablative is used in the Latin phrase *abiectis telis* (line 14)?
- | | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| (1) agent | (3) absolute |
| (2) accompaniment | (4) manner |
- 42 After reading *Mox ubi piratae se navibus undique circumdatos esse viderunt, abiectis telis, statim vivere petiverunt*. (lines 13 and 14)? the reader can conclude that
- (1) many ships were built quickly
 - (2) the Romans retreated
 - (3) the pirates surrendered
 - (4) the pirates destroyed their homes

Part VI

Directions (43–52): In the space provided in your answer booklet, write the *number* of the word or expression that, when inserted in the blank, makes *each* sentence grammatically correct.

- 43 Magister putat liberos _____.
- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| (1) labōrāre | (3) labōrent |
| (2) labōrāvērunt | (4) labōrābunt |
- 44 Iūlia est altior quam _____.
- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (1) soror | (3) sorōris |
| (2) sorōrem | (4) sorōrī |
- 45 Hostibus _____, urbs tūta erat.
- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| (1) vincentem | (3) victī sunt |
| (2) victīs | (4) vincendī sunt |
- 46 Tam celeriter cucurrit ut nēmō eum superāre _____.
- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| (1) potest | (3) poterat |
| (2) posse | (4) posset |
- 47 Sī Cicerō vīxisset, rem pūblicam _____.
- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| (1) servābit | (3) servāvisset |
| (2) servābat | (4) servat |
- 48 Nōlīte _____ librōs, discipulī!
- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| (1) iaciunt | (3) iaciēbat |
| (2) iaciendō | (4) iacere |

- 49 Mīlitēs finem _____ fēcērunt.
 (1) pugnandī (3) pugnāvisse
 (2) pugnāte (4) pignant
- 50 Marcus sine _____ trāns pontem
 ambulābat.
 (1) equum (3) equī
 (2) equus (4) equō

- 51 Spectā, _____, gladiātōrēs in arēnā!
 (1) Lūcius (3) Lūciō
 (2) Lūcī (4) Lūcium
- 52 Tarquinius erat rex _____ Rōmānī
 expulsērunt.
 (1) quem (3) cui
 (2) cuius (4) quō

Part VII

Directions (53–62): This part contains a passage in English in which words associated by derivation with Latin words are italicized. Below the passage, there are several questions or incomplete statements. For *each*, choose the word or expression that best answers the question or completes the statement and write its *number* in the space provided in your answer booklet.

LIVING WITH NATURAL HAZARDS

Primal moments are not *common* in human life. Much of our energy, our genius, and our accumulated knowledge is spent warding them off. But every once in a while the Earth reminds us that *security* is a facade. The very things that make life *possible* – the dynamic atmosphere, the shifting crust underfoot, the miracle of fire, the restless fluid rock of the depths, the war of heat and cold – can also *disrupt* and destroy life. In these primal moments human beings, *terrified* and awed at how powerful the Earth really is, find their lives stripped to fundamentals.

In *literature*, myth, and history, humans remember these moments – the *survival* of Noah, the anguish of Job, the terror of Vesuvius, the echo of Krakatau. We are *compelled* by the grandeur, the terror, the drama, the way lives are *reduced* to their simplest truths.

— *National Geographic*, July 1998

- 53 The English word *primal* is associated by derivation with *primus*, the Latin word that means
 (1) private (3) broad
 (2) beautiful (4) first
- 54 Which Latin word, paired with its English meaning, is associated by derivation with the English word *common*?
 (1) *commūtō* — change
 (2) *commendō* — entrust
 (3) *commūnis* — shared
 (4) *commodus* — appropriate
- 55 Which Latin word, paired with its English meaning, is associated by derivation with the English word *security*?
 (1) *cūra* — care
 (2) *cārus* — dear
 (3) *currus* — chariot
 (4) *carrus* — cart
- 56 The English word *possible* is associated by derivation with *possum*, the Latin word that means
 (1) be able (3) be made
 (2) go through (4) prefer to

- 57 The English word *disrupt* is associated by derivation with *ruptus*, the fourth principal part of the Latin word
- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| (1) <i>rogō</i> | (3) <i>regnō</i> |
| (2) <i>rumpō</i> | (4) <i>rideō</i> |
- 58 The English word *terrified* is associated by derivation with the Latin words
- | |
|-------------------------------------|
| (1) <i>terror</i> and <i>faciō</i> |
| (2) <i>terra</i> and <i>fruor</i> |
| (3) <i>tergum</i> and <i>fugiō</i> |
| (4) <i>terminus</i> and <i>ferō</i> |
- 59 Which Latin word, paired with its English meaning, is associated by derivation with the English word *literature*?
- | |
|------------------------------|
| (1) <i>lītus</i> — shore |
| (2) <i>iter</i> — journey |
| (3) <i>littera</i> — letter |
| (4) <i>ratio</i> — reckoning |
- 60 The English word *survival* is associated by derivation with *vivō*, the Latin word that means
- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| (1) turn | (3) destroy |
| (2) avoid | (4) live |
- 61 The English word *compelled* is associated by derivation with *pellō*, the Latin word that means
- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| (1) put | (3) happen |
| (2) drive | (4) prepare |
- 62 The English word *reduced* is associated by derivation with the Latin word
- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| (1) <i>dūcō</i> | (3) <i>dōnō</i> |
| (2) <i>doceō</i> | (4) <i>dīcō</i> |

Part VIII

Directions (63–67): For *each* sentence below, write in Column I in your answer booklet, a Latin word with which the italicized word is associated by derivation. Any form of the appropriate Latin word, *except* prefixes and suffixes, will be acceptable. Then, in Column II, write the *number* preceding the word or expression that best expresses the meaning of the italicized word. [5]

- 63 That breed of dog is *pugnacious*.
- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| (1) gentle | (3) intelligent |
| (2) energetic | (4) aggressive |
- 64 Smiles were *ubiquitous* at the graduation ceremony.
- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| (1) everywhere | (3) appropriate |
| (2) exuberant | (4) appreciated |
- 65 The author described a *sylvan* setting.
- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| (1) urban | (3) seaside |
| (2) forest | (4) ancient |
- 66 It is *ludicrous* to expect to do well without working.
- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (1) optimistic | (3) foolish |
| (2) common | (4) impossible |
- 67 The *tenacity* of the team was their trademark.
- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| (1) laziness | (3) persistence |
| (2) power | (4) creativity |

Part IX

Directions (68–72): For each underlined English derivative, write, in the space provided in your answer booklet, the number preceding the word or expression that best states the meaning of the prefix.

68 To exclude is to close

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| (1) in | (3) out |
| (2) before | (4) above |

69 To descend is to go

- | | |
|----------|-------------|
| (1) up | (3) towards |
| (2) down | (4) through |

70 To transport is to carry

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| (1) across | (3) with |
| (2) away | (4) into |

71 To circumnavigate is to sail

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| (1) around | (3) under |
| (2) after | (4) near |

72 To convene is to come

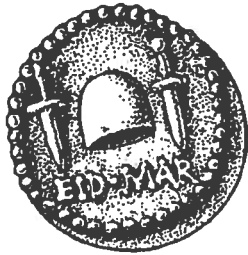
- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| (1) apart | (3) back |
| (2) against | (4) together |

Part X

Directions (73–102): Select 20 of the following statements or questions. In the space provided in your answer booklet, write the *number* of the word or expression that best answers the question or completes the statement.

History and Public Life

73 The illustration below shows a Roman coin.



The issuance of this coin was intended to commemorate

- (1) the assassination of Julius Caesar
- (2) the expulsion of Rome's last king
- (3) Hannibal's suicide
- (4) the capture of Vercingetorix

74 What island, taken after the first Punic War, became a major source of grain for the Romans?

- (1) Rhodes
- (2) Cyprus
- (3) Crete
- (4) Sicily

75 In the name Gaius Iulius Caesar, Iulius is his

- (1) *praenōmen*
- (2) *agnōmen*
- (3) *nōmen*
- (4) *cognōmen*

76 The close friend to whom Cicero wrote many letters was

- (1) Hortensius
- (2) Atticus
- (3) Verres
- (4) Scipio

77 Cincinnatus is famous in Roman history for

- (1) conquering a Gallic chieftain in single combat
- (2) willingly giving up his dictatorship upon completing his responsibilities
- (3) developing trade between Rome and the Near East
- (4) ending the Social Wars

78 The men pictured below are carrying *fascēs*.



These attendants are known as

- (1) *praetōrēs*
- (2) *lictōrēs*
- (3) *cōnsulēs*
- (4) *tribūnī*

79 Though vilified by the government and feared by the populace, Spartacus gave hope for a brief moment to thousands of

- (1) soldiers
- (2) merchants
- (3) farmers
- (4) slaves

80 The chain of mountains that run the length of Italy are the

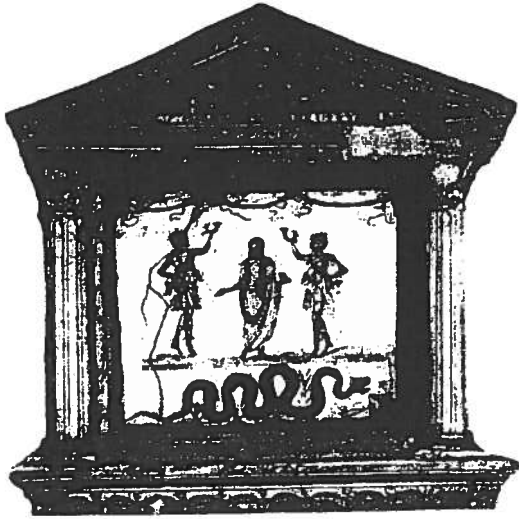
- (1) *Appennīnī*
- (2) *Pyrēnaeī*
- (3) *Alpēs*
- (4) *Caucasus*

Daily Life

81 The name given to the final course of the Roman banquet was

- (1) *gustātiō* (3) *secunda mēnsa*
 (2) *ientāculum* (4) *prīma cēna*

82 A shrine dedicated to the household gods is shown in the picture below.



What was this shrine called?

- (1) *larārium* (3) *tabulārium*
 (2) *tablīnum* (4) *cubiculum*

83 The *vigilēs* were responsible for

- (1) importation of grain into Rome
 (2) fire and police protection
 (3) taking the census
 (4) insuring the honesty of public officials

84 *Stilī* and *tabellae* were used for

- (1) cleaning (3) eating
 (2) cooking (4) writing

85 Pictured below is this earthenware storage vessel that was used to transport wine.



What is this vessel called?

- (1) *amphora* (3) *rostra*
 (2) *impedīmenta* (4) *culīna*

86 Roman boys of wealthy families generally pursued careers in the field of

- (1) sports (3) politics
 (2) teaching (4) medicine

Myths and Legends

87 Because of her excessive pride, all Niobe's children were killed by

- (1) Minerva and Mars
- (2) Diana and Apollo
- (3) Jupiter and the Cyclopes
- (4) Ceres and Pluto

88 The characters Hecate, Circe, and Medea are associated with stories of

- (1) trade and crafts
- (2) patriotism and civic-mindedness
- (3) magic and witchcraft
- (4) hunting and gathering

89 Phaëthon drove the chariot of his father, the sun god,

- (1) Apollo
- (2) Neptune
- (3) Mercury
- (4) Jupiter

90 The purple berries of the mulberry tree are associated with the tragic death of two Babylonian sweethearts. What were their names?

- (1) Deucalion and Pyrrha
- (2) Baucis and Philemon
- (3) Antony and Cleopatra
- (4) Pyramus and Thisbe

91 Juno's sacred bird is the

- (1) peacock
- (2) dove
- (3) owl
- (4) eagle

92 Pictured below is a famous hero wearing the pelt of the Nemean lion.



Who was this hero?

- (1) Odysseus
- (2) Ajax
- (3) Hercules
- (4) Theseus

Literature

- 93 In the illustration below a doctor is dressing the thigh wound of Aeneas who is accompanied by his son Ascanius.



In whose writings would you find a description of this scene?

- (1) Juvenal (3) Caesar
(2) Catullus (4) Vergil

- 94 Introductory remarks typically designed to arouse interest was the part of a Roman oration called

- (1) *refūtātiō* (3) *perōrātiō*
(2) *exordium* (4) *narrātiō*

- 95 Which Roman author was known for writing comedy?

- (1) Tacitus (3) Sallust
(2) Lucretius (4) Plautus

- 96 The *Iliad* tells of the war between Greece and

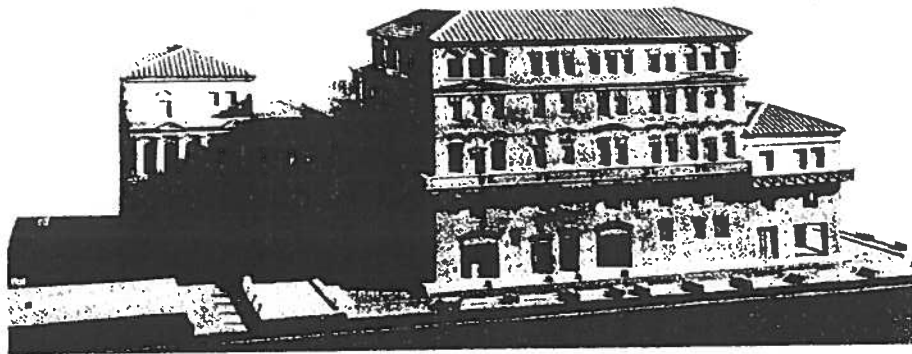
- (1) Troy (3) Spain
(2) Carthage (4) Gaul

- 97 Which rhetorical figure is illustrated in the Latin quotation from Cicero, “nihil agis, nihil mōliris, nihil cogitās”?

- (1) personification (3) oxymoron
(2) litotes (4) anaphora

Architecture and Art

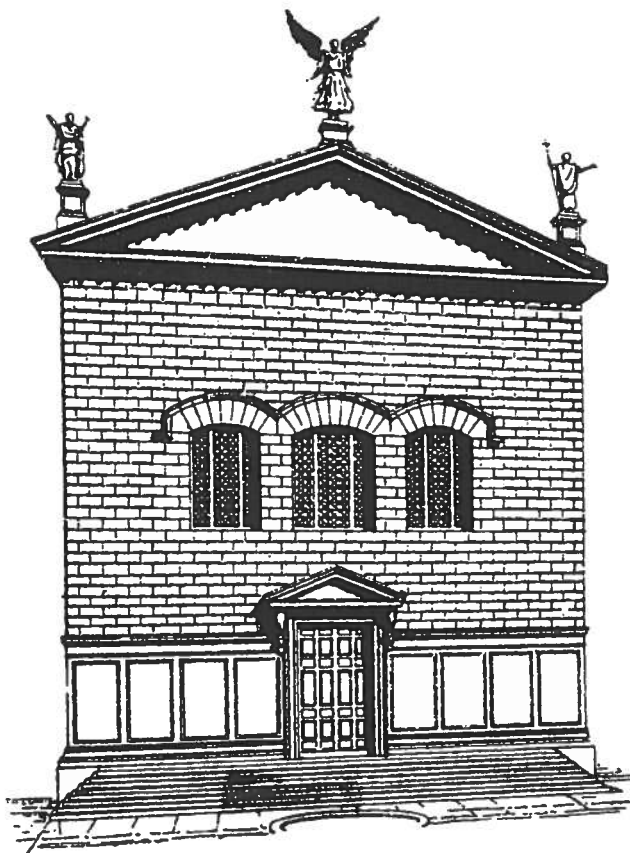
- 98 Pictured below is an ancient Roman apartment house.



Such large apartment houses were called

- (1) *villae* (3) *insulae*
(2) *basilicae* (4) *balneae*

99 The Roman Senate house from the third century A.D. is shown in the picture below.



What is the name of this building?

- (1) *Clōaca Maxima* (3) *Porta Capēnae*
 (2) *Cūria* (4) *Tulliānum*

100 *Frīgidārium*, *tepidārium*, and *caldārium* are all terms associated with the

- (1) *thermae* (3) *templum*
 (2) *theātrum* (4) *tabulārium*

101 In the Circus Maximus, what was the center divider called?

- (1) *arcus* (3) *iānua*
 (2) *peristýlium* (4) *spīna*

102 A floor decoration from a Roman villa is shown in the picture below.



This decoration is an example of which art form?

- (1) bas relief (3) fresco
 (2) mosaic (4) engraving