

erant Barbillo uxor fidelis filiusque optimus. Plotina, uxor Barbilli, erat femina placida, quae domi manebat contenta. Plotina Barbillo domum servosque diligentissime curabat. Barbillus et uxor cum mira concordia vivebant.

Rufus, filius Barbilli et Plotinae, erat iuvenis impiger. ad palaestram cum amicis adibat; in desertis bestias ferocissimas agitabat. aliquando, sicut alii iuvenes, contentiones cum parentibus habebat. sed parentes Rufi eum maxime amabant, et ille eos.

erant Rufo multi amici. inter amicos Rufi erat iuvenis Atheniensis, Eupor. hic Eupor ad urbem Alexandriam venerat et medicinae studebat. saepissime domum Barbilli veniebat. tandem ad urbem Athenas rediit, ubi artem medicinae exercebat. mox ad Rufum epistolam scripsit, in qua amicum parentesque ad nuptias suas invitavit. Rufus ad Graeciam ire valde cupiebat, sed Barbillus navigare timebat, quod hiems iam appropinquabat. astrologum suum igitur arcessivit, et sententiam eius rogavit. astrologus, postquam diu cogitavit, Rufo parentibusque responsum dedit.

'rem periculosam suscipitis. Leo Scorpionem urget. tutius est vobis domi manere.'

Barbillus et uxor astrologo, qui erat vir doctissimus, libenter crediderunt, sed Rufus rem graviter ferebat. saepe ad matrem ibat, ubi pater aberat. saepe ita ex postulabat,

'pater stultissimus est, quod astrologo credit. astrologi non sunt nautae. nihil de arte navigandi sciunt.'

itaque Rufus Plotinae persuasit, sed patri persuadere non poterat. Barbillus obstinatus navigare noluit. Rufus igitur et Plotina Barbillum domi reliquerunt, et ad Graeciam navigabant. ubi tamen navis, quae eos vehebat, Graeciae appropinquabat, ingens tempestas eam obruit. Rufus ad oram natare poterat, sed Plotina, quam Barbillus maxime amabat, in magnis undis periit.

ubi Barbillus de naufragio, in quo uxor perierat, audivit, maximam iram et luctum concepit. filium iterum videre nolebat. Rufus, quamquam domum redire volebat, patri parebat. postea in exercitu Romano militavit et in Britanniam missus est.

Consider each of these statements in the light of the Latin passage. If you think it is TRUE, obliterate the letter a on the answer sheet. If it is FALSE, mark the letter b.

- 1 Rufus was always on good terms with his mother and father
- 2 Plotina was very prone to worry
- 3 Eupor brought his fiancée, Alexandria, to town with him
- 4 The big-game hunter mentioned is Rufus
- 5 Eupor went abroad for the sake of his health
- 6 This story takes place in the autumn
- 7 An astrologer gave a warning against travel
- 8 The astrologer's opinion was given without great consideration
- 9 Rufus was enthusiastic about the idea of going abroad
- 10 Barbillus is said to know nothing about sea-faring
- 11 Barbillus wrote a letter to Rufus
- 12 Plotina agreed with Rufus' arguments about travel
- 13 Eupor was going to marry a member of Rufus' family
- 14 Plotina and Barbillus stayed at home when their son left
- 15 Rufus became a soldier as a result of a personal crisis
- 16 Two signs of the Zodiac are mentioned in this story
- 17 Rufus had been born on the coast
- 18 There was a shipwreck off the coast of Greece
- 19 Barbillus' son was pleased with the professional opinion given
- 20 An invitation to visit his estates was sent by Eupor

The following questions are optional. They will be graded only in the case of a tie. Only in that case will their omission or errors count against you.

- 21 The accident mentioned in the story was not fatal
- 22 Rufus made his father ready to receive bad news
- 23 Three Roman provinces are mentioned in the story
- 24 Belief in astrology is said to be childish
- 25 Athletic training is mentioned in connexion with one of the young men in the story

ΤΥΧΗΙ ΑΠΑΘΗ

Vetus et nōbilis Ariōn cantātor fidibus fuit, quem rēx Corinthi Periander amicum habuit artis grātiā. Is ā rēge profectus est, ut terrās inclitās Siciliam atque Italiam videret. Ubi eō vēnit, aurēs omnium dēlectāvit. Posteā grandī partā pecūniā Corinthum constituit redire. Nāvem igitur et nautās, ut nōtiōrēs amīciōrēsque sibi, Corinthiōs dēlēgit. Sed Corinthii, nāvi in altum prōvectā, praedae pecūniaeque cupidī, dē necandō Ariōne consilium cēpērunt. Ille autem, perniciē intellectā, pecūniam cēteraque sua, ut habērent, dedit, vītā modo sibi ut concēderent orāvit. Nautae hōc solum concēdere voluērunt, ut eum necāre per vim suis manibus temperārent; imperābant tamen ut iam statim dēsiliret praiceps in mare. Tum ille, spē omni vītāe perditā, id ūnum posteā orāvit, ut, priusquam mortem oppeteret, paterentur vestitum omnem induere et fidēs capere et canere carmen quod cāsū illum suum consōlārētur. Quod orāverat impetrat; nautae enim audire cupiēbant.

Finītō cantū, cum fidibus ornātūque omni iēcit sē in profundum. Nautae, haudquāquam dubitantes quin perisset, cursum quem facere coeperant tenuērunt. Sed novum et mirum aliquid accidit. Delphīnus repente inter undās adnāvit, fluitantique sēsē hominī subdidit, et dorsō super fluctūs editō tulit, incolumemque eum Taenarum in terram Lacōnicam dēvexit. Tum Ariōn prorsus ex eō locō Corinthum petivit, tālemque Periandrō rēgī, quālis delphīnō vectus erat, inopinanti sēsē obtulit: rem sicuti acciderat narrāvit. Rēx verba parum crēdidit; Ariōnem, quasi falleret, custōdiri iussit: nautae, ablēgātō Ariōne, interrogāti sunt ecquid audivissent in his locis unde vēnissent dē Ariōne. Dixērunt hominem, cum inde irent, in terrā Italiā fuisse, illic bene agere et omnium aurēs dēlectāre. Tum inter haec verba Ariōn cum fidibus et vestitū, cum quibus in mare exsiluerat, exstitit: nautae, stupefacti convictique, ire infitiās nōn potuērunt.

Consider each one of these statements in the light of the Latin passage. If you think it is TRUE, obliterate the letter a on the answer sheet. If it is FALSE, mark the letter b.

- 1 Periander was king of Corinth
- 2 Periander left his kingdom to visit Sicily and Italy
- 3 Corinthian sailors were chosen because they were more familiar
- 4 The ship was sunk in deep water
- 5 One character in this story was told to jump from a cliff into the sea
- 6 A strange beast carried Taenarus to Laconian territory
- 7 Periander was surprised to see his friend
- 8 Arion was suspected of deceit by the king
- 9 The sailors ordered someone to take off all his clothes
- 10 The crewmen were interrogated in the presence of their passenger
- 11 The victim abandoned all hope
- 12 The ship changed course in the middle of its voyage
- 13 After the feast, it was decided that money should be sent back to Corinth
- 14 One person in this story seeks to console himself at the prospect of death
- 15 The king told the story as it had happened
- 16 The sailors were pleased with the winds
- 17 When the murder plans were revealed, a compromise was offered

The following questions are optional. They will be graded only in the case of a tie. Only in that case will their omission or errors be counted against you

- 18 This story happened recently (according to the author)
- 19 The crewmen were not able to go home
- 20 Arion delayed his return
- 21 One character was imprisoned because he fell out of favour

Postera cum prima lustrabat lampade terras
 orta dies, urbem et finis et litora gentis
 diversi explorant: haec fontis stagna Numici,
 hunc Thybrim fluvium, hic fortis habitare Latinos.
 tum satus Anchisa delectos ordine ab omni
 centum oratores augusta ad moenia regis
 ire iubet, ramis velatos Palladis omnis,
 donaque ferre viro pacemque exposcere Teucris.
 haud mora, festinant iussi rapidisque feruntur
 passibus. ipse humili designat moenia fossa
 moliturque locum, primasque in litore sedes
 castrorum in morem pinnis atque aggere cingit.
 iamque iter emensi turris ac tecta Latinorum
 ardua cernebant iuvenes muroque subibant.
 ante urbem pueri et primaevae flore iuventus
 exercentur equis domitantque in pulvere currus,
 aut acris tendunt arcus aut lenta lacertis
 spicula contorquent, cursuque ictuque lacessunt:
 cum praevectus equo longaevis regis ad auris
 nuntius ingentis ignota in veste reportat
 advenisse viros. ille intra tecta vocari
 imperat et solio medius consedit avito.

Tectum augustum, ingens, centum sublime columnis
 urbe fuit summa, Laurentis regia Pici,
 horrendum silvis et religione parentum.
 hic sceptrum accipere et primos attollere fascis
 regibus omen erat; hoc illis curia templum,
 hae sacris sedes epulis; hic ariete caeso
 perpetuis soliti patres considerare mensis.

Consider each one of these statements in the light of the Latin passage. If you think it is TRUE, mark out the letter a on the answer sheet. If it is FALSE, mark out the letter b.

- 1 This story takes place at dusk
- 2 Anchises chooses a hundred envoys
- 3 A party is instructed to go to the king's palace
- 4 Orders are given to seek peace from the Teucrians
- 5 The building of the camp is begun in an awed and humble spirit
- 6 They measured the towers
- 7 A lot of labour had been expended upon the houses of the Latins
- 8 Archery was being practised outside the gates of the city
- 9 The king of the city was old
- 10 The boys craned their necks to see the visitors
- 11 The strangers were said to be dressed in an unusual way
- 12 The king sat upon the ground because this was his custom
- 13 The palace had a hundred pillars
- 14 The king's house was surrounded by trees
- 15 The inhabitants looked after their temple very conscientiously
- 16 A messenger rode on horseback
- 17 The kings received their sceptres as a result of an omen

The following questions are optional. They will be graded only in the case of a tie. Only in that case will their omission or errors be counted against you

- 18 Some people carried olive-branches
- 19 It is implied that the story takes place at the beginning of Spring
- 20 It is implied that the Latins were shepherds
- 21 It was just chance that the Latins had settled in this area

TYXHI AIAQHI