

Read the following passages, then answer the questions by marking the letter of the correct choice on your answer sheet.

Natio est omnis Gallorum admodum dedita religionibus; atque ob eam causam
 qui sunt affecti gravioribus morbis, quique in proeliis periculisque versantur, aut
 pro victimis homines immolant aut se immolatuos vovent, administrisque ad
 ea sacrificia druidibus utuntur, quod, pro vita hominis nisi hominis vita reddatur,
 non posse deorum immortalium numen placari arbitrantur; publiceque eiusdem
 generis habent instituta sacrificia. Alii immani magnitudine simulacra habent,
 quorum contexta viminibus membra vivis hominibus complent; quibus succensis,
 circumventi flamma exanimantur homines. Supplicia eorum, qui in furto aut in
 latrocinio aut aliqua noxia sint comprehensi, gratiora dis immortalibus esse
 arbitrantur; sed cum eius generis copia defecit, etiam ad innocentium supplicia
 descendunt.

Deum maxime Mercurium colunt. Huius sunt plurima simulacra; hunc
 omnium inventorem artium ferunt, hunc viarum atque itinerum ducem, hunc ad
 quaestus pecuniae mercaturasque habere vim maximam arbitrantur. Post hunc
 Apollinem et Martem et Iovem et Minervam. De his eandem fere, quam reliquae
 gentes, habent opinionem: Apollinem morbos depellere, Minervam operum atque
 artificiorum initia tradere, Iovem imperium caelestium tenere, Martem bella regere.
 Huic, cum proelio dimicare constituerunt, ea, quae bello ceperint, plerumque
 devovent; cum superaverunt, animalia capta immolant reliquasque res in unum
 locum conferunt. Multis in civitatibus harum rerum exstructos tumultos locis
 consecratis conspicari licet; neque saepe accidit ut quispiam, neglecta religione,
 aut capta apud se occultare aut posita tollere auderet, gravissimumque ei rei
 supplicium cum cruciatu constitutum est.

1. With what general topic do the two parts of this selection deal?

A) Roman religious customs	C) Human sacrifice
B) Religion of the Gauls	D) Deities and their powers

2. The sick and those in danger were involved in what way?

A) They were promised by the nation as sacrificial victims.
B) They made promises to offer sacrifices.
C) They were considered to be holy people
D) They were considered to be ideal victims.

3. The Druids were involved in what way?

A) They were used as sacrifices.
B) They judged whether the gods were pleased or not.
C) They judged the worthiness of the victims.
D) They supervised the sacrifices.

4. **eiusdem generis** (line 5-6) refers to
A)sacrificia
B)administris druidibus
C)natio Gallorum
D)numen deorum
5. **Alii immani magnitudine simulacra habent**(line 6) is best translated
A)Other leaders hold huge pageants
B)Others have images, gigantic in size
C)Some have enormous pretensions to power\
D)Some have artisans of great skill
6. **Quorum**(line 7) refers to
A)Alii
B)immani
C)magnitudine
D)simulacra
7. **contexta viminibus membra vivis hominibus complent**(line 7) is best translated
A)they fill the limbs, woven of twigs, with living humans
B)The close-knit brotherhood of priest end their mortal lives
C) The members complete their human lives surrounded by their brethren
D)The surroundings fill the members with the sanctity of human life
- 8.**exanimantur homines**(line 8) refers to the fact that
A)those standing around lose consciousness
B)the men who are being burnt give up their spirits
C)the men surrounded by the flame lose their minds
D)those men who avoided the fire faint in relief
- 9)Which of the following is true?
A)The gods judge thieves and other wrongdoers as unclean for sacrifice.
B)The pleas of those who are accused of crimes are judged by the gods.
C)The gods are thought to prefer the use of criminals as victims for sacrifice.
D)The punishments of burglars and others are reduced at seasons of ritual sacrifice.
- 10) **defecit**(line 10) is best translated
A)has been completed
B)has been assembled
C)was handed over
D)is unavailable
11. Mercury was not regarded as
A)a guide for travellers.
B)the originator of all the arts.
C)the greatest arbitrator of disputes.
D)a powerful help in making money.

12. The omitted words in the sentence **Post hunc Apollinem et Martem et Iovem et Minervam**(lines 15-16) might best be
- A)are worshipped
 - B)they worship
 - C)are regarded as most powerful
 - D)appear in the most images
13. These deities are regarded by the locals
- A)as borrowed from other nations.
 - B)as remainders of lost civilizations.
 - C)in nearly the same way as by other peoples.
 - D)in a unique way .
14. **Huic**(line 19) refers to
- A)opinionem
 - B)gentes
 - C)bella
 - D)Martem
15. **cum**(line 19) is best translated as
- A) with
 - B)since
 - C)while
 - D)when
16. **quae bello ceperint**(line 19) is best translated as
- A)who will capture by means of war
 - B)which they will take in the war
 - C)so that they might win the war
 - D)when they have won the war
17. In victory, these people
- A)sacrifice the captive souls and leave their remains in one heap
 - B)carry the captured animals and abandoned goods to one place
 - C)sacrifice the animals they have seized and gather the rest of the booty in one spot.
 - D)heap up the captured beasts and sacred relics of the conquered in one pile.
- 18) **tumulos**(line 21) is best translated
- A)tombs
 - B)pyres
 - C)mounds
 - D)pits
- 19)The collected prizes of war are regarded as
- A)sacred to Mars, and not to be withheld or stolen.
 - B)public monuments to ornament cities and to warn aggressors.
 - C)useful as pay for soldiers and profit for the cities.
 - D)unclean, in need of ritual purification.

20. **ut**(line 22) is best translated

- A)as
- B)that
- C)so that
- D)in order that

ON HANNIBAL:

Numquam ingenium idem ad res diversissimas, parendum atque imperandum, 1
habilius fuit. Itaque haud facile discerneres utrum imperatori Hasdrubali an 2
exercitui carior esset. Plurimum audaciae ad pericula capessenda, plurimum consilii 3
inter ipsa pericula ei erat; nullo labore aut corpus fatigari aut animus vinci poterat; 4
caloris ac frigoris patientia par. Equitum peditumque idem longe primus erat; 5
princeps in proelium ibat; ultimus, conserto proelio, excedebat. Has tantas viri 6
virtutes ingentia vitia aequabant: inhumana crudelitas, perfidia plus quam Punica, 7
nihil veri, nihil sancti, nullus deum metus, nullum ius iurandum, nulla religio. 8

21. **habilius**(line 2) is best translated

- A)more able
- B)more ably
- C)more suited
- D)more suitably

22. Hannibal's double talent was for

- A)preparing and commanding
- B)obeying and giving orders
- C)originating and carrying out
- D)foresight and a cool head

23. **discernereres**(line 2) is best translated

- A)judgments
- B)you will determine
- C)distinctions
- D)you might have determined

24. Hannibal was

- A)more popular with the army than the general, Hasdrubal
- B)equally devoted to the army and to Hasdrubal
- C)more loyal to army than to the commander
- D)held in high esteem by both the army and Hasdrubal

25. **ei erat** (line 4) is best translated
 A)was to him
 B)was for this
 C)he had
 D)he was
26. Hannibal
 A)snatched at danger, and acted wisely in it.
 B)despised foolhardy risks, but kept his head amid dangers.
 C)concealed the risks, and kept his plans to himself.
 D)was fonder of action than of planning.
27. In the clause **caloris ac frigoris patientia par** the reader may supply
 A)erant
 B)ei erat
 C)Hannibalem
 D)apparuit
- 28.**longe** (line 5) is best translated
 A)tall
 B)for a long time
 C)with respect to his height
 D)by far
- 29.**primus** (line 5) refers to
 A)Hannibal's preference for the cavalry
 B)Hannibal's preference for the infantry
 C)Hannibal's physical stature in comparison to other men
 D)Hannibal's superiority in both cavalry and infantry.
- 30.**princeps** and **ultimus** (line7) refer to the fact that
 A)as a general, Hannibal stayed at the rear in battle
 B)Hannibal went into battle in the array of an emperor
 C)Hannibal went into battle first, came out last
 D)Hannibal entered battle a mere prince, came out of it as ultimate leader

TIE BREAKERS: The following questions will be graded only in the event of a tie.

31. In the first passage, line 23, **auderet** is best translated
 A) might have witnessed
 B) would hear
 C) would dare
 D) might have handed over
32. In the first passage, line 23, **se** functions as
 A)the direct object of **occultare**
 B)the subject of **occultare**
 C)the object of the preposition **apud**
 D)the direct object of **auderet**

33. In the first passage, last line, **supplicium** is best translated
- A) punishment
 - B) plea
 - C) prayer
 - D) sacrifice
34. In the second passage, ON HANNIBAL, lines 6-8, we learn that
- A) Hannibal's great virtues smoothed over his vices
 - B) Hannibal's remarkable vices matched his great strengths
 - C) his heroic powers proceeded from an empty soul
 - D) his manly deeds masked a vicious spirit
35. In the second passage, line 8, **ius iurandum** describes Hannibal's
- A) sense of justice
 - B) faith in law
 - C) respect for oaths
 - D) obligation to do right