

Directions: After reading the passages below, please choose the best answer for each question which follows.

Reading #1.

Erat òlim in Germāniā famēs. Omnēs quī cibum male prōviderant dēspērābant. Labōrēs militāres intermittēbant. Aut morbum aut mortem exspectābant. Multi ā p̄ncipe cibum petēbant, quī cōpiam frūmenti in horreis habēbat. Sed animum p̄ncipis crūdēlis ad misericordiam indūcere nōn poterant.

- 5 Quod crudēlissimus erat, magnam multitudinem in horreum perdūxit ubi frūmentum erat, et paulō post horreum incendit. Clāmōrēs miserrimī fuerunt, at p̄nceps r̄isit et exclāmāvit, “Strīdor mūrīum est!” Tum in auribus p̄ncipis magna vōx audīta est: “Corpus tuum, miser, mūrēs dēvorābunt.”

10 Erat in mediō Rhēnō turris sacra. Ad turrim p̄nceps fugit. “Hīc certē salvus erō, dum turris integra manēbit. Turrim diū obtinēre possum. Etiam sex annis mūrēs flūmen trānāre nōn poterunt.” Mox autem portentum videt. Rīpae flūminis incredibili multitudine mūrīum complentur.

15 Iam mūrēs in aquā sunt et turrim petunt. P̄nceps deōs òrat, sed deī non sunt amīci; amīcitiā deōrum ob crūdelitātem amīserat. Hostēs idōneam poenam sūmunt, p̄ncipī enim miserō longiōrem vītā nōn permittunt. Mūrēs, ut dictum est, corpus dēvorant.

horreum,-i, n - barn

oro, orare, oravi, oratum - beg

- Quid erat in Germania?
 - famae
 - inopia cibi
 - copia
 - ops
- Quales erant populi qui male providerant?
 - laeti
 - sine spe
 - felices
 - omnes
- What did many people expect?
 - disease or death
 - only disease
 - only death
 - neither death nor disease
- What did the people want from the chief?
 - military protection
 - help
 - money
 - food
- What did the chief have?
 - grain
 - wealth
 - fruit
 - a kind heart
- Qualis erat animus principis?
 - cruentus
 - horreis
 - saevus
 - misericordia
- Cur princeps turbam in horreum perduxit?
 - Multitudinem habet.
 - Erat benignus.
 - Erat vir pessimus.
 - Cives amavit.
- What happened to the barn?
 - The chief burned it.
 - It accidentally caught on fire.
 - The people burned it.
 - It fell down.
- In line 6, the best translation of post is which of the following?
 - behind
 - since
 - nearby
 - later
- Quales erant voces populi?
 - magni
 - infelicissimi
 - molles
 - prudētissimi
- Pro principe, quales erant voces populi?
 - increduli
 - magni
 - minimi
 - similes stridori murium

12. Quis risit?
a) milites b) populi c) multitudo d) princeps
13. How did the chief learn the prediction?
a) A voice spoke into his ear. b) A citizen yelled to him.
c) The priest interpreted the omens. d) He dreamed it.
14. Quid erit finis coporis principis?
a) Erit cibum muris. b) Erit sub aquā.
c) In ripa fluminis iacebit. d) Amittetur.
15. Where was the sacred tower?
a) in the river b) on the shore c) in a mountain d) near the town
16. For the king to remain safe, what must happen to the tower?
a) It must be fortified. b) It must remain intact.
c) It must be rebuilt. d) It must be torn down.
17. Quid princeps de muris putavit?
a) Mures trans flumen numquam nabunt. b) Mures sex annos trans flumen nabunt.
c) Mures portentum videbunt. d) Diu mures trans flumen non nabunt.
18. What did the chief see near the shore?
a) an incredible crowd on the walls b) an incredible wall
c) a large number of mice d) incredible mice
19. What is the best translation of complentur?
a) will fill b) will be filled c) are filled d) are filling
20. Quo modo dei preces principis audivit?
a) amici b) leniter c) miseriter d) inimicissime
21. Cur dei principem non amavit?
a) Putaverunt eum esse salvum. b) Putaverunt eum esse non benignus.
c) Putaverunt eum amitti. d) Mures minus amaverunt.
22. What is the best translation of Hostes idoneam poenam sumunt?
a) The enemies pay a high price.
b) The enemies take a suitable punishment.
c) The enemies give a suitable punishment.
d) The enemy pays a suitable punishment.
23. Quam diu princeps vixit?
a) breviter b) longius c) paucos annos d) tres dies
24. Quid mures populis dederunt?
a) laetitiam b) misericordiam c) spem d) iustitiam
25. Quo facto haec fabula terminat?
a) principe devorato b) principe morituro c) principe moriente

Reading #2.

Tarquinius Superbus, vir clārus et validus, rēgnum Rōmānum occupāvit. Rōmānī virum superbū nōn amābant; itaque Tarquiniō fidī nōn erant.

Ōlim Tarquinius prō rēgiā fēminam sōlam vīdit. Fēmina rēgiam spectābat. Vesperi Tarquinius fēminam in rēgiā vīdit. Iam fēmina novem librōs in parvā arcā portābat.

20 Tarquiniō librōs mōnstrāvit, et magnum pretium postulāvit.

Tarquinius risit et dīxit, "Cūr librī tui sunt pretiōsi? Tibi magnum pretium nōn dabō. Librōs pretiōsōs nōn dēsiderō." Statim fēmina irāta ē rēgiā Tarquiniū properāvit, sed postridiē in rēgiā iterum Tarquiniō librōs mōnstrāvit.

25 Nōn iam novem, sed sex librōs habeō," dīxit. "Trēs librōs dēlēvi. Dā mihi pretium novem librōrum, et tibi sex librōs dabō."

Tarquinius iterum risit, et iterum fēmina irāta ē rēgiā properāvit.

Postridiē fēmina Tarquiniō trēs librōs mōnstrāvit et dīxit, "Aut dabis mihi pretium novem librōrum aut trēs librōs quoque dēlēbo."

30 Tarquinius erat territus; iam librōs dēsiderābat. Itaque fēminae dīxit, "Dā mihi trēs librōs et tibi pretium novem librōrum dabō."

Posteā Rōmānī templum pretiōsum aedificāverunt; semper librī pretiōsi erant in templō. Librī Rōmam ē periculō servābant, quid Rōmānis arcāna mōnstrābant. Erant librī Sibyllinī.

arcanus, -a, -um - secret

26. What was Tarquinius' title?
 - a) senator
 - b) king
 - c) subject
 - d) friend
27. Which quality of Tarquinius gave him his cognomen?
 - a) his fame
 - b) his strength
 - c) his pride
 - d) his concern
28. Erantne Romani Tarquinio fideles?
 - a) Erant perfidi.
 - b) Erant fideles.
 - c) Erant non perfidi.
29. Where did Tarquinius first see the woman?
 - a) in front of the palace
 - b) somewhere in the kingdom
 - c) near the queen
 - d) behind an altar
30. When did Tarquinius next see the woman?
 - a) in the morning
 - b) in the evening
 - c) the next day
 - d) later that night
31. What kind of books did she have?
 - a) important
 - b) new
 - c) famous
 - d) nine
32. What did she want in exchange for the books?
 - a) a lot of money
 - b) a valuable item
 - c) jewels
 - d) power
33. How did Tarquinius respond to the woman's demand?
 - a) He laughed at her.
 - b) He wanted the books, but could not afford them.
 - c) He knew they were important books.
 - d) He asked for help from someone else.
34. Quid Tarquinius ei dare desideravit?
 - a) paulum pecuniae
 - b) nihil
 - c) nimium pecuniae
 - d) auxilium
35. Quis erat iratus?
 - a) rex
 - b) Tarquinius
 - c) regia
 - d) femina
36. Quot libros femina postridie habuit?
 - a) omnes
 - b) tres
 - c) novem
 - d) sex

37. What had happened to the books?
a) some were destroyed b) some were burned
c) some were chosen d) some were lost
38. What did the woman want in exchange for the books on the second day?
a) more than she wanted on the first day b) less than she wanted on the first day
c) what she had wanted on the first day d) a different item altogether
39. Quo modo secunda die femina exiit?
a) tarde ambulavit b) festinavit c) caput demisit d) retro cessit
40. What choices did the woman give to Tarquinius on the third day?
a) buy the books now or tomorrow b) buy some of the books or all of the books
c) buy the books or be bothered by me d) buy the books or never see them again
41. Cur Tarquinius iam libros habere cupivit?
a) ob pretium b) ob avaritiam c) ob timorem d) ob misericordiam
42. What did Tarquinius pay for how many books?
a) three books for the price of three books
b) nine books for the price of three books
c) nine books for the price of nine books
d) three books for the price of nine books
43. What is the best translation of dixit, in line 29?
a) said b) says c) led d) leads
44. What is the subject of dixit, in line 29?
a) feminae b) Tarquinius
45. What is the mood of Da in line 29?
a) vocative b) imperative c) indicative d) subjunctive
46. Cur Romani templum aedificaverunt?
a) ut libros servarent b) ut libros viderent
c) ut libros amitterent d) ut libros venderent
47. Cur libri Romanos adiuvere potuerunt?
a) Tarquinius libros condidit. b) Libri erant pretiosi.
c) Libri scientiam occultam tenuerunt. d) Romani libros haud legerunt.
48. Which verb from the story is not in the perfect tense?
a) occupavit b) vidit c) aedificaverunt d) erant
49. Which Latin word in the story indicates that the woman had no partners?
a) olim b) sed c) iterum d) solam
50. Who was the woman?
a) a bookdealer b) the Sibyl
c) a woman well known around Rome d) a general nuisance

TIE-BREAKERS: The following questions will be scored only to break ties. Be sure to mark your answer in spaces 96-100.

96. Which is the best translation of hic in line 9?
a) here b) this c) from there d) his

97. What is the best translation of quod, in line 5?
a) whom b) which c) because d) when
98. What is the best translation of perduxit, in line 5?
a) led through b) escorted c) lead to d) leading
99. Multi, in line 2, is best translated as which of the following?
a) much b) many things c) many times d) many people
100. What did the chief in Reading #1 have in common with Tarquinius in Reading #2?
a) They both had the help of someone else.
b) Each died at the end of his story.
c) Both were more helpful to their citizens than not.
d) They both made some bad decisions.