

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

Reading #1.

Mārcus et Lūcius frātrēs erant. Multōs annōs hī frātrēs, quī in eōdem oppidō finitimās domōs habebant, inimicissimī inter sē erant. Calamitate tamen gravissimā ad amicitiam reductī sunt. Sī scire cupitis quō modo hoc factum sit, omnia quae ego ipse audīvī vōbis nārrābō.

5 Erat oppidū antiquū, sub monte Vesuviō positū, Herculāneum nōmine, cuius aedificia pulcherrima erant. Ut negotiū quoddam gereret, Mārcus olim primā luce domō excessit, et Herculāneum contendit. Negōtiō cum celeritate cōfectō, domum redire cōstituit.

10 Paulum ex oppidō prōgressus, subito terram movērī sēnsit. Simul nec sōl nec caelum ipsum cōspici poterat; ignēs autem summae magnitudinis in monte Vesuviō vidēbantur. Hīs rēbus Mārcus ita perterritus est ut longius prōcedere nōn posset. Eum morantem quīdam ex oppidō fugiēns ita monuit, "Nē morēmur! Nisi mors tibi grātor est quam vīta, mēcum venī!"

15 Mārcus vōce magis quam verbis mōtus, "Frāter," inquit, "tē sequar et nunc et semper." Cognoverat enim deōs Lūcium sibi auxiliō mīsisse.

1. How were Marcus and Lucius related?
 - a) They were cousins.
 - b) They were father and son.
 - c) They were brothers.
 - d) They were business partners.
2. Where did Marcus and Lucius live?
 - a) in the same house
 - b) across the street from one another
 - c) in the same town
 - d) in nearby towns
3. Quo in loco erat domus Marci?
 - a) a villa Marci
 - b) prope domus Luci
 - c) in urbe alia
 - d) trans urbem
4. Quales amici erant Marcus et Lucius?
 - a) pessimi
 - b) optimi
 - c) laeti
 - d) felices
5. Quam diu hi duo sine amicitia erant?
 - a) paucos annos
 - b) iam pridem
 - c) olim
 - d) vitas totas
6. Quid Marcum et Lucium rursus conduxit?
 - a) infortunium
 - b) amicitia
 - c) cupido
 - d) solitudo
7. Quid tibi narrabo?
 - a) nihil
 - b) pars fabulae
 - c) sententia tua
 - d) totam rem
8. Quale erat Herculaneum?
 - a) vetus
 - b) novus
 - c) dulcis
 - d) ad Vesuvium
9. What sort of buildings were in Herculaneum?
 - a) very beautiful
 - b) pretty
 - c) beautifully built
 - d) old
10. Ut negotium quoddam gereret indicates which of the following?
 - a) that someone said he left
 - b) the circumstances under which Marcus left
 - c) the reason Marcus left
 - d) the result of Marcus' leaving
11. What information is conveyed by primā luce?
 - a) what Marcus used
 - b) time of day
 - c) what Marcus had with him
 - d) where Marcus was

12. What is the best translation of domo?
a) toward home b) at home c) from home d) of home
13. What is the best translation of Herculaneum contendit?
a) He had contempt for Herculaneum. b) He hurried toward Herculaneum.
c) He was contented with Herculaneum. d) He looked at Herculaneum.
14. How long did Marcus' business take?
a) all day b) not long c) an undetermined amount of time d) a very long time
15. What did Marcus do after his business was finished?
a) He delayed in the town. b) He left home.
c) He started home. d) He went to town.
16. Where was Marcus when the earth shook?
a) very close to home b) near a swamp
c) a little way out of town d) a long way from town
17. What happened at the same time the earth shook?
a) Marcus was unable to see the sun.
b) Marcus caught sight of both the sun and sky.
c) The sky seemed to be on fire
d) Marcus saw Paulus coming out of the town.
18. Quales erant ignes?
a) summi b) magni c) maximi d) clarissimi
19. The phrase ut longius procedere non posset indicates which of the following?
a) why Marcus was frightened b) how frightened Marcus was
c) what had frightened Marcus d) when Marcus became frightened
20. Who is represented by the pronoun eum?
a) Marcus b) the brothers c) Paulus d) Mt. Vesuvius
21. What warning did the passerby utter?
a) Let us not delay! b) Let us not stay here!
c) Let us not die! d) Let us not be late!
22. Which is true about quidam?
a) It modifies eum. b) It is modified by morantem.
c) It is the subject of monuit. d) It is the object of fugiens.
23. What command did the passerby issue?
a) Avoid death. b) Lead me. c) Follow me. d) Come with me.
24. What is the best translation of sequar?
a) I shall follow b) I shall be followed
c) I am following d) you shall be followed
25. What is the best translation of misisse?
a) to send b) send c) will send d) had sent

Reading #2.

16 Nāvibus parātis, Aenēās iterum trāns mare ab insulā Crētā nāvīgāvit. Tamen ubi longē a litore āfuit, et caelum undique et undique mare vīdit, magna tempestās eum per undās periculōsās in vada portāvit. Dēnique Aenēās cum sociis suis ad insulam vēnit.

Hic Troiāni defessi multa animalia in litore viderunt. Pauca animalia necāverunt et cēnam et sacrificia parāverunt. Sed subitō de caelō avēs ferae circum eōs volāverunt. Haec mōnstra habēbant corpora avium, capita feminārum; Harpyiae appellābantur. Hīs mōnstris vīsīs, Troiāni territi fūgerunt. Postea, verbis ductis Aenēae excitātī, contrā Harpyiās pugnāre temptābant, sed haec erat difficultās - etiam gladiis acūtis terga dūra avium non vulnerāta sunt.

25 Subitō Harpyia fera magnā cum vōce clamāvit, “Animalia nostra necāvistis; nōs necāre temptāvistis. In hac terrā igitur pācem numquam habēbitis. In Italiā urbem dēsiderātam habēbitis.”

Propter terrōrem mortis Troiāni in hōc locō manēre nōn iam audēbant. Itaque, mente mūtātā, ab insulā celeriter nāvīgāverunt.

30 Deinde Aenēās prope oram Graecam nāvīgāvit, et dēnique cum Troiānis ceteris ad terram vēnit ubi Helenus erat rēx. Helenus, filius rēgis Troiāni, erat laetus ubi amicōs vīdit, et eōs ad rēgiā dūxit. Ibi eis cibum et multa dōna dedit.

Tum, auxilio dei prō Aenēā rogātō, Helenus dixit, “Magna erunt pericula et magnae erunt difficultātēs; per multa maria nāvīgābitis, sed dēnique in Italiā domicilium tūtum et idōneum post itinera periculōsa habēbitis.”

26. Where did Aeneas sail?

- a) toward Crete b) from Crete c) near Crete d) around Crete

27. What does the word iterum indicate?

- a) Aeneas was sailing quickly. b) Aeneas was alone.
c) Aeneas has sailed in this direction before. d) Aeneas was not happy.

28. When did the storm arise?

- a) when Aeneas had prepared the ships b) before Aeneas realized the dangers
c) when Aeneas was a long way from shore d) before Aeneas was on the sea

29. Where was Aeneas after the storm?

- a) in great danger b) in the shallow water c) in the waves d) lost at sea

30. Quando Aeneas insulam appropinquavit?

- a) in litore b) denique c) cum sociis d) ad insulam

31. Quales sunt Troiani?

- a) defessi b) multi c) hic d) pauci

32. Quales aves devolaverunt?

- a) pulchrae b) circum eos c) subito d) feroces

33. What did the Trojans do when they saw the birds?

- a) They were amazed. b) They called them names. c) They fled. d) They fought.

34. What did Aeneas say?

- a) He rebuked his men. b) He cursed the birds.
c) He complained about the situation. d) He encouraged his men.

35. Why were the Trojans unable to harm the birds?

- a) The Trojan swords were too short. b) The Trojans would not fight.
c) The birds had tough backs. d) The birds flew too fast.

36. Why were the birds so angry?
 a) The Trojans had killed their animals. b) The Trojans were not afraid of them.
 c) They wanted the Trojans to leave. d) The Trojans had killed some of them.
37. What did one of the birds predict?
 a) The Trojans would be killed if they stayed.
 b) There would be no peace in this land.
 c) The Trojans would try to stay in this land.
 d) There would be no reason for the Trojans to stay in this land.
38. What is the best translation of non... audebant?
 a) they were not listening b) they dared not
 c) they could not hear d) they wouldn't hear
39. Quo Troiani tum ierunt?
 a) celeriter b) deinde c) cum Aeneā d) ad Graeciam
40. Quis erat laetus?
 a) Helenus b) filius Heleni c) rex Heleni d) Troiani
41. Where were the Trojans led?
 a) to the kingdom b) to the queen c) to the throne d) to the palace
42. Who was given gifts?
 a) the son b) the king c) the Trojans d) the queen
43. Who asked for help from the gods?
 a) Helenus b) the Trojans c) Aeneas d) amici
44. What is the best translation of auxilio... rogato?
 a) after requesting help
 b) with help having been requested
 c) when requesting help
 d) with the help that was requested
45. What is the best translation of dixit?
 a) he says b) he said c) he will say d) he had said
46. What is the best translation of erunt?
 a) were b) will be c) have been d) will have been
47. How many characters in the story told Aeneas that he would live in Italy?
 a) none b) many c) two d) one
48. Quando Troiani ad Italiam pervenient?
 a) post itinera periculosa b) propter magna pericula
 c) trans multa maria d) propter deos
49. What should the Trojans expect to find in Italy?
 a) the end of their dangers b) help from the gods
 c) more dangers d) a safe home

50. Which was not mentioned in the story?
a) fatigue b) happiness c) loyalty d) fear

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

96. Which of the following was not mentioned in both of the readings?
a) the sky b) home c) mountain d) escape
97. Which part of the Harpy was like a woman?
a) body b) feet c) head d) no part
98. In line 12, what is the name of the person or thing represented by quidam?
a) Marcus b) Lucius c) Mt. Vesuvius d) Herculaneum
99. Which part of speech is longius in line 11?
a) pronoun b) noun c) adjective d) adverb
100. Which of the following applies to navibus paratis in line 16?
a) ablative absolute b) passive periphrastic
c) gerundive d) indirect statement