





12. Quo in loco erat sapientia Tithoni?  
 a) in animo Aurorae      b) in caelo      c) non in mente Tithoni      d) in animo Tithoni
13. Quid facit Aurora?  
 a) non valet      b) restituit Tithonum      c) consilium cepit      d) lacrimavit
14. What is the case of *Tithono*, line 9?  
 a) accusative      b) dative      c) ablative      d) nominative
15. What is the best translation of *Tithone*, line 10?  
 a) Tithonus      b) from Tithonus      c) by Tithonus      d) for Tithonus
16. Quid Tithonus mox erit?  
 a) animal      b) deus      c) mortuus      d) iuvenis
17. What is the best translation of *vertam*, line 11?  
 a) I shall turn      b) I shall be turned      c) I am turning      d) he will turn
18. Quid significat *garrire*?  
 a) by babbling      b) to babble      c) having babbled      d) babbled
19. Where will Tithonus live later?  
 a) farmhouse      b) a large room      c) cave      d) cage
20. When will Tithonus be loved?  
 a) soon      b) later      c) always      d) sometimes
21. Which of these is a verb in the imperative mood?  
 a) *amat*, line 1      b) *audi*, line 2      c) *stulta*, line 4      d) *vives*, line 12

**Please read the story below, and then choose the best answer for each question that follows:**

Porsenna in mediis castris sedēbat et magnopere per-  
 terrēbātur, nam suum periculum ex animō agere nōn poterat.  
 Spectāvit Mūcium et dixit: "Vitam meam petere, Rōmāne,  
 parābās. Meō iūdicīō sine auxiliō sociōrum id negōtium nōn  
 suscēpistī. Nārrā malum cōnsilium ac cōservā vitam tuam. 5  
 Si nōn ita faciēs, ignī<sup>1</sup> cremāberis."<sup>2</sup> Mūcius respondit:  
 "Nōn vitam sed patriam cōservāre est officium Rōmānum.  
 Poenās tuās minimē timeō. Vitam Rōmānam rapere potes,  
 sed animō<sup>3</sup> Rōmānō nocēre nōn potes." Tum statim dex-  
 tram<sup>4</sup> mediō ignī,<sup>5</sup> quī nōn longē aberat, iniēcit,<sup>6</sup> nec dolore<sup>7</sup> 10  
 superābātur. Post id factum ēgregium Porsenna vetuit eum  
 interficī et iussit eum ad Rōmānōs remittī. Posteā Mūcius  
 appellātus est Scaevola.<sup>8</sup>

22. Where was Porsenna sitting?  
 a) in a field      b) in camp      c) on a hillside      d) near a river



23. Quid Porsenna timebat?  
a) sedebat                      b) ex animo                      c) periculum                      d) magnopere
24. What is the best translation of *agere*, line 2?  
a) to wait                      b) to lead                      c) to do                      d) to drive
25. When Porsenna spoke, how did he address Mucius?  
a) my friend                      b) soldier                      c) Mucius                      d) Roman
26. Why did Porsenna think Mucius was not acting alone?  
a) someone gave help      b) he had evidence      c) it was his opinion      d) Mucius' friends told him
27. What is the best translation of *suscepisti*, line 5?  
a) you undertook              b) I undertook              c) they began              d) you took away
28. What is the best translation of *Meo iudicio*, line 4?  
a) in my court              b) in my opinion              c) by my judge              d) with my court
29. About what action taken by Mucius was Porsenna talking and thinking?  
a) an attempt on his life              b) an attack on the building  
c) the burning of property              d) a conspiracy to commit robbery
30. What command did Porsenna give to Mucius?  
a) attack                      b) send back                      c) tell                      d) burn
31. According to Porsenna, what could be saved by Mucius?  
a) time                      b) Porsenna's life                      c) friends' lives                      d) Mucius' life
32. What was more important to Mucius?  
a) not being afraid              b) being a Roman              c) the fatherland              d) life
33. Quis non timebat poenas?  
a) minime                      b) Mucius                      c) tuas                      d) Porsenna
34. What cannot be harmed by Porsenna?  
a) Mucius                      b) the fatherland                      c) Roman spirit                      d) the plans
35. Why is *animus* in the dative case, line 9?  
a) advantage                      b) disadvantage                      c) indirect object                      d) special verb
36. What is the best translation of *medio igni*, line 10?  
a) in the midst of the fire                      b) into the midst of the fire  
c) from the midst of the fire                      d) of the midst of the fire
37. What is the best translation of *iniecit*, line 10?  
a) he withdrew                      b) he injected                      c) he thrust                      d) he hurled
38. How did the pain effect Mucius?  
a) he fainted                      b) he hardly felt it                      c) he cried out                      d) he was not overwhelmed by it



39. Ubi erat ignis?  
 a) longe                      b) supra                      c) infra                      d) prope
40. What is the best translation of *vetuit*, line 11?  
 a) he aged                      b) he ordered                      c) he forbid                      d) he feared
41. Who was sent to the Romans?  
 a) Porsena                      b) Mucius                      c) soldiers                      d) his friend
42. What does the name *Scaevola* mean?  
 a) right-handed                      b) left-handed                      c) lame                      d) hero
43. Who was killed at the end of the story?  
 a) Porsena                      b) Scaevola                      c) Mucius                      d) no one

**Please read the story below, and then choose the best answer for each question that follows:**

Cum ducēs Graecōrum convēnissent, Themistocli, principī Athēniēnsium, nūntiātum est aliquem cum eō loquī velle. Ille cum conventū exisset comperit hunc esse Aristīdem, quī patriā sex ante annīs iniquē expulsus esset et nunc redisset. Erat mōs enim apud Athēniēnsēs ut eōs quī plūs posse vidērentur expellerent. Aristidēs autem potestātem non cupiēbat; vir erat quī semper vellet patriae servīre. Ab omnibus iustus appellēbātur.

Themistoclēs, cum Aristīdem vidēret "Sī quis," inquit, "Aristidēs, est quī nōs vērē certiōrēs dē cōsiliīs hostium faciat, is es. Quid factūrī sunt?"

Prīmum Aristidēs dixit tōtam classem Graecōrum ā Persīs circumventam esse. Deinde Themistoclēs Aristīdem rogāvit ut quae rēs esset principibus Graecōrum nūntiāret, nam erat vir cui omnēs cōfīderent.

44. When did Themistocles receive the message?  
 a) While a meeting was going on                      b) immediately after a meeting  
 c) before a meeting                      d) while returning home
45. What did information did the message convey?  
 a) Aristides was waiting for him                      b) someone wanted to speak with him  
 c) Aristides had been unjustly expelled                      d) Aristides wanted to save his country
46. Quo modo Aristides a patria actus erat ?  
 a) velle                      b) inique                      c) sex ante annis                      d) semper
47. Ubi erat Aristides nunc?  
 a) in alto                      b) sub patria                      c) in patria                      d) extra patriam





48. Cur Aristides expulsus erat?  
 a) erat malus vir      b) plus posse videbatur      c) nunc redierat      d) loqui voluit
49. Pro omnibus, qualis vir erat Aristides?  
 a) potens      b) iniquus      c) iustus      d) hostis
50. What does Themistocles think Aristides knows?  
 a) where the enemy is      b) who the enemy is  
 c) why the enemy is hostile      d) the enemy's plans
51. What is the best translation of "*quid facturi sunt*," lines 9-10?  
 a) What happened to them?      b) What are you about to do?  
 c) What are they about to do?      d) What must be done?
52. Cuius classis circumvenietur?  
 a) Graecorum      b) Aristides      c) a Persis      d) Themistocles
53. What is the best translation of *circumventam esse*, line 11-12?  
 a) to be surrounded      b) would surround      c) was surrounded      d) must be surrounded
54. What did Themistocles ask Aristides to do?  
 a) to tell the Greeks the situation      b) to report to the Persians  
 c) to keep the information secret      d) to lead the assault
55. Why did Themistocles ask Aristides to act?  
 a) he was trusted by all      b) very few trusted him  
 c) he was a good speaker      d) he was a poor speaker

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

96. What is the tense of *convenissent*, line 1?  
 a) perfect      b) pluperfect      c) imperfect      d) subjunctive
97. What kind of clause begins with *qui*, in line 3?  
 a) relative clause within an indirect statement      b) characteristic  
 c) purpose      d) indirect question
98. What are the tense and voice of *facturi*, line 9?  
 a) future active      b) future passive      c) perfect passive      d) present active
99. What kind of clause follows *dixit*, line 11?  
 a) ablative absolute      b) purpose      c) indirect statement      d) indirect question
100. What kind of clause is *ut...nuntiaret*, line 12?  
 a) result clause      b) indirect statement      c) indirect question      d) indirect command

