

N.B. There are no macrons on this test. This test has only 45 questions.

[4.28] Erant in quadam civitate rex et regina. hi tres numero filias forma conspicuas habuere, sed maiores quidem natu, quamvis gratissima specie, idonee tamen celebrari posse laudibus humanis credebantur, at vero puellae iunioris tam praecipua, tam praeclara pulchritudo nec exprimi ac ne sufficienter quidem laudari sermonis humani penuria poterat. multi denique civium et advenae **5** copiosi, quos eximii spectaculi rumor studiosa celebritate congregabat, inaccessae formositatis admiratione stupidi et admoventes oribus suis dexteram primore digito in erectum pollicem residente ut ipsam prorsus deam Venerem venerabantur religiosis adorationibus. iamque proximas civitates et attiguas regiones fama pervaserat deam, quam caelum profundum pelagi peperit et ros spumantium fluctuum educavit, iam numinis sui passim tributa venia in mediis **10** conversari populi coetibus, vel certe rursus novo caelestium stillarum germine non maria sed terras Venerem aliam virginali flore praeditam pullulasse.

[29] Sic immensum procedit in dies opinio, sic insulas iam proximas et terrae plusculum provinciasque plurimas fama porrecta pervagatur. iam multi mortalium longis itineribus atque altissimis maris meatibus ad saeculi specimen gloriosum confluebant. Paphon nemo, Cnidon **15** nemo ac ne ipsa quidem Cythera ad conspectum deae Veneris navigabant; sacra praetereuntur, templa deformantur, pulvinaria proteruntur, caerimoniae negleguntur; incoronata simulacra et arae viduae frigido cinere foedatae. puellae supplicatur et in humanis vultibus deae tantae numina placantur, et in matutino progressu virginis victimis et epulis Veneris absentis nomen propitiatur, iamque per plateas commeantem populi frequenter floribus sertis et solutis adprecantur.

**20** Haec honorum caelestium ad puellae mortalis cultum inmodica translatio verae Veneris vehementer incendit animos et inpatiens indignationis capite quassanti fremens altius sic secum disserit:

Apuleius, Metamorphoses, 4.28-29

1. Which of the following correctly identifies the case and use of “forma” in line 1?  
a. nominative, subject  
b. nominative, predicate  
c. ablative, specification  
d. ablative, manner

2. What specifically do we learn about the beauty of the two older daughters in the second sentence?  
a. They are not beautiful.  
b. They are beautiful only in the eyes of mortals.  
c. They are the two most suitably beautiful girls in the kingdom.  
d. They are less beautiful than their sister.

3. Which of the following best describes the word “exprimi” in line 3?  
a. 1<sup>st</sup> person plural, perfect active  
b. present passive infinitive  
c. plural perfect passive participle  
d. syncopated perfect active infinitive

4. In lines 5-7, what gesture are the people making?
  - a. They are worshipping the girl as if she were Venus
  - b. They are mocking the girl.
  - c. They are worshipping Venus for helping create this girl.
  - d. They are worshipping the girl next to a statue of Venus.
  
5. In line 8, what is the best translation for “quam”?
  - a. than
  - b. that
  - c. whom
  - d. how
  
6. At the end of the first paragraph, what are the people saying?
  - a. There is a new Venus.
  - b. Venus has renewed her virginity.
  - c. The mortal girl has attracted Venus’s attention.
  - d. Venus will punish this young girl.
  
7. What form is the syncopated “pullulasse” in line 11?
  - a. participle
  - b. gerundive
  - c. infinitive
  - d. indicative
  
8. What is the best translation of the phrase “in dies” in line 12?
  - a. until the day
  - b. against the day
  - c. today
  - d. daily
  
9. In the sentence “iam multi mortalium ...confluebant” (lines 13-14), which noun case is NOT present?
  - a. nominative
  - b. genitive
  - c. dative
  - d. accusative
  
10. What case and use are the words “Paphon” and “Cnidon” in line 14?
  - a. genitive, objective
  - b. dative, direction
  - c. accusative, direct object
  - d. accusative, place to which
  
11. What is the best translation of “ne...quidem” in line 15?
  - a. no longer
  - b. not even
  - c. not yet
  - d. not since
  
12. Which of these is NOT one of the slights paid to Venus in lines 15-17?
  - a. She has not received sacrifice in a long while.
  - b. Her rites are being ignored.
  - c. The images of her are being destroyed.
  - d. Her temples are being defaced.
  
13. In line 19, what is the final insult that spurs Venus to action?
  - a. The people are praying to Psyche.
  - b. The people offer Psyche gifts.
  - c. The people are calling Psyche Venus.
  - d. Cupid has fallen in love with Psyche.
  
14. What is the subject of the sentence that begins in line 20?
  - a. Haec (referring to Venus, line 20)
  - b. cultum (line 20)
  - c. translatio (line 20)
  - d. caelestium (line 20)
  
15. Which of these best describes Venus’s physical reaction?
  - a. She screamed in anger.
  - b. She shook her head in frustration.
  - c. She cried and wept.

d. She plotted how to get revenge.

[XII] Veniebamus in forum deficiente iam die, in quo notavimus frequentiam rerum venalium, non quidem pretiosarum sed tamen quarum fidem male ambulanti obscuritas temporis facillime tegetet. Cum ergo et ipsi raptum latrocinio pallium detulisset, uti occasione opportunissima coepimus atque in quodam angulo laciniam extremam concutere, si quem forte emptorem  
5 splendor vestis posset adducere. Nec diu moratus rusticus quidam familiaris oculis meis cum muliercula comite propius accessit ac diligentius considerare pallium coepit. Invicem Ascyltos iniecit contemplationem super umeros rustici emptoris, ac subito exanimatus conticuit. Ac ne ipse quidem sine aliquo motu hominem conspexi, nam videbatur ille mihi esse, qui tunicam in solitudine invenerat. Plane is ipse erat. Sed cum Ascyltos timeret fidem oculorum, ne quid temere  
10 faceret, prius tanquam emptor propius accessit detraxitque umeris laciniam et diligentius temptavit.

[XIII] O lusum fortunae mirabilem! Nam adhuc ne suturae quidem attulerat rusticus curiosas manus, sed tanquam mendici spoliolum etiam fastidiose venditabat. Ascyltos postquam depositum esse inviolatum vidit et personam vendentis contemptam, seduxit me paululum a turba et: "Scis,  
15 inquit, frater, rediisse ad nos thesaurum de quo querebar? Illa est tunicula adhuc, ut apparet, intactis aureis plena. Quid ergo facimus, aut quo iure rem nostram vindicamus?" Exhilaratus ego non tantum quia praedam videbam, sed etiam quod fortuna me a turpissima suspitione dimiserat, negavi circuitu agendum sed plane iure civili dimicandum, ut si nollet alienam rem domino reddere, ad interdictum veniret.

Petronius, Satyricon, 12-13

16. In line 1, what time of day is being described?  
a. sunrise                      b. sunset                      c. noon                      d. midnight
17. What is the antecedent of "quo" in line 1?  
a. die (line 1)                      b. forum (line 1)                      c. frequentiam (line 1)                      d. "we" (line 1)
18. What is the best description of the kinds of goods for sale?  
a. goods from a hunt                      b. very expensive  
c. cheap and seedy                      d. everyday items
19. Where did the two men display their cloak?  
a. in the center of the forum                      b. with someone else's goods  
c. in a dark corner                      d. they did not
20. In line 5, what case and number is "vestis"?  
a. nominative singular                      b. genitive singular  
c. nominative plural                      d. accusative plural
21. What do the words "muliercula comite" in line 6 tell us about the potential customer's companion?  
a. she is a little woman                      b. she is married  
c. she is an unwilling companion                      d. she has arranged hair

22. In the sentence beginning with “Invicem Ascylos...”, why was Ascylos stunned?
- He thought that the man would buy their coat.
  - He was short of breath.
  - He thought he was dying.
  - He recognized their customer.
23. What does the phrase “timeret fidem oculorum” (line 9) signify?
- He couldn’t believe his eyes.
  - He was afraid of what he saw.
  - He thought that he might be going blind.
  - He rashly believed what he saw.
24. What case and use is the word “lusum” (line 12)?
- |                          |                            |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| a. nominative, subject   | b. genitive, objective     |
| c. accusative, predicate | d. accusative, exclamatory |
25. What do we learn in lines 12-13 (Nam adhuc...curiosas manus)?
- The country man was a thief.
  - The man had not yet searched the garment.
  - The garment had something hidden in it by the rusticus.
  - The seams of the garment had been split open.
26. In line 14, what kind of person is described by “personam vendentis contemptam”?
- |                              |                                 |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| a. a mean-spirited person    | b. someone who hates others     |
| c. a person of little import | d. a person belittled by others |
27. To what question does the question in line 16 seek the answer?
- How do we prove our case?
  - How do we get acquitted of these accusations?
  - What law will we write to help us?
  - Can we win this argument?
28. What is the narrator happiest about in line 17?
- |   |                                   |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| a. The return of their prize.             | b. That he sees so great a prize. |
| c. That he will be removed from suspicion | d. His fortune and luck.          |
29. What tense and voice is the verb “nollet” in line 18?
- |                        |                          |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. present indicative  | b. future indicative     |
| c. present subjunctive | d. imperfect subjunctive |
30. To whom does the word “domino” in line 18 refer?
- |                       |                                |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| a. rusticus (line 12) | b. personam (line 14)          |
| c. fortuna (line 17)  | d. the narrator of the passage |

II. Quid de rerum natura querimus? Illa se benigne gessit: uita, si uti scias, longa est. [At] alium insatiabilis tenet auaritia; alium in superuacuis laboribus operosa sedulitas; alius uino madet, alius inertia torpet; alium defetigat ex alienis iudiciis suspensa semper ambitio, alium mercandi praeceps cupiditas circa omnis terras, omnia maria spe lucri ducit; quosdam torquet cupido militiae numquam non aut alienis periculis intentos aut suis anxios; sunt quos ingratus superiorum

cultus uoluntaria seruitute consumat; multos aut affectatio alienae formae aut suae querella detinuit; plerosque nihil certum sequentis uaga et inconstans et sibi displicens leuitas per noua consilia iactauit; quibusdam nihil quo cursum derigant placet, sed marcentis oscitantisque fata dependunt, adeo ut quod apud maximum poetarum more oraculi dictum est uerum esse non  
10 dubitem: "Exigua pars est uitae qua uiuimus. Ceterum quidem omne spatium non uita sed tempus est. Urgent et circumstant uitia undique nec resurgere aut in dispectum ueri attollere oculos sinunt. Et immersos et in cupiditatem infixos premunt, numquam illis recurrere ad se licet. Si quando aliqua fortuito quies contigit, uelut profundo mari, in quo post uentum quoque uolutatio est, fluctuantur nec umquam illis a cupiditatibus suis otium stat. De istis me putas dicere, quorum  
15 in confesso mala sunt? Aspice illos ad quorum felicitatem concurritur: bonis suis effocantur. Quam multis diuitiae graues sunt! Quam multorum eloquentia et cotidiana ostentandi ingenii sollicitatio sanguinem educit! Quam multi continuis uoluptatibus pallent! Quam multis nihil liberi relinquit circumfusus clientium populus! Omnis denique istos ab infimis usque ad summos pererrata: hic aduocat, hic adest, ille periclitatur, ille defendit, ille iudicat, nemo se sibi uindicat,  
20 alius in alium consumitur Interroga de istis quorum nomina ediscuntur, his illos dinosci uidebis notis: ille illius ius cultor est, hic illius; suus nemo est. Deinde dementissima quorundam indignatio est: queruntur de superiorum fastidio, quod ipsis adire uolentibus non uacauerint! Audet quisquam de alterius superbia queri, qui sibi ipse numquam uacat? Ille tamen te, quisquis es, insolenti quidem uultu sed aliquando respexit, ille aures suas ad tua uerba demisit,  
25 ille te ad latus suum recepit: tu non inspicere te umquam, non audire dignatus es. Non est itaque quod ista officia cuiquam imputes, quoniam quidem, cum illa faceres, non esse cum alio uolebas, sed tecum esse non poteras.

Seneca, De Brevitate Vitae, 2.

31. What is the best translation for the word "quid" in line 1?
  - a. why
  - b. which
  - c. anything
  - d. that
32. In line 1, what part of speech is the word "uti"?
  - a. verb
  - b. conjunction
  - c. adverb
  - d. noun
33. In line 4, what case is the Latin adjective "omnis"?
  - a. nominative
  - b. genitive
  - c. dative
  - d. accusative
34. Which of the following is NOT one of things that drives men, according to lines 2-5?
  - a. a thirst for wine
  - b. the lust for women
  - c. the greed of the merchant
  - d. the desire for military action
35. What use of the subjunctive is introduced by the "ut" in line 9?
  - a. purpose clause
  - b. result clause
  - c. jussive noun clause
  - d. proviso clause
36. In line 10, which word is the antecedent of "qua"?
  - a. exigua (line 10)
  - b. pars (line 10)
  - c. uitae (line 10)
  - d. "we" (line 10)
37. To whom or what does the "se" in line 12 refer?
  - a. uitia (line 11)
  - b. illis (line 12)
  - c. oculos (line 11)
  - d. cupiditatem (line 12)

38. What is the best translation for the sentence in lines 14-15, "De istis...mala sunt"?
- Do you think that I am as guilty as those I talk about?
  - Do you think that I talk about myself as a guilty one?
  - Do you think that I am talking about those whose guilt has been admitted?
  - Do you think that I speak about only the guilty and not the innocent?
39. In line 16, how should one translate the word "quam"?
- which
  - whom
  - than
  - how
40. To whom or what does the phrase "ab infimis usque ad summos" refer?
- all men
  - vices
  - children
  - desires
41. Which of these is NOT found in the sentence in lines 20-21 "Interroga...suus nemo est"?
- imperative
  - indirect statement
  - reflexive adjective
  - subjunctive verb
42. What case is the word "quorundam" in line 21?
- nominative
  - genitive
  - accusative
  - ablative
43. In line 22, how should one translate "quod"?
- which
  - that which
  - what
  - because
44. What of these adages works best as a translation for the question in line 23?
- People in glass houses shouldn't throw stones.
  - Look before you leap.
  - Don't put the cart in front of the horse.
  - A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.
45. How many of the "cum"s in the last sentence are translated as with?
- 0
  - 1
  - 2
  - 3