

**Part A** (1–30) – Select the best choice to complete each sentence

1. fingēbam mē mortuum ad sēdēs beātōrum \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) ferre (B) ferō (C) ferar (D) ferri
2. Et docuit ēventus, \_\_\_\_\_ mē rem tetigisse.  
(A) acum (B) acus (C) acū (D) acui
3. At excussus pānis nōn modo \_\_\_\_\_ in aethere stetit, sed, mirābile dictū, circum minōrem circā mē dēscribere coepit.  
(A) suspensum (B) suspenditur (C) suspensus (D) suspensi
4. \_\_\_\_\_ enim sōle, lūcidum appāruit ac purpureum undique firmāmentum.  
(A) cadentī (B) cadente (C) cāsus (D) cecidit
5. cum ad mē paulātim \_\_\_\_\_, stoliditātem meam dērīdēbam.  
(A) redeō (B) redeam (C) redīrem (D) redire
6. \_\_\_\_\_ in Norvegiam rediisse.  
(A) videō (B) vidit (C) videor (D) visū
7. Tandem ad civitātem, quō captīvus ducēbar, \_\_\_\_\_ est.  
(A) ventum (B) ventam (C) ventus (D) ventō
8. Altae adeō cōspicuaeque erant aedēs, ut speciem turrium \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) praebēbant (B) praebērent (C) praebent (D) praebuissent
9. Litterae Rōmānae ita lātē adhibēbantur ut eis \_\_\_\_\_ aliēnī.  
(A) ūtantur (B) ūterentur (C) either A or B (D) neither A nor B
10. Hinc, sī solūtus essem, facile mihi \_\_\_\_\_ manūs illārum effugere.  
(A) foret (B) esset (C) either A or B (D) neither A nor B
11. Mīrum est quot suspīria mihi \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) exprimerent (B) expresserint (C) exprimēbant (D) expressērunt
12. quamvis istae arborēs mihi \_\_\_\_\_ sociābilēs, dubitābam tamen comparārī posse cum hominibus.  
(A) visae sunt (B) vidēbantur (C) visae sint (D) videntur
13. Verbōrum \_\_\_\_\_ repetitiō fierī solēbat.  
(A) trēs (B) tertia (C) triēns (D) trīna
14. extendēbant rāmōs, \_\_\_\_\_ religiōnis dēfunctī, dēnuō cōnsēdērunt.  
(A) quod exercitium (B) cuius exercitiū (C) cui exercitiō (D) quō exercitiō

15. Prīnceps in linguā mē erudīrī \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) imperat (B) iubet (C) hortātur (D) rogat
16. Mittō alia \_\_\_\_\_ meminisse pudet.  
(A) quōrum (B) quae (C) quibus (D) cuius
17. Cautum enim lēge est nē \_\_\_\_\_ in urbe sepe liātur.  
(A) quī (B) quae (C) quis (D) aliquis
18. sub fide silentiī exposuī, verēns \_\_\_\_\_ nimis sinistra iūdicia dē genere hūmānō ferrent  
subterrāneī.  
(A) ut (B) nē (C) quān (D) quōminus
19. Ut \_\_\_\_\_ ambulandum, sic \_\_\_\_\_ dormiendum est.  
(A) tū ... ego (B) tuī ... meī (C) tibi ... mihi (D) tē ... mē
20. Hōs tibi \_\_\_\_\_ mīsit.  
(A) mūnus (B) mūnerī (C) mūnere (D) mūnera
21. Quid est in homine \_\_\_\_\_ dīvīnius?  
(A) ratiōne (B) ratiōnem (C) ratiō (D) ratiōnis
22. Turrēs \_\_\_\_\_ quam mūrus altiōrēs sunt.  
(A) decem pedēs (B) dēnōrum pedum (C) decem pedum (D) dēnīs pedibus
23. Vīgintī \_\_\_\_\_ unam ōratiōnem Īsocratēs vēdidit.  
(A) talentī (B) talentum (C) talenta (D) talentīs
24. Vīgintī iam ūsus [es]t filiō argentī \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) minae (B) minārum (C) minīs (D) minās
25. Domī \_\_\_\_\_ senex est mortuus.  
(A) suī (B) suā (C) suō (D) suae
26. Stultitia est \_\_\_\_\_ dūcere invītās canēs.  
(A) vēnārī (B) vēnātum (C) vēnandum (D) vēnāns
27. Cum \_\_\_\_\_, cōgnōscēs.  
(A) venis (B) venīres (C) vēneris (D) vēnisses
28. Dīxī cōpiās \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) missūrās esse (B) missum īrī (C) mittendās īrī (D) mittantur
29. Convert *sī peccāverit, dolēbit* to indirect speech: *Dixit* \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) eum, sī peccāvisset, dolitūrum esse (B) sē, sī peccāvisset, dolitūrum esse  
(C) sī peccāret, dolēret (D) sī peccāviset, dolēret
30. Rogāvistīne num hoc examen iam \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) perficiātur (B) perficerētur (C) perfectum esset (D) any of these

**Part B** (31–50) – Read the following passage and answer the questions below:

**Our hero is mistaken for a statue**  
 (Ludovici Holbergii Nicolai Klimii Iter Subterraneum 9. 42)  
<http://www.kb.dk/elib/lit/dan/holberg/klim/>

1           ... Urbis mox interiōra penetrāvī visūrus an, praeter Philosophōs, hominēs  
 2           aut creatūrās ratiōnālēs forte invenīrem. Forum urbis, quod valdē spatiōsum  
 3           erat, diversae ornābant statuae et columnae, titulīs atque īnscrip̄tiōnibus  
 4           distinctae. Hīs accedēbam perīculum (*test*) factūrus ecqua (*if any*) forte epi-  
 5           grammata legere possem. Sed, dum in eō cōnātū dēsūdō (*sweat greatly*),  
 6           tergum mihi incalescere (*grow warm*) ac madidum (*damp*) fierī animad-  
 7           vertēbam. Hinc retrōspiciēns ut fontem calidī flūminis dētegerem (*uncover*),  
 8           conspicābar Philosophum posteriōra mea permingentem (*make water upon*).  
 9           Nam meditātiōnibus abstractus, statuam me crēdidit, ad quam vesīcam  
 10           (*bladder*) exonerāre solēbat. Tantaego contumēliae (*insult*) impatiēns, in  
 11           prīmīs cum Philosophum istum albīs īnsuper mē dentibus derīdere cernerem,  
 12           palmā excussissimā (*stiffest*) alapam (*slap*) illī applicuī. Quō factō, rabiē ille  
 13           percitus (*excited*) in capillōs meōs invāsīt perque tōtum forum vōciferantem  
 14           traxit.

31. Which of the following words could be supplied to modify *interiōra*? (line 1)  
 (A) pars (B) loca (C) parte (D) locō
32. *visūrus* expresses? (line 1)  
 (A) Result (B) Purpose (C) Characteristic (D) Fear
33. *visūrus* introduces what kind of indirect question? (line 1)  
 (A) Contemporaneous (B) Prior (C) Future (D) Potential
34. *Forum* is: (line 2)  
 (A) the object of *ornābant* (B) the antecedent of *quod*  
 (C) both A and B (D) neither A nor B
35. *distinctae* agrees with: (line 4)  
 (A) urbis (B) statuae (C) columnae (D) both B and C
36. *Hīs* is an: (line 4)  
 (A) indirect object with a compound verb (B) ethical dative  
 (C) ablative of means (D) ablative of separation
37. *ecqua* agrees with: (line 4)  
 (A) forte (B) epigrammata (C) legere (D) possem

38. The action described by *dēsūdō* happens: (line 5)  
(A) before *animadvertēbam* (B) until *animadvertēbam*  
(C) during *animadvertēbam* (D) after *animadvertēbam*
39. *mihi* is a: (line 6)  
(A) dative of agent (B) indirect object with a compound verb  
(C) dative of reference (D) dative of separation
40. *ferī* is: (line 6)  
(A) complementary infinitive (B) infinitive of purpose  
(C) exclamatory infinitive (D) infinitive in an indirect statement
41. The tense of *dētegerem* depends upon: (line 7)  
(A) the tense of *retrospiciēns* (B) the tense of *conspicābar*  
(C) the *ut* (D) the tense of *permingentem*
42. What case and number is *posteriōra*? (line 8)  
(A) accusative plural (B) nominative plural  
(C) nominative singular (D) ablative singular
43. *meditātiōnibus* is: (line 9)  
(A) dative of reference (B) ablative of separation  
(C) ablative of means (D) ablative of agent
44. *quam* agrees with: (line 9)  
(A) *nam* (B) *statuam* (C) *mē* (D) *vesicam*
45. *contumēliae* is: (line 10)  
(A) indirect object with a compound verb (B) partitive genitive  
(C) ethical dative (D) objective genitive
46. What kind of clause is introduced by *cum*? (line 11)  
(A) temporal (B) causal (C) circumstantial (D) concessive
47. *mē* is: (line 11)  
(A) the object of *derīdere* (B) the object of *cernerem*  
(C) the object of *insuper* (D) in apposition to *istum*
48. *illī* is: (line 12)  
(A) a dative of reference/disadvantage (B) nominative plural  
(C) dative of agent (D) indirect object with a compound verb
49. *Quō* is: (line 12)  
(A) a directional adverb (B) part of an ablative absolute  
(C) ablative of comparison (D) ablative of price

50. What does *vōciferantem* modify? (line 13)  
 (A) ille (B) tōtum (C) forum (D) an understood *mē*

**Part C** (51–80) – Remembering your scansion, restore Vergil’s epic poem by giving the best word for each blank.

**The oracle bids the Trojans find the ‘ancient mother of their race’  
 (Book III lines 90–120)**

90 uix ea fātus \_\_\_(51)\_\_\_: tremere omnia uīsa repente,  
 91 līminaque laurusque deī, tōtusque \_\_\_(52)\_\_\_  
 92 mōns \_\_\_(53)\_\_\_ et mūgīre adytīs cortīna reclusīs.  
 93 summissī petimus terram et uōx fertur ad \_\_\_(54)\_\_\_:  
 94 ‘Dardanidae dūrī, \_\_\_(55)\_\_\_ uōs ā stirpe parentum  
 95 prīma tulit tellūs, eadem uōs ūbere \_\_\_(56)\_\_\_  
 96 \_\_\_(57)\_\_\_ reducēs. antīquam exquīrite mātrem.  
 97 hīc domus Aenēae cūctīs dominābitur \_\_\_(58)\_\_\_  
 98 et nātī nātōrum et quī \_\_\_(59)\_\_\_ ab illīs.’  
 99 haec Phoebus; mixtōque ingēns exorta tumultū  
 100 laetitia, et cūctī quae \_\_\_(60)\_\_\_ ea moenia quacrunt,  
 101 quō Phoebus uocet errantīs iubeatque \_\_\_(61)\_\_\_  
 102 \_\_\_(62)\_\_\_ genitor ueterum uoluēns monimenta uirōrum  
 103 ‘audīte, ō procerēs,’ \_\_\_(63)\_\_\_ ‘et spēs discite uestrās.  
 104 Crēta Iouis magnī \_\_\_(64)\_\_\_ iacet īnsula pontō,  
 105 mōns Īdaeus ubi et \_\_\_(65)\_\_\_ cūnābula nostrae.  
 106 centum urbēs \_\_\_(66)\_\_\_ magnās, ūberima rēgna,  
 107 maximus unde \_\_\_(67)\_\_\_, sī rīte audīta recordor,  
 108 Teucus Rhoetēās \_\_\_(68)\_\_\_ est aduectus in ōrās,  
 109 \_\_\_(69)\_\_\_ locum rēgno. nōndum Īlium et arcēs  
 110 Pergameae \_\_\_(70)\_\_\_; habitābant uallibus īmīs.  
 111 hinc māter cultrix Cybelī Corybantiaque \_\_\_(71)\_\_\_  
 112 \_\_\_(72)\_\_\_ nemus, hinc fīda silentia sacrīs,  
 113 et iūctī currum dominae \_\_\_(73)\_\_\_ leōnēs.  
 114 ergō \_\_\_(74)\_\_\_ et dīuum dūcunt quā iussa sequāmur:  
 115 \_\_\_(75)\_\_\_ uentōs et Cnōsia rēgna petāmus.  
 116 nec longō distant cursū: \_\_\_(76)\_\_\_ Iuppiter adsit,  
 117 tertia lūx \_\_\_(77)\_\_\_ Crētaeis sistet in ōrīs.’  
 118 sic \_\_\_(78)\_\_\_ meritōs ārīs mactāuit honōrēs,  
 119 taurum Neptūnō, taurum \_\_\_(79)\_\_\_, pulcher Apollō,  
 120 nigram Hiemī pecudem, Zephyrīs \_\_\_(80)\_\_\_ albam.

51. (A) essem (B) eram (C) sum (D) erant

52. (A) mouētur (B) mouēre (C) mouentur (D) mouērī
53. (A) circum (B) circiter (C) prope (D) propter
54. (A) aurum (B) aurīs (C) auribus (D) aulaeum
55. (A) quod (B) quī (C) quā (D) quae
56. (A) laetā (B) laetōrum (C) laetō (D) laetīs
57. (A) accipiēmīnī (B) accipiet (C) accipiant (D) accēperit
58. (A) ōrās (B) terrīs (C) ōrīs (D) terrārum
59. (A) nātī erunt (B) nactī erunt (C) nāscuntur (D) nāscēmīnī
60. (A) essent (B) sunt (C) erant (D) sint
61. (A) revertant (B) revertent (C) revertere (D) revertī
62. (A) tum (B) tū (C) sit (D) ēst
63. (A) inquit (B) aiō (C) inquam (D) ait
64. (A) media (B) mediō (C) mediā (D) mediīs
65. (A) gentis (B) gentīs (C) gentēs (D) gentibus
66. (A) habitant (B) habēbunt (C) habuerant (D) habēbitis
67. (A) māter (B) soror (C) later (D) pater
68. (A) prīmus (B) prīma (C) prīmum (D) prior
69. (A) optāuitque (B) et optāuit (C) atque optāuit (D) iam optāvit
70. (A) stetērunt (B) stetēre (C) steterant (D) steterint
71. (A) aëra (B) aurās (C) auriga (D) acra
72. (A) Īdaeusque (B) Īdaeumque (C) et Īdaeus (D) et Īdaeum
73. (A) subiērunt (B) subierint (C) subībant (D) subiēre
74. (A) age (B) agātis (C) agāmus (D) agite
75. (A) plācēāmus (B) plācēmus (C) plācitur est (D) plācēmus
76. (A) sī modō (B) modō (C) modō (D) modō sī

77. (A) classem (B) classis (C) classī (D) classe  
78. (A) fāta (B) fātus (C) flātus (D) flāta  
79. (A) tuum (B) tibi (C) tūte (D) tē  
80. (A) fēlicem (B) fēlicis (C) fēlicibus (D) fēlibus

**Part D** (81–100) – Pick the grammatically odd word out of each of the following groups:

81. (A) filiī (B) deus (C) Aenēā (D) Quīnte  
82. (A) faciēs (B) diēs (C) speciēs (D) quiēs  
83. (A) imber (B) pater (C) senex (D) canis  
84. (A) mōns (B) urbs (C) rēx (D) arx  
85. (A) bonus (B) albus (C) tener (D) vetus  
86. (A) dubius (B) idōneus (C) altus (D) fūmeus  
87. (A) ācer (B) fēlix (C) ingēns (D) pauper  
88. (A) tussim (B) paulātim (C) sitim (D) puppim  
89. (A) quis (B) aliquis (C) alter (D) quālis  
90. (A) quot (B) quotiēs (C) quandō (D) quantus  
91. (A) piget (B) paenitet (C) pudet (D) placet  
92. (A) dīcit (B) fātur (C) ait (D) inquit  
93. (A) faciō (B) dūcō (C) cōficiō (D) sciō  
94. (A) eō (B) adeō (C) vēneō (D) moneō  
95. (A) prōdeō (B) vāpulō (C) fiō (D) vēneō  
96. (A) pōtō (B) cursō (C) cursitō (D) factitō  
97. (A) numquam (B) nūsquam (C) quondam (D) iam  
98. (A) singulī (B) octōmī (C) nōmī (D) vicēnī  
99. (A) cubō (B) putō (C) vetō (D) secō  
100. (A) penes (B) secundum (C) sub (D) ultrā