

A Golden Age

- 1 Nunc aetās magna atque nova incipit. Puer nāscitur ac gēns aurea venit. Mundus
gravī metū liberābitur. Ille puer deōrum vītā accipiet deōsque vidēbit, et ipse
videbitur ab illīs. Mundum reget antīquīs virtūtibus. Simul atque laudēs et facta
parentis legere et virtūtem scīre poterit, agrī beātī dulcēs fructūs omnibus
5 hominibus parābunt. Remanēbunt tamen pauca scelera quae hominēs temptāre
mare nāvibus, quae hominēs cingere urbēs mūrīs iubēbunt. Erunt etiam altera
bella, atque iterum Trōiam magnus mittētur Achillēs. Ubi autem hunc puerum
virum fēcerit fortis aetās, maria relinquentur ā vectōribus, nec nautae pecūniae
causā mercēs mūtābunt. Rōbustus agricola taurōs iugō liberābit; non rāstrīs
10 tangētur humus; omnis terra omnia feret.

Adapted from Vergil's *Eclogues* 4.4-39

Nascor, nasci, natus sum – I am born

Fructus, fructūs, m. – fruit

Vector, vectoris – traveler

Rastrum, rastrī, n. – plow

1. Qualis est aetas, quae incipit? (line 1)
A. Magna B. Aurea C. Nova D. Both A and C
2. What, according to Vergil, will usher in the golden age? (line 1)
A. A new star rising
B. The birth of a boy
C. A family being annihilated
D. A huge weight falling upon the earth
3. From what will the world be freed? (lines 1 and 2)
A. Certain destruction
B. Harsh servitude
C. Serious fear
D. Both A and C
4. Quid ille puer accipiet? (line 2)
A. Vitam deorum
B. Deos ipsos
C. Salus aeterna
D. Both A and B
5. A quo ille puer videbitur? (lines 2 and 3)
A. A virtute B. A vitā C. A deīs D. A consulibus

6. According to what will the subject rule the world? (line 3)
- A. His own whim
 - B. The advice of his counselors
 - C. The wishes of the people
 - D. The standards of his ancestors
7. What will the ruler read of? (line 4)
- A. The praises of his ancestors
 - B. The valor of his ancestors
 - C. The deeds of his ancestors
 - D. Both A and C
8. Quid parabuntur omnibus hominibus? (lines 4-5)
- A. Agri beati
 - B. Dulces fructūs
 - C. Omnes homines
 - D. Both A and B
9. Quid scelera homines facere iubebunt? (lines 5-6)
- A. Pauca remanēre
 - B. Navigāre pontum
 - C. Moenia aedificāre
 - D. Both B and C
10. What does Vergil say will be reduced in lines 5-6?
- A. Crimes
 - B. Sailing
 - C. Walls
 - D. All of the Above
11. Quis mittetur Troiam?
- A. Achilles
 - B. Puer
 - C. Vir
 - D. Both B and C
12. What does Vergil predict will come in lines 6-7?
- A. A plague
 - B. Wars
 - C. Peace
 - D. All of the Above
13. When does Vergil predict that everything will change for the better? (lines 7-8)
- A. When the age is strong
 - B. When the seas let go of their travelers
 - C. When the boy becomes a man
 - D. Both A and B
14. Quid puerum virum faciet?
- A. Maria
 - B. Nautae
 - C. Merces
 - D. Aetas

15. Quid nautae non mutabunt pecuniae gratiā
 A. Vectores B. Maria C. Merces D. Aetas
16. True or False: Vergil sees sea-travel as positive. (line 8)
 A. True B. False
17. Who will be freed from the yoke? (line 9)
 A. The bulls B. The world C. The farmer D. Both A and C
18. In linea IX, quis est robustus?
 A. Taurus B. Agricola C. Rastrum D. Iugum
19. Quid rastra non tangent?
 A. Taurum B. Agricolam C. Humum D. Iugum
20. In line 10, which adjective modifies terra?
 A. Omnis B. Omnia C. Both of the above D. None of the Above

Echo and Narcissus

1 Narcissus erat bellus puer. Multae puellae eum amābant; nullam ex eīs ille
 amābat. Ipse sē solum diligēbat et vitam in silvīs agēbat. Nympha Ēchō
 Narcissum diu amāverat, sed suum amōrem eī numquam dīcere potuerat: solum
 verbum ultimum alteriūs reddere poterat. Si Narcissus vocāvit, “Tūne es hīc?”,
 5 Ēchō vocāvit, “Hīc!” Sī ille “Ubi es? Venī!” dīxit, illa “Venī!” dīxit. Sed
 Narcissus ad eam non vēnit, et Ēchō igitur nōn diu vīxit. Āmīsīt corpus tōtum;
 vōcem autem eius etiam nunc audīmus.

21. Describe Narcissus in one word.
 A. Smart B. Good C. Pretty D. Evil
22. Qui Narcissum amabant?
 A. Multae puellae
 B. Nullae
 C. Silvae
 D. Both A and C
23. Quem amat Narcissus?
 A. Vitam B. Silvam C. Sē D. Nympham
24. Where did Narcissus live? (line 2)
 A. By a silver lake
 B. In the woods
 C. On the plains
 D. In a city

25. How long has Echo loved Narcissus? (line 3)
A. For a long time
B. For a little while
C. Since he was born
D. She has not loved Narcissus
26. Verum aut Falsum: Echo eī suum amorem dixit.
A. Verum B. Falsum
27. Quid Echo poterat reddere?
A. Narcissum
B. Verbum ultimum
C. Te
D. Both B and C
28. What did Echo need to happen before she could speak? (line 4)
A. Food
B. A safe environment
C. Someone else to speak
D. Both B and C
29. What word does Echo not say in line 5?
A. Hīc B. Es C. Venī D. Echo says all of these words
30. Ivitne Narcissus ad nympham?
A. Ita Vero B. Minime
31. Quam diu Echo vīxit?
A. Diu B. Paulisper C. Semper D. None of the above
32. What did Echo lose in line 6?
A. Her voice B. Her body C. Narcissus D. Both A and B
33. Quid etiam audimus?
A. Vocem B. Autem C. Corpus D. All of the above
34. Verum aut Falsum: Nympham Narcissus amavit.
A. Verum B. Falsum
35. Verum aut Falsum: Quae Narcissum amat, corpus amisit.
A. Verum B. Falsum
36. In line 2, to whom does *ipse* refer?
A. Echo (line 2) B. Narcissus (line 1) C. Nullam (line 1) D. Vitam (line 2)

37. In line 3, to whom does *suum* refer?

- A. Narcissum (line 3)
- B. Amorem (line 3)
- C. Verbum (line 4)
- D. Echo (line 3)

The Trojan Horse

1 In Asiā erat magna urbs, Troia. Ibi rēx Priamus vivēbat. Paris, filius illius,
Helenam, pulchram fēminam Graecam, cēperat. Propter hoc vitium multī Graecī
ad Asiam vēnerant et diū cum Trōiānīs bellum acerbum gesserant. Mūrōs autem
urbis superāre nōn potuerant. Sed tum Epēus, ūnus ex Graecīs, eīs hoc consilium
5 dedit: “Sī magnum equum ligneum faciēmus et Trōiānīs dabimus, eōs vincere
poterimus; Graecōs enim in equō condiderimus.”

38. Ubi Troia erat?

- A. In Europā
- B. In Asiā
- C. In Africā
- D. In Britannīā

39. Who ruled Troy? (line 1)

- A. Paris
- B. Priam
- C. Helen
- D. None of the Above

40. Quis erat filius Paridis?

- A. Troia
- B. Epēus
- C. Priam
- D. None of the Above

41. What did Paris do? (lines 1-2)

- A. Inherit the Trojan kingdom
- B. Abduct Helen
- C. Climb the walls of Troy
- D. None of the Above

42. What happened because the action in the previous question?

- A. The Greeks came to Troy
- B. The Trojans had to wage a harsh war
- C. Both A and B
- D. Neither A nor B

43. Inter quōs bellum gestum est?

- A. Graecōs et Troianōs
- B. Paridem et Helenam
- C. Helenam et Graecos
- D. Epēum et Graecos

44. What stopped the Greeks from overcoming the Trojans (lines 3-4)

- A. Muros (line 3)
- B. Urbis (line 4)

- C. Consilium (line 4)
- D. None of the Above

45. What is Epeus' nationality?

- A. Greek
- B. Trojan
- C. Thracian
- D. Phoenician

46. Quibus Epēus consilium dedit?

- A. Troianīs
- B. Graecīs
- C. Priamō et Paridī
- D. None of the Above

47. In line 5, to whom does *eōs* refer?

- A. Implied subject of *faciemus* (line 5)
- B. Equō (line 6)
- C. Graecōs (line 6)
- D. Troianīs (line 5)

48. In quo Graeci condentur?

- A. Troiā
- B. Equō
- C. Eīs
- D. None of the Above

49. Cur Graeci condiderint?

- A. Ut possent facere ligneum
- B. Ut possent vincere ligneum
- C. Ut possent vincere Troianōs
- D. Ut possent facere equum

50. Which of the following in the passage happened second?

- A. The Greeks fail to take Troy
- B. Paris abducts Helen
- C. The war begins
- D. Epeus hatches his plan