

Passage One: "The Wives of Claudius"

Olim puella, nomine Claudia, in viā cum amīcīs paucīs ambulābat. Amīcī dē multīs dicēbant: tempestātī, , scholā, amīcīs, et aurīgīs. Iulius dīxit, "Tempestās hodiē optima est! Dēbēmus ad theatrum īre et ludum scaenicum vidēre. Aurēlia dīxit, "Dēbēmus ad vīllam meam īre et librōs legere." Quīntus dīxit, "Dēbēmus ad Forum īre et librōs emere." Metella dīxit, "Dēbēmus ad Circum īre et aurīgās pulchrōs spectāre." Sed amīcī Claudiae nōn persuāsērunt. Itaque amīcīs dīxit, "Hodiē domī manēre volō. Valēte, amīcī." Tum Claudia amīcōs reliquit. Amīcī laetī erant, quod Claudiam vērē nōn amābant. Amīcī ad theatrum īvērunt et ludum scaenicum vīdērunt. Tum ad Forum īvērunt, et librōs emērunt. Tum ad vīllam Aurēliae īvērunt et librōs lēgērunt. Tum ad Circum īvērunt et missūs spectāvērunt. In Circō amīcī missūs spectābant, ubi subitō Claudiam conspexērunt. Claudia in quadrīgā fuit et equōs agitābat. Amīcī attonitī erant, quod nōn scīvērunt Claudiam aurīgā esse. Amīcī Claudiam plaudēbant et 'Ī, Claudia!' clāmābant. Ubi missus finītus fuit, amīcī ad Claudiam īvērunt et eī dicēbant, 'Tē amāmus, Claudia!' Sed Claudia amīcīs ignoscēbat, quod dator ludōrum eī pretium dabat. Pretium pecūnia fuit. Tandem Claudia amīcīs dīxit, 'Quid crās faciēmus?' Amīcī eī respondērunt, 'Tēcum ībimus!'

- Where does this story begin?
 - in the street
 - at the forum
 - at the circus
 - at Claudia's house
- Who is she with?
 - many friends
 - a few friends
 - one friend
 - a boyfriend
- The people in this story were all close friends and enjoyed each other's company.
 - true
 - false
- Which of these was NOT a topic of conversation among the friends?
 - government
 - weather
 - school
 - friends
- What did Iulius suggest they do?
 - go to school
 - read books
 - go to the races
 - go to the theater
- What did Aurelia suggest they do?
 - go to school
 - read books
 - go to the races
 - go to the theater
- What did Metella suggest they do?
 - go to school
 - read books
 - go to the races
 - go to the theater
- What is the best translation of 'amīcī Claudiae nōn persuāsērunt'?
 - the friends of Claudia were not persuasive
 - Claudia did not persuade her friends
 - Claudia's friends were not persuaded
 - the friends did not persuade Claudia
- What did Claudia say she wanted to do?
 - go to school
 - go to the theater
 - stay at home
 - go to the temple
- What was the reaction of the friends when Claudia left?
 - they were angry
 - they were sad
 - they were happy
 - story doesn't say
- Which statement about books is NOT true?
 - Claudia read books at home
 - the friends bought books in the Forum
 - the friends read books at Aurelia's house
 - Aurelia wanted to read books at her house
- The word *missūs* in this story means:
 - spectators
 - horses
 - chariots
 - races
- Claudia went home, just as she said she would do.
 - true
 - false

14. What was Claudia doing when her friends saw her again?
 a. riding a horse b. driving a chariot c. watching a play d. watching a race
15. The friends were surprised to see Claudia again.
 a. true b. false
16. The friends were happy when they saw Claudia again.
 a. true b. false
17. The best translation of *eī* in this story is:
 a. she b. they c. to her d. there
18. When Claudia's friends spoke to her at this point in the story, she did not reply to them right away.
 a. true b. false
19. What did the *dator ludōrum* do for Claudia?
 a. gave her money b. congratulated her c. insulted her d. bought her a slave
20. By the end of the story, the friends had changed their opinion of Claudia.
 a. true b. false

Passage Two: The Trojan Horse

In Asiā erat magna urbs, Trōia. Ibi rēx Priāmus vīvēbat. Paris, filius illius, Helenam, pulchram fēminam Graecam, cēperat. Propter hoc vitium multī Graecī ad Asiā vēnerant et diū cum Trōiānīs bellum acerbum gesserant. Mūrōs autem urbis superāre non potuerant. Sed tum Epēus, ūnus ex Graecīs, eis hoc consilium dedit: "Sī magnum equum ligneum fēcimus et Trōiānīs dederimus, eōs vincere poterimus; Graecōs enim in equō condiderimus."

"Nōs bene docuistī," Graecī dixērunt et istās insidiās sine morā fēcērunt. Post bellum Aenēās, dux Trōiānus, dīxit, "Cōpiās in equō nōn vīdimus; eum in urbem dūximus, Graecī igitur nōs vincere potuērunt. Dī fortūnam malam praesēserant et nostrā ex urbe fūgerant."

21. ubi Trōia erat?
 a) in Europā b) magna c) in Asia\ā d) rex Priāmus
22. Who ruled Troy?
 a) Priam b) Paris c) Helena d) Graecam

23. Quis erat fīlius Priāmī?

- a) Trōia b) Paris c) Helena d) none of the above

24. quid fēcerat Paris?

- a) Helenam cēperat
b) ad Asiam vēnerat
c) fīlius illius
d) in Asiā

25. cūr Graeci ad Asiam vēnerant?

- a) cum Trōiānīs
b) propter hoc vitium
c) quod Trōia erat in Asiā
d) Helenam nōn amant

26. Inter quōs bellum gestum est?

- a) Paridem et Helenam
b) Priam et Paridem
c) Graecōs et Trōinōs
d) Epeum et Graecōs

27. What stopped the Greeks from overcoming the Trojans?

- a) urbis b) mūrōsc) Epeus d) bellum acerbum

28. What is Epeus' nationality?

- a) Trojan b) Greek c) none of the above

29. quibus Epeus consilium dedit?

- a) Priamo b) Troianos c) Graecos

30. In line 7, *eōs* refers to:

- a) equum b) Trōiānī c) Graecī d) subject of *fēcerimus*

31. cūr Graecī condidērunt?

- a) ut possent facere ligneum
b) ut vincere Trōiānōs
c) ut possent consilium dare
d) ut possent vincere Trōiānōs

32. quis est Aeneas?

- a) in equō
b) dux Trōiānus
c) Graecus erat
d) copiās

33. Why did the lead the horse into the city?

- a) they didn't hear the troops
b) they didn't see the troops
c) the troops had all left on horse
d) the war had ended

34. In lines 11-12, the sentence *eum in urbem duximus* is best translated:

- a) he led us into the city
b) they led him into the city
c) we led it into the city

d) we were led into the city by it

Passage Three: "The Wives of Claudius"

1 Claudius quattuor uxōrēs habuit. tertia uxor erat Messalīna. Claudius Messalīnam
 2 necāvit, quod Messalīna coniūrātiōnem fēcit. nunc uxōrem quartam quaerēbat.
 3 Claudius libertōs ad sē vocāvit et rogāvit, "quis est optima fēmina?"
 4 "ego Lolliae faveō," inquit Callistus. "Lollia fōrmam et gemmās magnificās habet."
 5 "tū Lolliae favēs," inquit Pallas, "quod Lollia est pulchra. ego Agrippīnae faveō.
 6 Agrippīna formam habet. Agrippīna optimum patrem quoque habēbat: pater erat
 7 Germānicus."
 8 "ego," inquit Narcissus, "Agrippīnae nōn crēdō, quod filium nomine Nerōnem habet. tū
 9 quoque, domine, filium habēs. novercae filiōs suōs amant; privignōs nōn amant. sed ego
 10 Aeliae crēdō. vōs uxōribus novīs favētis, sed ego uxōrī nōtae faveō. Claudius iamprīdem
 11 Aeliam in mātrimōnium dūxit. Claudius Aeliam repudiāvit quod Messalīnam adamāvit;
 12 sed Messalīna nunc mortua est. Aelia est fēmina optima."
 13 sed Narcissus Claudiō nōn persuāsit. Callistus Claudiō nōn persuāsit. tandem Claudius
 14 Agrippīnam in mātrimōnium dūxit. Pallās tamen Claudiō nōn persuāsit. Agrippīna ipsa
 15 Claudiō persūasit.

35. How many wives did Claudius have?

A. one B. two C. three D. four

36. Which was Messalina?

A. first B. second C. third D. fourth

37. How did she die?

A. natural death B. accident C. suicide D. murder

38. Why did she die?

A. she was very old B. fell off the roof C. was unfaithful D. conspiracy

39. Callistus, Narcissus, and Pallas are:

A. libertōs B. privignōs C. uxōrēs D. novercae

40. What does Claudius ask Callistus, Narcissus, and Pallas for advice about?

A. business B. jewelry C. women D. female slaves

41. formam (lines 4, 6) means:

A. beauty B. wisdom C. wealth D. truthfulness

42. Which does Lollia have?

A. fancy jewels B. big house C. nice cheeks D. evil stepmother

43. Who recommends Agrippina?

A. Callistus B. Lollia C. Pallas D. no one

44. Whom does Narcissus recommend?

A. Aelia B. Lollia C. Agrippina D. Messalina

45. What does Agrippina have that causes her to be recommended?

A. wealth B. good father C. son D. large house

46. domine (line 9) is:

A. vocative B. nominative C. genitive D. ablative

47. Whom do novercae love?

A. stepchildren B. themselves C. all children D. their own children

48. Is Claudius childless?

A. yes B. no

49. What kind of wives does Narcissus say Claudius likes?

A. well-known B. pretty C. new D. rich

50. To whom had Aelia been married previously?

A. Narcissus B. Claudius C. Pallas D. Germanicus

51. Why did Claudius get a divorce?

A. his wife had been unfaithful
B. his wife fell in love with Messalina
C. he had been unfaithful
D. he fell in love with someone else

52. Whom Claudius finally choose in this passage?

A. Lollia B. Aelia C. Agrippina D. no one

53. Who helped Claudius make up his mind, ultimately?

A. Narcissus B. Agrippina C. Callistus D. Pallas

TIEBREAKER: 96-100

Read the following tombstone inscription and answer the questions that follow.

DIS MANIBVS SACRVM
PONTIVS CAECILIVS DONATVS
VIXIT ANNOS XXXI MENSES V DIES VIII
FRATRES PIENTISSIMI FECERVNT
HIC SITVS EST
SIT TIBI TERRA LEVIS

96. dis manibus is in what case?

A. NOM B. GEN C. DAT D. ACC

97. sacrum is in what case?

A. NOM B. GEN C. DAT D. ACC

98. How old was Donatus when he died?

A. 5 B. 8 C. 31 D. doesn't say

99. Why is fratres mentioned in the inscription?

A. Donatus liked his brothers C. Donatus had 8 brothers B. Donatus is buried with his brothers D. Donatus' brothers made the inscription

100. The best translation of pientissimi is:

A. with sadness B. very dutiful C. as an offering D. at great expense