

Read the passages then mark the best answer on your scantron answer sheet.

The Character of Cimon

- 1 Cimōn celeriter ad summōs honōrēs pervēnit. Habēbat enim satis ēloquentiae, summam
2 līberālītātem, magnam scientiam lēgum et reī mīlitāris, quod cum patre ā puerō in exercitibus
3 fuerat. Itaque hic populum urbānum in suā potestāte facillimē tenuit et apud exercitum valuit
4 plūrimum auctōritāte.
5 Cum ille occidisset, Athēniēnsēs dē eō diū doluērunt; nōn sōlum in bellō, autem, sed
6 etiam in pāce eum graviter dēsīderāvērunt. Fuit enim vir tantae līberālītātis ut, cum multōs hortōs
7 habēret, numquam in hīs custodiās pōneret; nam hortōs līberrimē patēre voluit nē populus ab hīs
8 frūctibus prohibērētur. Saepe autem, cum aliquem minus bene vestītum vidēret, eī suum
9 amiculum dedit. Multos locuplētāvit; multōs pauperēs vīvōs iūvit atque mortuōs suō sūmptū
10 extulit. Sīc minimē mīrum mirum est sī, propter mōrēs Cimōnis, vīta eius fuit sēcūra et mors eius
11 fuit omnibus tam acerba quam mors cuiusdam ex familiā.

auxilia

Athēniēnsēs, *Athenians.*
vestītus, -a, -um, *clothed.*
amiculum, -ī, *cloak.*
locuplētāre, *to enrich.*

sūmptus, -ūs, *expense.*
extulit: *bury.*
mūrus, -a, -um, *surprising.*
sē-cūrus, -a, -um: *sē-* means *without.*)

1. Which of the following is not given as a reason for Cimon's rise to honors?
 - a. wealth
 - b. knowledge
 - c. generosity
 - d. speaking ability
2. Cur Cimon dē rēbus militaris scīvit?
 - a. multum lēgit
 - b. in exercitibus diu fuerat
 - c. exercitum facillimē tenuit
 - d. hic urbanus erat
3. The word auctoritate in line 4 expresses
 - a. means
 - b. respect
 - c. time when
 - d. degree of difference

4. *occidisset* in line 5 is what tense?
 - a. perfect
 - b. imperfect
 - c. future
 - d. pluperfect
5. The best translation of *non solum...sed etiam* in lines 5-6 is
 - a. not alone...but even
 - b. not of the suns...but also
 - c. not only...but also
 - d. not a lone man...but rather
6. Cur Cimon in hortīs custodiās non posuit?
 - a. hortōs multōs habuit
 - b. tam liberalis erat
 - c. hortī in urbe erant
 - d. is mortuus erat
7. In line 6-7 the clause *ut...ponerent* contains a
 - a. result clause
 - b. purpose clause
 - c. indirect command
 - d. indirect question
8. ā quō Cimon populum prohibērī noluit?
 - a. urbs
 - b. mors
 - c. exercitus
 - d. fructūs
9. In line 8, the best translation of *vidēret* is
 - a. sees
 - b. saw
 - c. will see
 - d. seeing
10. quōmodō Cimon eōs quī non bene vestitī erant iuivit?
 - a. He gave them money.
 - b. He sent them home.
 - c. He gave them a piece of his own clothing.
 - d. He talked to them.

11. quid Cimon prō mortuīs ēgit?

- a. paid for their burial
- b. prayed for them at the temple
- c. visited their family
- d. gave them expensive clothing

12. In lines 10-11 we learn that...

- a. his death was without care
- b. his death was like that of a family member
- c. one of his own family died bitterly
- d. there was a bitter death of one of his family members

The Death of Laocoon... and Troy

1 Hīc alius magnus timor (Ō fābula misera!) animōs caecōs nostrōs terret. Lāocoōn,
2 sacerdōs Neptūnī fortūnā factus, ācrem taurum ad āram in lītore mactābat. Tum geminī serpentēs
3 potentēs, mare prementēs ab īnsulā ad lītora currunt. Iamque agrōs tenēbant et, oculīs igne
4 ardentibus, ōra linguīs sībilīs lamēbant.
5 Nōs omnēs fugimus; illī viā certā Lāocoonta filiōsque eius ptunt. Prīmum parva corpora
6 duōrum puerōrum capiunt et lacerant necantque dēvōrantque. Tum patrem fortem, ad filiōs
7 miserōs currentem, rapiunt et magnīs spīrīs tenent et superant. Nec sē ā vulneribus dēfendere nec
8 fugere potest, et ipse, ut Taurus saucius ad āram, clāmōrēs horrendōs ad caelum tollit. Eōdem
9 tempore serpentēs fugiunt, petuntque perfugium in arce Minervae ācris.
10 Quod Lāocoōn in equum Minervae hastam iēcerat, nōs putāvimus eum errāvisse et
11 poenās dedisse; vērtātem acerbam nescīvimus. Portās patefacimus et admittimus istum equum in
12 urbem; atque puerī puellaeque—Ō patria, Ō dī magnī, Ō Trōia!—eum tangere gaudent. Et quoque
13 gaudēmus nōs miserī, quibus ille diēs fuit ultimus ac quibus numquam erit ūlum sōlācium.

auxilia:

Lāocoōn, -ontis, m **Lāocoonta**, Gk. Acc.
mactāre, to *sacrifice, sacrificially*
slaughter.
ardēre, to *blaze.*
sībilus, -a, -um, *hissing*
lambō, -ere, to *lick.*

prīmum, adv. Of *prīmus.*
lacerāre, to *tear to pieces, mangle.*
dēvōrāre, to *devour.*
spīra, -ae, *coil.*
saucius, -a, -um, *wounded.*

13. How was Laocoon made priest?

- a. by Neptune
- b. by us
- c. by luck
- d. by a blind man

14. The word *prementes* in line 3 is best translated

- a. having pressed
- b. pressing
- c. about to press
- d. having been pressed

15. quī litora celeriter adveniunt?

- a. oculī
- b. ora
- c. agrī
- d. serpentēs

16. In line 4 *linguīs* expresses

- a. time when
- b. means
- c. agent
- d. separation

17. In line 4 *oculīs igne ardentibus* is best translated as

- a. with the fire of burning eyes
- b. for the burning of their fiery eyes
- c. with eyes burning with fire
- d. because of the fire of the burning eyes

18. quī hominēs petuntur?

- a. Laocoon
- b. filiī
- c. omnēs
- d. Laocoon et filiī

19. quid in fabulā hāc puerīs non accidit?

- a. mangled
- b. squeezed
- c. killed
- d. devoured

20. ubi serpentēs contendunt et latent?

- a. in arā
- b. in caelō
- c. in arce
- d. in equō

21. In lines 10-11 we learn that

- a. The Trojans think that Laocoon is being punished
- b. Laocoon thinks the Trojans are wrong and should be punished
- c. Minerva thinks the Trojans should be punished
- d. The Trojans think Laocoon has wandered into the horse

22. In line 12 *Ō dī magnī* is in what case?

- a. nominative
- b. genitive
- c. locative
- d. vocative

Damon and Pythias

1 Cum Dionysius, rēx Syrācūsārum, Pythiam philosophum interficere vellet, hic ā Dionysiō
2 petīvit ut sibi licēret domum proficiscī rērum suārum dispōnendārum causā. Amīcus eius Dāmōn
3 erat. Dāmōn et Pythiās adeō inter sē amīcitiam iūnxērunt ut Dāmōn sē vadem prō reditū alterius
4 rēgī dare nōn dubitāret. Appropinquante cōstitutō diē nec illō redeunte, ūnus quisque stultitiam
5 Dāmōnis damnāvit. At is nihil sē dē amīcī fidē timēre dīcēbat. Hōrā cōstitutā Pythiās vēnit.
6 Admīrātus utrīusque animum Dionysius supplicium remīsit et eōs rogāvit ut sē socium amīcitiae
7 reciperent.

auxilia:

Pythias, Pythiae
Damon, Damonis

dispono, -ere-to arrange; set in order
vadis – bail

23. In lines 1-2 we learn that

- a. Dionysius attacked Syracuse
- b. Pythias wanted to kill the philosopher
- c. Dionysius wanted to kill Pythia
- d. Dionysius had his own cause

24. *proficisci* in line 2 is best translated

- a. to be set out
- b. of setting out
- c. to set out
- d. having set out

25. Why does Pythias want to return home?
- to find another king
 - to get money for bail
 - to see Damon
 - to take care of his personal affairs
26. quōmodō Pythiam et Damonem verōs amicōs fuisse scimus?
- Pythias Damonem iungere voluit.
 - Damone sē prō amicō regī tradidit.
 - Pythias mala dē Damone dīcere noluit.
 - Damon Pythiam tradidit.
27. In line 4, *appropinquante consituto die* is best translated
- I decided on an approaching day
 - having approached the day of decision
 - as the decided upon day was approaching
 - decide, because the day is approaching
28. The case of *utriusque* in line 6 is
- nominative
 - genitive
 - dative
 - ablative
29. cur Dionysius supplicium remīsit?
- because he was friendly
 - in order to gain popularity
 - in order to ask for more money
 - because he admired the men
30. In line 6, *ut* is best translated as
- in order that
 - as
 - so that
 - that

Caesar's arrival

1 Quibus rēbus perturbatis nostrīs [novitate pugnae] tempore oportunitissimō Caesar auxilium tulit:
2 namque eius adventū hostēs constitērunt, nostrī sē ex timore recepērunt. Quō factō, ad
3 lacessendum hostem et committendum proelium alienum esse tempus arbitratus suō sē locō
4 continuit et brevī tempore intermissō in castra legionēs reduxit. Dum haec geruntur, nostrīs
5 omnibus occupatīs quī erant in agrīs reliquī discessērunt. Secutae sunt continuōs complurēs diēs
6 tempestatēs, quae et nostrōs in castrīs continerent et hostem ā pugnā prohiberent. Interim barbarī
7 nuntiōs in omnēs partēs dimīsērunt paucitatemque nostrōrum militum suīs praedicāvērunt et
8 quanta praedae faciendae atque in perpetuum suī liberandī facultas daretur, si Romanōs castrīs
9 expulissent, demonstrāvērunt. Hīs rēbus celeriter magnā multitudine peditatūs equitatūsque
10 coactā ad castra vēnērunt.

11 Caesar, etsi idem quod superioribus diēbus accīderat fore vidēbat, ut, si essent hostēs pulsī,
12 celeritate periculum effugerent, tamen nactus equitēs circiter XXX, quōs Commius Atrebas, dē
13 quō ante dictum est, sēcum transportāverat, legionēs in acie prō castrīs constituit. Commissō
14 proeliō diutius nostrōrum militum impetum hostēs ferre non potuērunt ac terga vertērunt. Quōs
15 tantō spatiō secutī quantum cursū et viribus efficere potuērunt, complurēs ex eīs occidērunt,
16 deinde omnibus longē latēque aedificiīs incensīs sē in castra recepērunt.

auxilia:

novitas, novitatis –novelty
laccio, -ere- assail
praedico, -ere- cite; describe
peditatus, -ūs – infantry
equitatus, -ūs – calvary

fore=futurum esse
nactus, -a, -um- obtained
Commius Atrebas - Commius the Atrebatian

31. What was the result of Caesar's arrival?

- a. the enemy decided to attack more
- b. the men decided to fight more fiercely
- c. the enemy ceased their attack
- d. the men helped Caesar into his tent

32. In line 3 *lacessendum* is best translated

- a. assailing
- b. to be assailed
- c. about to be assailed
- d. having been assailed

33. After his arrival what did Caesar do?
- gave an encouraging speech to the men
 - stayed secluded in his quarters
 - gave a judgment in a military trial
 - sent more troops out to fight
34. After the enemy withdrew, what kept both sides from fighting for a while?
- an agreement between the commanders
 - a wall around the camp
 - the men were working in the fields
 - storms for several days
35. In line 8, what is the case of *facultas*?
- nominative
 - genitive
 - accusative
 - ablative
36. What did the barbarian messengers *not* report?
- an opportunity for freeing themselves of the Romans
 - the number of soldiers
 - the size of the Roman camps
 - an opportunity to get loot
37. What is the case of *equitatūs(que)* in line 9?
- nominative
 - genitive
 - dative
 - accusative
38. *cur barbarī sē Romanōs superāre posse cogitabant?*
- Romanī in castrīs remansērunt
 - barbarī fortiorēs erant
 - Romanī paucōs militēs habuērunt
 - barbarī Casarem excedisse cogitabant

Tie Breakers on NEXT PAGE

Tie-breakers: Please put your answers for these on numbers 96-100 on your scantron!

96. What is the best translation of the verbs *essent...effugerent* in lines 11-12?

- a. was...fled
- b. were...would flee
- c. had been...had fled
- d. was...were fleeing

97. *Ubi Caesar agmina instruxit?*

- a. prope flumen
- b. post terga
- c. ante castrōs
- d. contra Commium

98. *quōmodō victoriam adeptī sunt?*

- a. hostēs omnēs interfectī sunt
- b. hostēs fugērunt
- c. hostēs equōs interfecērunt
- d. hostēs sē Romanīs iunxērunt

99. In line 4 *geruntur* is best translated as

- a. are being waged
- b. are being worn
- c. are being done
- d. are being achieved

100. *proeliō terminante quid militēs Caesaris non egērunt?*

- a. hostēs cepērunt
- b. aedificia incendērunt
- c. hostēs persecutī sunt
- d. ad castra revēnerunt