

Directions: Choose the correct translation of the bold portion.

1. The young man took the girl's **hands** in his.
(A) *manus* (B) *manūs* (C) *manibus* (D) *manuum*
2. The informer told Epaphroditus an interesting **thing** about the senator.
(A) *rēs* (B) *reī* (C) *rem* (D) *rē*
3. The soldiers crossed several **rivers** on their march.
(A) *flumina* (B) *fluminum* (C) *fluminibus* (D) *fluminī*
4. The master discovered the body **of the young man** in the well.
(A) *iuvenis* (B) *iuvenem* (C) *iuvenī* (D) *iuvene*
5. Agricola quickly issued many orders **to the tribunes**.
(A) *tribūnī* (B) *tribūnōrum* (C) *tribūnīs* (D) *tribūnōs*
6. Our men were spurred on **by the hope** of victory.
(A) *spēs* (B) *speī* (C) *spem* (D) *spē*
7. Domitian thought about his enemies **for many days**.
(A) *diēs* (B) *dieī* (C) *diēbus* (D) *diērum*
8. They wounded **themselves** to avoid being led into battle.
(A) *ipsōs* (B) *suōs* (C) *eōs* (D) *sē*
9. She improved **her own** garden, but not her father's.
(A) *eius* (B) *suam* (C) *suum* (D) *eī*
10. We were so happy that **we gave** him a kiss.
(A) *dedimus* (B) *darēmus* (C) *datī eramus* (D) *dēmus*
11. *mīlitēs nostrī fortius pugnāvērunt **quam** barbarī.*
(A) than (B) as (C) how (D) with
12. *rogāvī quōmodo tot equī ab imperātōre **captī essent.***
(A) were being captured (B) have been captured
(C) are captured (D) had been captured
13. *Nympha sentiēbat sē **mūtārī** in flūmen.*
(A) is being changed (B) was being changed (C) had been changed (D) will be changed

14. *faber mūrum facillimē refēcit.*
 (A) easily (B) more easily (C) very easily (D) easy
15. *ubi strepitum audīvī, magis timēbam.*
 (A) much (B) more (C) greatly (D) the most
16. *optimē respondistī, mī fīlī.*
 (A) well (B) very good (C) very well (D) excellent
17. *urbs vestra ā barbarīs mox dēlēbitur.*
 (A) was destroyed (B) had been destroyed
 (C) will have been destroyed (D) will be destroyed
18. *domina liberōs suōs semper laudāvit.*
 (A) praised (B) used to praise (C) praises (D) had praised
19. *id quod mihi nārrāvistī statim Imperātōrī nūntiābitur.*
 (A) because (B) that which (C) these things (D) those things
20. *eīs quī modo advēnērunt neque cibum neque pecūniam dabō.*
 (A) both . . . and (B) either . . . or
 (C) neither . . . nor (D) not only . . . but also
21. *rēx signum dedit. quod simulac vidērunt, haruspicēs ad āram prōgressī sunt.*
 (A) it (B) because (C) whom (D) when
22. *cōsul “captīvīs parcere cōstituī,” inquit. quibus verbīs audītīs, senātōrēs plausērunt.*
 (A) because (B) that (C) these (D) after
23. *quōsdam hominēs nōvī, quī tē adiuvāre poterunt.*
 (A) whom (B) who (C) which (D) whose
24. *subitō senātōr quīdam, celeriter prōgressus, silentium poposcit.*
 (A) a certain (B) the same (C) who (D) whom
25. *taurum dūcam prope horreum, vīlice.*
 (A) Lead (B) I led (C) You led (D) I shall lead
- Translate the following sentence:
 26. *mihi dormiendum est.*
 (A) I must sleep (B) I am about to sleep (C) I am sleep (D) I have been asleep
27. Which of the following prepositions does **NOT** take the accusative?
 (A) *prope* (B) *prō* (C) *per* (D) *ad*

28. The enclitic *-ne* expects which as an answer to a question?

- (A) “yes” (B) “no”
(C) either “yes” or “no” (D) “maybe”

29. **Sailing** in winter was considered dangerous by the Romans.

- (A) *navigandum* (B) *navigare*
(C) *navigans* (D) *navigatum*

30. Si Cicero nunc **viveret**, *ōrātor praeclārus* esset.

- (A) were alive (B) was alive
(C) is alive (D) had been alive

31. Carthage **is about to fall**.

- (A) *cadit* (B) *cadet* (C) *cāsūra est* (D) *cadenda est*

32. **Follow** your nose!

- (A) *sequere* (B) *sequī* (C) *secūtus es* (D) *sequor*

33. Use your **head**!

- (A) *caput* (B) *capite* (C) *capitī* (D) *capitis*

Choose the correct answer.

34. Which of the following prepositions does **NOT** take the ablative?

- (A) *dē* (B) *ē/ex* (C) *ad* (D) *ā/ab*

35. Which of these devices can be defined as “repetition of the same sound, usually a consonant, at the beginning of two or more adjacent words to draw the reader’s attention to those words”?

- (A) allusion (B) alliteration (C) apostrophe (D) asyndeton

36. Which of these devices can be defined as “separating the two parts of a compound word”?

- (A) tmesis (B) hendiadys (C) chiasmus (D) synchysis

37. Which of the following verbs does **NOT** take an object in the dative?

- (A) *placet* (B) *favet* (C) *credit* (D) *fruitur*

38. Which of the following does **NOT** use the subjunctive?

- (A) indirect command (B) indirect statement (C) purpose clause (D) result clause

39. Which of the following is **NOT** a use of the subjunctive?

- (A) hortatory (B) jussive (C) synecdochic (D) deliberative

40. Which of the following metrical patterns is most commonly found in Greek and Latin epic poetry?

- (A) iambic trimeter (B) hendecasyllabic
(C) elegiac couplet (D) dactylic hexameter

What case would be used for each of the emboldened words? The choices are as follows:

(A) genitive (B) dative (C) accusative (D) ablative

41. We become richer by **buying** and **spending** wisely.
42. We favor **the senator**.
43. **With Dido dying**, Aeneas sailed away.
44. **We** must visit Rome soon.
45. **I** have two dogs at home.
46. He accomplished the task **with great difficulty**.
47. They stayed at Cumae **for ten days**.
48. You will reach Brundisium **within three days**.
49. She is a lady **of great beauty**.
50. The boys gave the pretty girls **pretty flowers**.

TIEBREAKERS: Place your answers in spaces 96-100 on your scantron.

96. Which of the following are **NOT** used to show purpose?

(A) gerunds (B) gerundives (C) supines (D) past participles

97. Which of the following prepositions is not commonly used with gerunds?

(A) *ad* (B) *grātiā* (C) *causā* (D) *in*

98. Which of the following participles does not follow the pattern for 1st and 2nd declension adjectives?

(A) present active (B) future active (C) future passive (D) perfect passive

99. Aenēās **Carthāgine** profectus ad Italiam nāvigābat.

(A) to Carthage (B) at Carthage (C) near Carthage (D) from Carthage

100. ducēs dīxērunt sēsē signum proelī **datūrōs esse**.

(A) has been given (B) is given (C) would give (D) will be given