

Passage A

Post Bellum Latīnum Aenēās cum populō **suō** ex oppidō Laurentō migrāvit et urbem condidit **quam** ab uxōris nōmine Lāvīnium vocāvit. Tribus post annīs Aenēās ad caelum portātus et deus factus est. Ut Ascanius Iūlusve filiūs Aenēae tum puer erat cum patrem amīsit, Lāvīnia **noverca** cīvēs diū prō **illō** rēgēbat. Post duōs et vīgintī annōs autem ille vīsus est omnibus vir **magnā virtūte** et tālī animō quālis **fortī parentī** fuerat, et tam dīgnus laude; itaque, ut ager Lāvīnius prō hominum multitūdine 5
satis nōn iam erat et cōpia frūmentī dēficiēbat, cīvium partem ad montem **eī locō** in quō Rōma hodiē stat propinquum dēdūxit et ibi novum oppidum, Albam Longam nōmine, condidit. Pius iuvenis tot cīvēs quot sēcum ēdūxerat relīquit Lāvīniae cārae novercae, quae ita rēgīna facta est et cīvibus Lāvīniīs multōs annōs lēgēs dabat. Alba Longa nōn modo multitūdine hominum sed etiam magnitūdine agrī tanta mox erat quantum Lāvīnium. Pācem multōs annōs haec duo oppida inter sē servāvērunt. 10

In silvā **forte** Iūli uxor filium virō genuit, unde illī nōmen Silviō datum est, quod nōmen per saecula mānsit et omnibus quoque rēgibus quī altō ā sanguine auctōris gentis, fili Veneris, vērunt trādītum est. Multīs post annīs nōmen gentis Silviae mūtātum est quae ex eō tempore Iūlia ab Iūli clārō nōmine vocāta est; sīc Iūlius Caesar ille Venerem deam vocābat genetrīcem suam. **Tredecim** post saeculīs hominum Numitor Silvius Albam Longam rēgēbat. **Quem** postquam frāter, Amūlius nōmine, quī 15
imperī cupidine mōtus erat, ē rēgnō vī eiēcit, hic, homō ācris saevitiae, rēx **in frātris locō** factus est. Addidit scelerī scelus: nōn modo frātris filiīs caede vītā dēmpsit, sed etiam sorōrem eōrum, Rhēam Silviam vel Īliam nomine, Vestālem dēlēgit, sēcum enim “Sic” inquit “quōmodo erunt aut filiī virgīnī aut frātrī nepōtēs? Imperium semper meum et meōrum erit.”

At hoc cōnsilium foedum Fāta mīrīs modīs vetābant: nam Mars, nūmen frūmentī et armōrum, 20
Rhēae Silviae amōre captus est et haec filiōs geminōs deō genuit. Rhēa quoniam Vestālis erat capitīs condemnāta est, atque **prolē duplex** in aquās Tiberis amnis iniecta est.

1. In the passage, the word *suō* (l. 1) is best translated
(A) itself (B) himself (C) his own (D) its own
2. The word *quam* (l. 1) is best translated
(A) whom (B) which (C) than (D) because
3. *Lavinia noverca* (l. 3) is Ascanius’
(A) mother (B) sister (C) stepmother (D) aunt
4. What is Ascanius’ relationship to Iulus?
(A) They are father and son (B) They are cousins
(C) They are brothers (D) They are the same person
5. The word *illō* (l. 4) refers to
(A) patrem (B) civēs (C) noverca (D) Iulus
6. According to the passage Aeneas first settled in
(A) Lavinium (B) Laurentum (C) Latinum (D) Tribus
7. The phrase *fortī parentī* (l. 5) refers to
(A) Aeneas (B) noverca (C) Latinus (D) Iulus
8. The phrase *magnā virtute* (l. 4) is an ablative of
(A) agent (B) description (C) manner (D) separation

9. The case of *eī locō* (l. 6) is dependent on
(A) propinquum (B) Rōma (C) montem (D) quō
10. According to the passage, when Ascanius founded Alba Longa, he
(A) resettled all the male citizens of Lavinium
(B) left half the citizens in Lavinium
(C) murdered his stepmother
(D) married the queen of a neighboring city
11. The word *forte* (l. 11) means
(A) brave (B) bravely (C) by chance (D) fortress
12. According to the passage, how did Silvius get his name?
(A) He was a great woodsman (B) His mother was Rhea Silvia
(C) He was fathered by the god Silvanus (D) He was born in the forest
13. According to the passage, Julius Caesar considered himself
(A) a venerable god (B) a priest of Venus
(C) a descendant of Venus (D) Venus' mortal husband
14. After how many generations did Numitor Silvius become king (ll. 14-15)?
(A) thirteen (B) three (C) thirty (D) three hundred
15. *Quem* (l. 15) refers to
(A) Amulius (B) Julius Caesar (C) Numitor (D) Ascanius
16. The phrase *in fratris locō* (l. 16) refers to
(A) a brother's home (B) a brother's insanity
(C) a brother's kingship (D) a brother's lack of courage
17. Why is Rhea Silvia made a Vestal Virgin?
(A) Because she is a direct descendant of Vesta
(B) So she can pray for the city
(C) So she can't have children
(D) So she can gain favors for the king
18. How was Amulius' plan foiled?
(A) Rhea Silvia died before she was consecrated
(B) Rhea Silvia refused to become a Vestal
(C) A god fell in love with her
(D) Rhea Silvia was taken up to Olympus by the Fates
19. The gens Silvia became the
(A) gens Veneris (B) gens Caesaris (C) gens Amuliana (D) gens Iūlia
20. The *prolē duplex* (l. 22) refers to
(A) the house of the Vestals (B) the twofold nature of the Tiber
(C) a two-headed god (D) the offspring of Rhea Silvia

Passage B

Ūnī ex duōbus Cōnsulibus paulō post rēgis fugam dīgnitās sublāta est, nam L. Tarquiniō Collātīnō, virō **maximā honestāte**, nōmen ipsum tamen impedimentō erat. Omnēs Tarquiniī Rōmā discēdere iussī sunt et postquam is cum familiā ēmigrāvit, in eius locum P. Valerius Publicola Cōsul factus est. Ubi Tarquinius Superbus, quī sē rēgnum **quam celerrimē** recuperātūrum spērābat, bellum urbī intulit, p̄mō proeliō Brūtus Cōsul et Arrūns, maximus nātū Tarquiniī filiōrum, alius alium interfēcit. Rōmānī 5 tamen ex eō proeliō victōrēs discessērunt. Brūtum quasi commūnem patrem Rōmānae mātrōnae per annum tōtum **lūxērunt**. Publicola Sp. Lūcrētium Lūcrētiaē patrem **sibi** collēgam dēlēgit; quī postquam morbo exstinctus est M. Horātius Pulvillus Publicolae collēga factus est. Ita p̄mū annus novae reī publicae quīnque Cōsulēs habuit.

Annō posterō Tarquiniī iam ad Lartem Porsenam Clūsīnum rēgem perfūgerant, quī sē eīs **auxiliō fore** 10 p̄mīsīt. Rōmam ergō cum īnfestō exercitū vēnit. Nōn umquam aliās ante tantus terror Senātum invāserat, tam valida rēs tum Clūsina erat magnumque Porsenae nōmen. Ubi hostēs adsunt omnēs in urbem p̄ sē quisque ex agrīs migrant, urbem ipsam saepiunt praesidiīs. Alia moenibus, alia Tiberis flūmine vidēbantur tūta; Pōns autem Sublicius iter paene hostibus dedit, **quod** tamen prohibuit ūnus vir **cēteris** fortior, Horātius Coclēs. Positus erat in stātiōne pontis, cum captum repentīnō impetū 15 Iāniculum esse atque inde celerrimē dēcurrere hostēs vīdit, trepidamque turbam suōrum arma ordinēsque relinquere. Temptāvit eōs fugere p̄hibēre et “Sī trānsitum ponte ā tergō reliqueritis,” clāmābat, “iam plūrēs hostēs in Palātiō Capitōliōque quam in Iāniculō erunt!” Tum **eōs** iussit pontem ferrō, igne, quācumque vī poterant, interrumpere, p̄mīsītque sē impetum hostium quantum corpore ūnō obstārī poterat exceptūrum. Sē inde contulit ad p̄mū aditum pontis ubi ipsō mīrāculō 20 audāciae hostēs stupēfēcit. Duōs tamen cum eō pudor tenuit, alterum ā dextrā, alterum ā sinistrā, Sp. Larcius ac T. Herminium ambōs clārissimōs genere virtūteque. Cum hīs p̄mū impetum sustinuit; deinde eōs quoque ipsōs, ut exigua modo pars pontis quem cēterī rescindēbant relicta est, cēdere in tūtum coēgit. Etruscōs quī eum adire dubitābant nunc singulōs p̄vocat, nunc omnēs increpat servōs rēgum superbōrum suae libertātis immemorēs aliēnam oppugnātum venīre. Illī morātī aliquamdiū 25 sunt et alius alium circumspiciunt et proelium incipere iubent. Pudor deinde commōvit āciem, et clamōrem tollunt et undique in **ūnum hostem** tēla coniciunt.

21. The word *Ūnī* (l. 1) is
(A) dative (B) genitive (C) ablative (D) nominative
22. The phrase *maximā honestāte* (l. 2) indicates Collatinus’
(A) business dealings (B) state rewards (C) character (D) ancestry
23. According to the passage Collatinus’ name
(A) was of ancient origin (B) had belonged to a king
(C) was actually a pseudonym (D) turned out to be a disadvantage
24. P. Valerius Publicola
(A) was co-consul with Collatinus (B) was an enemy of Collatinus
(C) had supported the last king of Rome (D) replaced Collatinus as consul
25. The phrase *quam celerrimē* (l. 4) means
(A) more quickly (B) as quickly as possible (C) quicker than (D) rather quickly
26. According to the passage, Tarquinius Superbus
(A) wanted to recapture the kingdom (B) was recuperating from an illness
(C) had no hope of recuperating (D) hoped that a king would exonerate him

27. Brutus and Arruns
 (A) killed many common enemies (B) were the sons of Tarquinius
 (C) were both very great by nature (D) died by each other's hand
28. According to lines 6 and 7, Brutus
 (A) was the father of a Roman matron (B) spent the year following the war in luxury
 (C) was mourned by Roman matrons (D) provided luxury to several Roman matrons
29. The tense of *lūxērunt* (l. 7) is
 (A) perfect (B) pluperfect (C) future perfect (D) present
30. Sp. Lucretius
 (A) became consul with Publicola (B) chose Lucretia as a wife
 (C) was the father of Publicola (D) dishonored Lucretia
31. The word *sibi* (l. 7) is best translated
 (A) themselves (B) their own (C) for herself (D) for himself
32. How did Sp. Lucretius die?
 (A) He committed suicide (B) He was killed in battle
 (C) He contracted a disease (D) He was murdered by Pulvillus
33. What was unusual about the first year of the republic?
 (A) It had a high number of consuls (B) The consuls were continually arguing
 (C) One consul was only fifteen years old (D) It was the only year in which a woman was consul
34. The word *auxiliō* (l. 10) is a(n)
 (A) ablative of means (B) indirect object (C) dative of purpose (D) ablative of manner
35. The word *fore* (l. 10) is an alternate form of
 (A) forum (B) fortis (C) fatum (D) futūrum esse
36. The word *quod* (l. 14) refers to
 (A) Pōns (B) iter (C) hostibus (D) ūnus vir
37. The word *cēterīs* (l. 15) is best translated
 (A) than the others (B) by the others (C) for the others (D) from the others
38. Lines 15 and 16 indicate that
 (A) the enemy had captured the Janiculum Hill
 (B) the enemy was captured near the Janiculum Hill
 (C) the enemy was running toward the Janiculum Hill
 (D) the battle at the Janiculum Hill was inconclusive

Tiebreaker questions 96-100 refer to Passage B

Mark your answers to these in numbers 96-100 on your answer sheet.

96. The word *eōs* (l. 18) refers to
 (A) the Romans (B) the enemy (C) Horatius Cocles (D) the Palatine and Capitoline
97. Horatius Cocles ordered the Romans
 (A) to reinforce the bridge across the Tiber
 (B) to build a new bridge across the Tiber
 (C) to destroy the bridge across the Tiber
 (D) to stand with him and defend the bridge

98. What was the enemies' reaction when they saw Horatius Cocles at the bridge?
- (A) They laughed because he was alone
 - (B) They were amazed by his boldness
 - (C) They were frightened by his size
 - (D) They didn't notice the soldiers behind him
99. Cocles sustained the first attack of the enemy
- (A) alone
 - (B) with two companions
 - (C) with the help of deserters from the Etruscans
 - (D) by means of divine intervention
100. *unum hostem* (l. 27) refers to
- (A) Lars Porsena
 - (B) an unidentified Roman
 - (C) Tarquinius
 - (D) Horatius Cocles