

Directions: Please read the following selections of Latin prose and mark your answers to the questions on your answer sheet.

Passage A: Livy, *Ab urbe condita*, Book I.4.1-8; An Unusual Rescue

- [1] sed debebatur, ut opinor, fatis tantae origo urbis maximique
[2] secundum deorum opes imperii principium. vi compressa Vestalis,
[3] cum geminum partum edidisset, seu ita rata, seu quia deus auctor
[4] culpae honestior erat, Martem incertae stirpis patrem nuncupat. sed
[5] nec dii nec homines aut ipsam aut stirpem a crudelitate regia
[6] vindicant: sacerdos vincta in custodiam datur: pueros in profluentem
[7] aquam mitti iubet. forte quadam divinitus super ripas Tiberis effusus
[8] lenibus stagnis nec adiri usquam ad iusti cursum poterat amnis et
[9] posse quamvis languida mergi aqua infantes spem ferentibus dabat.
[10] ita, velut defuncti regis imperio, in proxima alluvie ubi nunc ficus
[11] Ruminalis est —Romularem vocatam ferunt —pueros exponunt.
[12] vastae tum in his locis solitudines erant. tenet fama, cum fluitantem
[13] alveum quo expositi erant pueri tenuis in sicco aqua destituisset,
[14] lupam sitientem ex montibus qui circa sunt ad puerilem vagitum
[15] cursum flexisse; eam summissas infantibus adeo mitem praebuisse
[16] mammas ut lingua lambentem pueros magister regii pecoris
[17] invenerit— Faustulo fuisse nomen ferunt. ab eo ad stabula
[18] Larentiae uxori educandos datos. sunt qui Larentiam vulgato
[19] corpore lupam inter pastores vocatam putent: inde locum fabulae ac
[20] miraculo datum. ita geniti itaque educati, cum primum adolevit
[21] aetas, nec in stabulis nec ad pecora segnes, venando peragrarere
[22] saltus.

Glossary

nuncupo, -are, -avi, -atus- to call by name, to name, to announce

stirps, stirpem, f- stalk or stem of a plant; offspring, child

vindico, -are, -avi, -atus- to lay claim; to liberate; to avenge

sacerdos, sacerdotis, c- priest or priestess

ripa, ripae, f- (river) bank, shore

stagnum, -i, m- standing water, pool

mergo, -ere, mersi, mersus- to put under water, dip, sink, immerse, submerge

defungor, defungi, defunctus sum- to discharge an affair, to finish, to acquit oneself
alluvies, ei, f- flood-waters, pool formed by overflowing water
ficus, -i/-us, f- fig tree
alveus, -i, m- a hollow cavity; the river bed
tenuis, -e thin, fine, slender; small amount
destituo, -ere, -ui, -utus- to set down; to leave alone, forsake, abandon
vagitus, -us, m- crying, screaming of a baby
sitio, -ire, -ivi, -itus- to be thirsty
mitis, -e mild, soft, gentle, friendly
lambo, -ere, -i, -itus- to lick, lap
stabulum, -i, n- dwelling, cottage, hut
vulgo, -are, -avi, -atus- to be known; to have in common; to prostitute
adolesco, -ēre, -ēvi, -ultus- to grow up
segnis, -e slow, inactive, sluggish
saltus, -ūs- forest, woodland, ravine

1. What was owed to the fates in lines 1-2?
 - (A) The foundation of so great a city
 - (B) The resources of the greatest gods
 - (C) The beginning of the greatest power second to the gods
 - (D) Both A and C

2. What does *sed... ut opinor* in line 1 suggest about the author's attitude toward the story?
 - (A) He does not believe in the fates
 - (B) He has access to more than one version of the story
 - (C) He does not trust his sources
 - (D) None of the above

3. Whom does the Vestal Virgin name as the father of her children in lines 2-4?

(A) An unknown god	(B) The high priest
(C) Mars	(D) None of the above

4. What reason(s) does Livy give for the naming of this father?
 - (A) She was impregnated by force
 - (B) She believed that he was the father
 - (C) She thought that he would be more respectable than the actual father
 - (D) All of the above

5. What happens to the Vestal Virgin in lines 5-6?
 - (A) She is chained and imprisoned
 - (B) She is beaten by the king
 - (C) She is returned to temple
 - (D) Both A and B

6. Who orders the boys to be put in the river in lines 6-7?
 - (A) The high priest
 - (B) The vestal virgin
 - (C) The king
 - (D) Mars

7. What natural occurrence gives hope to the ones carrying the babies?
(A) There was an eclipse
(B) The Tiber flooded
(C) There was a drought
(D) The Tiber was flowing very slowly
8. What is the author's purpose in writing *Romularem vocatam ferunt* in line 11?
(A) To offer an explanation for the name of a well-known location
(B) To dispute the current name of a well-known location
(C) To connect his modern readers to history with a well-known location
(D) Both A and C
9. The best translation for *vastae tum in his locis solitudines erant* (line 12):
(A) Then there were places where people were vastly deprived.
(B) At that time these huge places were alone.
(C) At that time there were empty wildernesses in these places.
(D) Then they felt vast solitude in these places.
10. What is the best idiomatic translation of *tenet fama* in line 12?
(A) Rumor has it that...
(B) His opinion holds that...
(C) The story continues that...
(D) He is famed for ...
11. Where are the boys in lines 12-13?
(A) In the Tiber
(B) On dry land
(C) In another body of water
(D) None of the above
12. How does the she-wolf find the boys (lines 14-15)?
(A) She hears them crying
(B) She smells them
(C) She sees them from the mountains
(D) All of the above
13. What does Livy say the she-wolf does to the boys (lines 15-16)?
(A) She suckles them
(B) She licks them
(C) She lets them play with her cubs
(D) Both A & B
14. What is the best translation for *Larentiae ... educandos datos* in line 18?
(A) They were brought up at Larentia.
(B) Having been given to the educators of Larentia.
(C) They were given to Larentia to be brought up.
(D) Having been led to the home of Larentia.
15. Who is Faustulus?
(A) A shepherd
(B) The adoptive father of Romulus and Remus
(C) The husband of Larentia
(D) All of the above

16. What is the best translation for *sunt qui Larentiam vulgato corpore lupam inter pastores vocatam putent* (lines 18-19)?

- (A) Those who are among the shepherds at Larentia think that the so-called wolf has a common body.
- (B) There are those who think that Larentia was called “she-wolf” among the shepherds because she prostituted her body.
- (C) They think that they are called common prostitutes, who are among the shepherds at Larentia,
- (D) Some think that Larentia is called the “she-wolf among the shepherds” because of the known terrain.

17. How did the boys spend their childhood?

- (A) Farming in the stables
- (B) Shepherding the flocks
- (C) Hunting in the woods
- (D) All of the above.

Passage B: Seneca the Younger, *Ad Lucilium Epistulae Morales*, I.1-3

- [1] Ita fac, mi Lucili; vindica te tibi, et tempus, quod adhuc aut
- [2] auferebatur aut subripiabatur aut excidebat, collige et serva.
- [3] Persuade tibi hoc sic esse, ut scribo: quaedam tempora eripiuntur
- [4] nobis, quaedam subducuntur, quaedam effluunt. Turpissima tamen
- [5] est iactura, quae per neglegentiam fit. Et si volueris attendere,
- [6] maxima pars vitae elabatur male agentibus, magna nihil agentibus,
- [7] tota vita aliud agentibus. Quem mihi dabis, qui aliquod pretium
- [8] tempori ponat, qui diem aestimet, qui intellegat se cotidie mori? In
- [9] hoc enim fallimur, quod mortem prospicimus; magna pars eius iam
- [10] praeterit. Quicquid aetatis retro est, mors tenet. Fac ergo, mi Lucili,
- [11] quod facere te scribis, omnes horas complectere. Sic fiet, ut minus
- [12] ex crastino pendeas, si hodierno manum inieceris. Dum differtur,
- [13] vita transcurrit. Omnia, Lucili, aliena sunt, tempus tantum nostrum
- [14] est. In huius rei unius fugacis ac lubricae possessionem natura nos
- [15] misit, ex qua expellit quicumque vult. Et tanta stultitia mortalium est,
- [16] ut quae minima et vilissima sunt, certe reparabilia, imputari sibi, cum
- [17] impetravere, patientur; nemo se iudicet quicquam debere, qui
- [18] tempus accepit, cum interim hoc unum est, quod ne gratus quidem
- [19] potest reddere.

Glossary

vindico, -are, -avi, -atus - to lay claim; to liberate; to avenge

aufero, auferre, abstuli, ablatu - to carry away, to sweep away, to remove

surripio, surripere, surripui, surreptus - to steal, to take away in secret

excido, excidere, excidi - to perish, to be lost, to pass away

cotidie (adv) - daily, every day
praetereo, -ire, -ivi, -itus - to pass by
complector, complecti, complexus sum - to embrace, clasp
crastinus, -a, -um - of tomorrow
differo, differre, distuli, dilatus - to carry in different ways; to delay, defer, protract
lubricus, -a, -um - slippery, easily glides; uncertain
vilis, -e - cheap, of little value, worthless
imputo, -are, -avi, -atus - to charge, to account for, to reckon (financial term)
impetro, -are, -avi, -atus - to obtain, procure, get

18. What is the best translation of *vindica te tibi* in line 1?
(A) claim yourself for yourself (B) free yourself for yourself
(C) defend yourself for yourself (D) All of the above
19. What does Seneca say happens to time in lines 1-2?
(A) It was swept away (B) It was stolen
(C) It was lost (D) All of the above
20. What is Seneca's attitude towards his addressee?
(A) Deferential (B) Hostile (C) Instructive (D) Indifferent
21. Which rhetorical figure does Seneca use in lines 3-4?
(A) Anaphora (B) Asyndeton (C) Both A and B (D) None of the above
22. Which noun is the subject of *turpissima tamen est iactura* lines 4-5?
(A) *turpissima* (B) *tempora* (C) *iactura* (D) All of the above
23. According to Seneca in *turpissima tamen est iactura*, what is the worst use of time?
(A) War (B) Politics (C) Shopping (D) Wasting it
24. What does Seneca cite as the cause of this bad use of time (line 5)?
(A) Carelessness (B) Sloth (C) Jealousy (D) Vanity
25. What does Seneca say we spend the greatest part of life doing?
(A) Good things (B) Bad things (C) Nothing (D) None of the above
26. How does Seneca think most people consider time (line 7-8)?
(A) They think it is the most precious resource
(B) They think it is important, but less important than money
(C) They place a high price on it
(D) They don't give it any value
27. Why shouldn't we anticipate death, according to Seneca?
(A) We will be reincarnated (B) The future is uncertain
(C) Our past is already dead (D) Death will take us all no matter what
28. What does Seneca exhort Lucilius to do in lines 10-12?
(A) What he has written that he does (B) To embrace every hour of life
(C) Focus on today instead of tomorrow (D) All of the above

29. What does Seneca say belongs to us (line 13)?
(A) Everything (B) Aliens (C) Time (D) Nothing
30. What is the subject of *impetravere* (line 17)?
(A) *mortales* (B) *stultitia* (C) *reparabilia* (D) *imputari*
31. What is the best translation of *nemo se iudicet quicquam debere, qui tempus accepit*, in lines 17-18?
(A) He would judge that nobody owed him, when he accepted time.
(B) Nobody owed that he would judge anyone, who received time.
(C) Nobody who received time would judge that he owed anything.
(D) He would owe nobody anything for judging who receives time.
32. Why does Seneca say that the above is an unsound conclusion, lines 18-19?
(A) You can never get time back
(B) Time is the most valuable commodity
(C) People value time highest of all
(D) All of the above

TIE BREAKERS: Answer the following questions about Passage B; be sure to mark answers in 96-100 on your answer sheet.

96. Which Latin motto best represents the theme of Seneca's letter?
(A) *dum spiro spero* (B) *carpe diem*
(C) *labor omnia vincit* (D) *esse quam videri*
97. What is "this one thing" (*huius rei unius*) that mortals have possession of in line 14?
(A) Nature (B) Time (C) Destiny (D) Ourselves
98. How is "this one thing" described by Seneca in line 14?
(A) fleeting (B) uncertain
(C) both A and B (D) neither A nor B
99. What are the qualities of the things humans allow themselves to account for (line 16)?
(A) unimportant (B) cheap (C) recoverable (D) All of the above
100. How does Seneca think that most mortals value time?
(A) Very highly (B) Moderately
(C) As much as it is worth (D) Very little