N.B. There are no macrons on this test. You may rip off the final pages to make the passages easier to see.

Questions for Passage 1:

1. Which word is the object of *conspicit* (line 1)?

      A. Volcens   B. teli   C. usquam   D. auctorem

2. Whom is being addressed by the *tu* in line 3?

      A. Volcens   B. Aeneas   C. Euryalus   D. Nisus

3. Which word modifies *sanguine* (line 3)?

      A. interea   B. calido   C. poenas   D. amborum

4. In context, which of the following is the best translation of *ibat* (line 5)?

      A. he was going   B. he was traveling   C. he was advancing   D. he was passing

5. Whom does the *se* of line 6 refer to?

      A. Volcens   B. Aeneas   C. Euryalus   D. Nisus

6. How many spondees are in the first four feet of line 8?

      A. 0   B. 1   C. 3   D. 4

7. Whom is being addressed by "*O Rutuli*" in line 9?

      A. Volcens   B. Aeneas   C. Euryalus   D. Nisus

8. Who is the subject of *dilexit* in line 11?

      A. Volcens   B. Aeneas   C. Euryalus   D. Nisus

9. Which of the following rhetorical techniques is present in line 11?

      A. assonance   B. consonance   C. chiasmus   D. synchesis

Questions 10-13 will all be factual statements followed by four line numbers or groups of line numbers. You must pick the line or lines that best supports the factual statement.

10. Volcens was looking for someone to attack.

      A. 1   B. 2   C. 7   D. 8

11. Nisus was unable to watch an attack on his friend.

      A. 2-3   B. 4-5   C. 6-7   D.8-9

12. Nisus swore on the stars.

      A.8   B. 9   C. 10   D. 11

13. Euryalus loved Nisus.

    A. 8   B. 9   C. 10   D. 11

Questions for Passage 2:

14. Which rhetorical technique is at use in lines 1-2?

    A. enjambment   B. chiasmus   C. apostrophe   D. metaphor

15. Euryalus is compared to which of the following?

    A. a plough   B. a flower   C. a deer   D. a whirlwind

16. Who or what is *moriens* describing (line 4)?

    A. Volcens   B. Nisus   C. a head   D. a flower

17. Why does the poppy bend its head?

    A. rain weighs it down   B. as a sign of mourning
    C. it was hit by a plough   D. it's tired

18. Whom does Nisus attack?

    A. Euryalus   B. Aeneas   C. Volcens   D. the group of Rutulians

19. What is the best translation for *moratur* in line 7?

    A. delays   B. stays   C. remains   D. devotes his attention

20. Whom is referred to by *Rutuli* in line 10?

    A. Volcens   B. Aeneas   C. Euryalus   D. Nisus

21. What is Nisus's final act?

    A. to avenge Euryalus's death   B. to cover his friend's body
    C. to throw a dagger   D. to calm death

22. How many elisions are in line 11?

    A. 1   B. 2   C. 3   D. 4

Questions 23-25 will all be factual statements followed by four line numbers or groups of line numbers. You must pick the line or lines that best supports the factual statement.

23. Vergil describes Euryalus's death using a simile.

    A. 1-2   B.3-5   C.6-7   D. 8-11

24. Nisus ignores all others to get to Volcens.

    A. 6   B. 7   C. 8   D. 9

25. Nisus stabs Volcens in the face.

    A. 6-7   B. 8-9   C. 9-11   D. 12-13

Questions for Passage 3:

26. How many people is Laelius addressing in this section?

    A. 1   B. 2   C. 3   D. 4

27. What would Laelius leave up to the *sapientes,* line 3, to judge?

    A. if he misses Scipio   B. if he himself is wise
    C. how correct he is   D. whether loss is worthy of grief

28. Whom does *orbatus*, line 4, modify?

    A. Cicero   B. Scipio   C. an addressee   D. Laelius

29. How does Laelius console himself?

    A. he does not wander   B. he has already lost his best friend, can't lose him again
    C. he seeks to trouble many   D. he thinks nothing bad is happening to his friend

30. Which of the following is the best translation for *amantis* in line 10?

    A. of a lover   B. of loving   C. has loved   D. you all love

31. Which tense is *habetote* in line 2?

    A. Present   B. Imperfect   C. Future   D. Perfect

32. What is the best translation of quid in line 9?

    A. anything   B. why   C. what   D. which

33. Which rhetorical technique does Cicero use in lines 4-5?

    A. hyperbole   B. irony   C. synchesis   D. synecdoche

34. Which rhetorical technique does Cicero use in lines 8-9?

    A. chiasmus   B. amplificatio   C. metonymy   D. diminutio

Questions 35-37 will all be factual statements followed by four line numbers or groups of line numbers. You must pick the line or lines that best supports the factual statement.

35. Laelius misses his friend.

    A. 1   B. 3   C. 6   D. 7

36. Laelius knows he will never have a friend as great as Scipio again.

    A. 2-3   B. 4-5   C. 6-7   D. 8-9

37. According to Laelius, worrying about how to cope with a lost friend does not show love for the friend, but rather the love for oneself.

    A. 6-7   B. 7-8   C. 8-9   D. 9-10

Questions for Passage 4:

38. To whom does *illo* in line 1 refer?

    A. Laelius   B. Cato   C. Scipio   D. an addressee

39. What is the best translation of *quod* in line 3?

    A. what   B. why   C. because   D. which

40. How many times was Scipio consul?

    A. once   B. twice   C. thrice   D. four times

41. At which of the following ages was Scipio elected consul based on the passage?

    A. before he was of legal age   B. in the first year he could be elected
    C. the year after he was of legal age   D. the year before he died

42. How many cities does Laelius mention that Scipio defeated?

    A. 1   B. 2   C. 3   D. 4

43. Which of the following is <u>not</u> mentioned as a positive quality of Scipio?

    A. his manners   B. devotion to his mother   C. sense of justice   D. manliness

44. Who maintained that old age was not a burden?

    A. Laelius   B. Cato   C. Scipio   D. an addressee

45. Qua, line 17, relates back to which word?

    A. *mortuus* line 16   B. *Scipione* line 16
    C. subject of *disserere* line 16   D. *viriditatem* line 17

46. Which rhetorical technique does Cicero use in lines 10-12?

    A. diminutio   B. amplificatio   C. asyndeton   D. polysyndeton

Questions 47-50 will all be factual statements followed by four line numbers or groups of line numbers. You must pick the line or lines that best supports the factual statement.

47. Scipio did not wish for immortality.

    A. 1   B. 2   C. 3   D. 4

48. Scipio was elected as consul at a time almost too late for the Republic.

    A. 7-8   B. 6-7   C. 5-6   D. 4-5

49. The addressees of Laelius's talk already know all about Scipio's greatness.

    A. 10   B. 11   C. 12   D. 13

50. Scipio's funeral showed hoe important he was.

    A. 11   B. 12   C. 13   D. 14

Passage 1: Use the following passage to answer questions 1-13.

Volcens, a Rutulian, confronts his attacker.

1	Saevit atrox Volcens nec teli conspicit usquam	1. conspicere- to see
2	auctorem nec quo se ardens inmittere possit.	3. persolvere- to pay
3	"Tu tamen interea calido mihi sanguine poenas	3. ambo, -ae, -o – both
4	persolves amborum," inquit; simul ense recluso	4. ensis, ensis – sword
5	ibat in Euryalum. Tum vero exterritus, amens	4. recludere – to reveal
6	conclamat Nisus, nec se celare tenebris	5. amens, amentis - insane
7	amplius aut tantum potuit perferre dolorem.	6. celare – to hide
8	"Me me, adsum qui feci, in me convertite ferrum,	10. testari – to swear
9	O Rutuli, mea fraus omnis; nihil iste nec ausus	13. costa, -ae – rib
10	nec potuit, caelum hoc et conscia sidera testor,	
11	tantum infelicem nimium dilexit amicum."	
12	Talia dicta dabat; sed viribus ensis adactus	
13	transabiit costas et candida pectora rumpit.	

-Vergil *Aeneid* 9.420-432

Passage 2: Use the following passage to answer questions 14-25.

Nisus avenges the death of Euryalus.

1	Volvitur Euryalus leto, pulchrosque per artus	1. letum, -i – death
2	it cruor, inque umeros cervix conlapsa recumbit:	1. artus, -us – limbs
3	purpureus veluti cum flos succisus aratro	2. cruor, cruoris – blood
4	languescit moriens lassove papavera collo	2. recumbere – to lie, settle
5	demisere caput, pluvia cum forte gravantur.	3. succidere – to cut off
6	At Nisus ruit in medios solumque per omnis	3. aratrum, -i – plough
7	Volcentem petit in solo Volcente moratur.	4. languescere – to wilt
8	Quem circum glomerati hostes hinc comminus atque hinc	4. lassus, -a, -um – weary
9	proturbant. Instat non setius ac rotat ensem	4. papaver, papaveris – poppy flower
10	fulmineum, donec Rutuli clamantis in ore	5. pluvia, -ae – rain
11	condidit adverso et moriens animam abstulit hosti.	8. glomerare – to gather around
12	Tum super exanimum sese proiecit amicum	8. comminus – hand to hand
13	confossus placidaque ibi demum morte quievit.	9. setius – less
	-Vergil *Aeneid* 9.433-445	13. confodere – to stab
		13. demum – at last

Passage 3: Use the following passage to answer questions 26-37

Laelius talks about the loss of Scipio.

1 De me autem, ut iam cum utroque vestrum loquar, sic	2. desiderium, -i – desire;
2 habetote: ego si Scipionis desiderio me moveri negem,	regret for the dead
3 quam id recte faciam viderint sapientes, sed certe mentiar.	3. mentiri – to lie, cheat
4 moveor enim tali amico orbatus, qualis, ut arbitror, nemo	4. orbare – to deprive of
5 umquam erit, ut confirmare possum, nemo certe fuit. sed	7. solacium , -i – comfort
6 non egeo medicina: me ipse consolor et maxime illo	7. decedere – to depart
7 solacio, quod eo errore careo, quo amicorum decessu	8. angere – to trouble
8 plerique angi solent. nihil mali accidisse Scipioni puto;	9.incommodus, a, um –
9 mihi accidit, si quid accidit; suis autem incommodis	inconvenient, troublesome
10 graviter angi non amicum, sed se ipsum amantis est.	

<div align="right">-Cicero, De Amicitia section 10</div>

Passage 4: Use the following passage to answer questions 38-50.

Laelius extolls Scipio's virtues.

1 cum illo vero quis neget actum esse praeclare? nisi enim,	1. praeclare – nobly
2 quod ille minime putabat, immortalitatem optare vellet,	3.adipisci – to arrive at, reach
3 quid non adeptus est, quod homini fas esset optare, qui	3. fas – that which is right
4 summam spem civium, quam de eo iam puero habuerant,	5. continuo – immediately
5 continuo adulescens incredibili virtute superavit; qui	8. serus, -a, -um – late
6 consulatum petivit numquam, factus consul est bis,	8. evertere – to overthrow
7 primum ante tempus, iterum sibi suo tempore, rei publicae	10. delere – to remove
8 paene sero; qui duabus urbibus eversis inimicissimis huic	13. maeror, -oris – grief,
9 imperio non modo praesentia, verum etiam futura bella	mourning
10 delevit? quid dicam de moribus facillimis, de pietate in	14. senectus, -utis – old age
11 matrem, liberalitate in sorores, bonitate in suos, iustitia in	16. disserere – to discuss
12 omnis? nota sunt vobis. quam autem civitati carus fuerit,	17. viriditas, -atis – youthful
13 maerore funeris indicatum est. quid igitur hunc paucorum	vigor, freshness
14 annorum accessio iuvare potuisset? senectus enim	
15 quamvis non sit gravis, ut memini Catonem anno ante	
16 quam est mortuus, mecum et cum Scipione disserere,	
17 tamen aufert eam viriditatem, in qua etiam nunc erat	
18 Scipio.	

<div align="right">-Cicero, De Amicitia section 11</div>