



7. The case of mare (line 6) is  
 A. ablative                      B. vocative                      C. accusative                      D. nominative
8. In lines 7-8 (forumque. . .limina) we learn that the simple man avoids  
 A. social expectations                      B. religious matters  
 C. all people                      D. going outdoors
9. Superba. . .limina (lines 7-8) is an example of what stylistic device?  
 A. hyperbole                      B. alliteration  
 C. transferred epithet                      D. asyndeton
10. In lines 9-10 (ergo. . .populos), the simple man is seen taking care of  
 A. sheep                      B. olives                      C. his children                      D. grape vines
11. The tense of mugientium (line 11) is  
 A. pluperfect                      B. future                      C. perfect                      D. present
12. Which chore is NOT mentioned in lines 13-16 (inutilisue. . .ovis)?  
 A. shearing sheep    B. pruning trees    C. milking goats    D. jarring honey
13. Given the passage as a whole, the poet claims that the man who lives simply is  
 A. foolish                      B. unhappy                      C. blessed                      D. too busy

Passage 2: Vergil, *Aeneid* 11.648-663  
*A warrior queen*

- 648 At medias inter caedes exsultat Amazon  
 unum exserta latus pugnae, pharetrata Camilla,  
 650 et nunc lenta manu spargens hastilia denset,  
 nunc validam dextra rapit indefessa bipennem;  
 aureus ex umero sonat arcus et arma Dianae.  
 illa etiam, si quando in tergum pulsa recessit,  
 spicula converso fugientia derigit arcu.
- 655 at circum lectae comites, Larinaque virgo  
 Tullaque et aeratam quatiens Tarpeia securim,  
 Italides, quas ipsa decus sibi dia Camilla  
 delegit pacisque bonas bellique ministras:  
 quales Threiciae cum flumina Thermodontis  
 660 pulsant et pictis bellantur Amazones armis,  
 seu circum Hippolyten seu cum se Martia curru  
 Penthesilea refert, magnoque ululante tumultu  
 feminea exsultant lunatis agmina peltis.

14. Pugnae (line 649) is translated  
 A. of battle            B. battles            C. in battle            D. for battle
15. The epithet pharetrata (line 649) tells us that Camilla fought with a  
 A. spear            B. sword            C. sling            D. bow
16. In line 650 (et. . .denset), we learn that Camilla’s spear throws were  
 A. accurate            B. deadly            C. fast            D. frequent
17. A stylistic device present in line 651 (nunc. . .bipennem) is  
 A. personification    B. synchysis            C. chiasmus            D. hendiadys
18. In line 652 (aureus. . .Dianae), we learn that Camilla’s weapon was  
 A. given to her by Diana            B. made of gold  
 C. silent            D. not of great use
19. Quando (line 653) is translated  
 A. at any time            B. when            C. once            D. wherever
20. In lines 653-654 (illa. . .arcu), Camilla  
 A. often retreats            B. attacks even while she retreats  
 C. attacks those who flee from her            D. is exposed from the back
21. Larina, Tulla, and Tarpeia (lines 655-656) are Camilla’s  
 A. ancestors            B. enemies            C. children            D. comrades
22. Quales (line 659) introduces a(n)  
 A. simile            B. purpose clause  
 C. indirect statement            D. gerundive of obligation
23. The ablative use of armis (line 660) is  
 A. agent            B. means            C. time when            D. description
24. Penthesilea (line 662) is famous for her role in the  
 A. 2<sup>nd</sup> Civil War            B. Trojan War  
 C. 1<sup>st</sup> Punic War            D. 1<sup>st</sup> Secession of the Plebs
25. In line 663 (feminea. . .peltis), Camilla’s army’s shields have what shape?  
 A. crescents            B. rectangles            C. triangles            D. circles

Passage 3: Ovid, *Heroides* 7.115-129

*Dido's lament*

115 exul agor cineresque viri patriamque relinquo  
 et feror in dubias hoste sequente vias;  
 adplicor ignotis fratrique elapsa fretoque;  
 quod tibi donavi, perfide, litus emo.  
 urbem constitui lateque patentia fixi  
 120 moenia finitimis invidiosa locis.  
 bella tument. bellis peregrina et femina temptor  
 vixque rudis portas urbis et arma paro.  
 mille procis placui, qui me coiere querentes  
 nescio quem thalamis praeposuisse suis.  
 125 quid dubitas vinctam Gaetulo tradere Iarbae?  
 praebuerim sceleri bracchia nostra tuo.  
 est etiam frater, cuius manus impia poscit  
 respergi nostro sparsa cruore viri.  
 pone deos et quae tangendo sacra profanas!

26. Based on your knowledge of mythology, to whom does Dido address her lament?

- A. Aeneas                      B. Odysseus                      C. Theseus                      D. Apollo

27. In line 115-116 (exul. . .vias), we learn that Dido

- A. was pursued by enemies  
 B. fled her home with a certain destination in mind  
 C. set off in search of her father  
 D. knew how to sail well

28. In line 118 (quod. . .emo), we learn that Dido gained her land by

- A. conquering it      B. purchasing it      C. marriage                      D. ancestral right

29. The case of perfide (line 118) is

- A. nominative                      B. dative                      D. ablative                      D. vocative

30. In lines 119-120 (urbem. . .locis) Dido claims that her city

- A. was new in the area                      B. was hateful to neighboring peoples  
 C. had strong walls                      D. threatened her neighbors

31. In line 121 (bellis. . .temptor) Dido describes herself as a

- A. rival                      B. stranger                      C. ruler                      D. warrior

32. In lines 123-124 (mille. . .suis), Dido claims that she had had

- A. no friends                      B. many enemies      C. no complains      D. many suitors

33. The tense of praeposuisse (line 124) is  
 A. present                      B. future                      C. perfect                      D. pluperfect
34. Quid (line 125) is best translated  
 A. who                      B. why                      C. what                      D. it
35. What word should be supplied as the head noun for victam (line 125)?  
 A. te                      B. se                      C. me                      D. nos
36. The antecedent of cuius (line 127) is  
 A. sceleri (line 126)                      B. bracchia (line 126)  
 C. frater (line 127)                      D. manus (line 127)
37. The grammatical form of tangendo (line 129) is a  
 A. gerundive                      B. infinitive                      C. supine                      D. gerund
38. In what meter did Ovid write this passage?  
 A. hendecasyllabic                      B. dactylic hexameter  
 C. elegiac couplets                      D. greater Asclepiadean

Passage 4: Plautus, *Cistellaria* Act II, Scene I  
*The nature of love*

1 Credo ego Amorem primum apud homines carnificinam commentum.  
 hanc ego de me coniecturam domi facio, ni foris quaeram,  
 qui omnes homines supero atque antideo cruciabilitatibus animi.  
 iactor crucior agitor stimulator, versor  
 5 in amoris rota, miser exanimor,  
 feror differor distrahor diripior,  
 ita nubilam mentem animi habeo.  
 ubi sum, ibi non sum, ubi non sum, ibi animus,  
 ita mi omnia sunt ingenia;  
 10 quod lubet, non lubet iam id continuo,  
 ita me Amor lassum animi ludificat,  
 fugat, agit, appetit, raptat, retinet,  
 lactat, largitur: quod dat non dat; deludit:  
 modo quod suasit, id dissuadet,  
 15 quod dissuasit, id ostentat.

39. The accusative use of Amorem (line 1) is  
 A. subject of an indirect statement                      B. direct object  
 C. object of a prepositions                      D. respect

40. In line 1 (credo. . .commentum) the speaker claims that love  
 A. should always be trusted                      B. was the first god  
 C. was invented by men                              D. was the original torturer
41. In line 2 (hanc. . .quaram), the speaker claims that the proof for his statement is  
 A. his observation of others                      B. what he has read in books  
 C. his own experience                              D. pure guesswork
42. In line 3 (qui. . .animi) the speaker claims that  
 A. he knows as much as anyone else  
 B. he has endured more than any other man  
 C. other men know more than him  
 D. he has the cure for a lovesick heart
43. A stylistic device present in line 4 (iactor. . .versor) is  
 A. metonymy              B. golden line              C. asyndeton              D. tmesis
44. Versor in amoris rota is translated  
 A. I am turned on the wheel of love              B. The wheel of love turns me  
 C. Love turns on a wheel                              D. Love’s turning is like a wheel
45. Distrahor (line 6) is  
 A. 1<sup>st</sup> person, active                              B. 3<sup>rd</sup> person, active  
 C. 1<sup>st</sup> person, passive                              D. 3<sup>rd</sup> person, passive
46. In line 8 (ubi. . .animus), the poet’s mind is  
 A. clear    B. determined  
 C. in many places at once                              D. foolish
47. The case and use of mi (line 9) is  
 A. dative of possession                              B. dative of purpose  
 C. genitive of possession                              D. partitive genitive
48. Quod lubet non lubet (line 10) emphasizes the speaker’s  
 A. conflicted feelings                              B. frustration  
 C. sense of humor                                      D. optimism
49. The tense of suasit (line 14) is  
 A. perfect                      B. pluperfect                      C. future perfect              D. present
50. Throughout this passage, the speaker highlights Love’s  
 A. reliability                      B. desirability                      C. kindness                      D. inconsistency