N.B. There will be no macrons on this test.

I. Questions 1-15 are based on the following passage from Book IV of Caesar's
    <u>De Bello Gallico</u>.

Pugnatum est ab utrisque acriter. Nostri tamen, quod neque ordines servare
neque firmiter insistere, neque signa subsequi poterant atque alius alia ex navi
quibuscumque signis ocurrrerat se adgregabat, magnopere perturbabantur; hostes
vero, notis omnibus vadis, ubi ex litore aliquos singulares ex navi egredientes
conspexerant, incitatis equis impeditos adoriebantur, plures paucos circumsistebant, alii   5
ab latere aperto in universos tela coiciebant. Quod cum animadvertisset Caesar,
scaphas longarum navium, item speculatoria navigia militibus compleri iussit, et quos
laborantes conspexerat, his subsidia submittebat. Nostri, simul in arido constiterunt,
suis omnibus consecutis, in hostes impetum fecerunt atque eos in fugam dederunt;
neque longius prosequi poterunt, quod equites cursum tenere atque insulam capere   10
non potuerant. Hoc unum ad pristinam fortunam Caesari defuit.

1. This battle was :
     a. minor   b. quick   c. fierce   d. long

2. To whom or what does *nostri*(1) refer?
     a.Caesar's soldiers   b. Caesar's sailors   c. Caesar   d. Roman supply ships

3. "*Nostri*"(1) :
     a. stood firm   b. gathered together   c. were thrown into confusion
     d. held rank

4. *Signa*(2) refers to:
     a. military standards   b. proper battle formation
     c. indications of fighting conditions   d. indications of weather conditions

5. What advantage did the enemy have?
     a. superior weapons   b. better sailors in rough waves
     c. faster boats   d. knew where the shallow spots were

6. What was the enemy's vantage point?
     a. their own ships   b. horseback   c. lookout posts   d. the beach

7. What was the enemy's tactic?
     a. rush the Romans   b. surround individuals
     c. force the Romans to swim   d. wait to see if the Romans made it to land

8. With what were the enemy equipped?
     a. offensive weapons   b. defensive weapons   c. horses
     d. horses and offensive weapons

9. How did Caesar respond to the enemy?
    a. withdrew   b. ordered his men to fight harder
    c. sent reinforcements   d. took as many prisoners as possible

10. What is a *longa navis* (7) ?
    a. a warship   b. a scouting boat   c. a supply vessel
    d. a transport ship

11. Where did the Romans have more success?
    a. from their own ships   b. on horseback   c. on the shore
    d. on the shoals near the shore

12. What was the eventual outcome?
    a. Romans returned to their ships   b. enemy fled
    c. enemy surrendered   d. Romans defeated the enemy convincingly

13. Caesar considered that: a. he had what was necessary to finish conquering
    the island   b. he achieved a psychological victory   c. he was successful
    d. the operation was a failure

14. *Plures paucos* (5) is an example of :
    a. assonance   b. tmesis   c. antithesis   d. synecdoche

15. *Animadvertisset* (6) is a subjunctive because of:
    a. indirect question   b. relative purpose clause   c. concessive clause
    d. temporal clause

II. Questions 16-30 are based on the following passage from Cicero's De Senectute.

Fructus autem senectutis est ut saepe dixi, ante partorum bonorum memoria et copia. Omnia autem, quae secundum naturam fiunt, sunt habenda in bonis. Quid est autem, tam secundum naturam quam senibus emori? Quod idem contingit adolescentibus adversante et repugnante natura. Itaque adolescentes mihi mori sic videntur, ut cum aquae multitudine flammae vis opprimitur; senes autem sic, ut cum   5 sua sponte, nulla adhibita vi, consumptus ignis exstinguitur: et quasi poma ex arboribus, cruda si sunt, vix evelluntur, si matura et cocta, decidunt, sic vitam adolescentibus vis aufert, senibus maturitas; quae quidem mihi tam iucunda est, ut, quo proprius ad mortem accedam, quasi terram videre videar aliqandoque in portum ex longa navigatione esse venturus.   10

16. According to Cicero what harvest does old age bear?
    a. riches   b. good times   c. memory of one's accomplishments
    d. loss of memory

17. What does *secundum*(2&3) mean?
    a. following   b. according to   c. second   d. fruitful

18. *Fiunt* (2) would best be translated:
    a. do   b. are made   c. flee   d. happen

19. *Habenda* (2) would best be translated:
    a. must be considered   b. held   c. holding   d. to be lived

20. According to Cicero, for the elderly, since dying is ____ it must be____.
    a. repugnant...avoided   b. opposite to life...unnatural
    c. natural...good   d. sometimes violent...feared

21. Nature____ the death of a young person.
    a. resists   b. causes   c. mourns   d. plays no part in

22. The major figure of speech found in line (5) and following is:
    a. metaphor   b. metonymy   c. simile   d. personification

23. The death of a young person is like:
    a. a lightening strike   b. a torch that burns out quickly
    c. a flame that illness smothers   d. a fire that a downpour puts out

24. How does an old man die?
    a. his fire puts itself out   b. illness smothers the flame
    c. struck by lightening   d. his flame passes to another person

25. What do apples represent in this passage?
    a. youth   b. our lives   our lives   c. old age   d. nature's bounty

26. What does *cruda* (7) mean?
    a. bloody   b. raw   c. primitive   d. unripe

27. What does *cocta* (7) mean?
    a. mature   b. cooked   c. dried up   d. digested

28. According to Cicero,____ takes the life of the young but ___ takes the life of the old.
    a. violence...maturity   b. surprise...exspectation
    c. war...exhaustion   d. external forces...internal resignation

29. To Cicero death is:
    a. a surprise around the corner   b. the end of a race
    c. a haven at the end of a journey   d. rest from hard work

30. How does Cicero find old age?
    a. terrifying   b. frustrating   c. exhilarating   d. pleasant

III. Questions 31- 40 are based on the following passage from Livy's Ab Urbe Condita (I).

Ubi spectaculi tempus venit deditaeque eo mentes cum oculis erant, tum ex composito orta vis signoque dato iuventus Romana ad rapiendas virgines discurrit. Magna pars forte in quem quaeque inciderat, raptae; quasdam forma excellentes

primoribus patrum destinatas ex plebe homines, quibus datum negotium erat, domos deferebant. Unam longe ante alias specie ac pulchritudine insignem a globo Talassii cuiusdam raptam ferunt, multisque sciscitantibus cuinam eam ferrent, identidem, ne quis violaret, Talassio ferri clamitatum:

5

31. What was about to happen?
    a. a war   b. a show   c. a wedding   d. a debate in the Senate

32. What happened instead?
    a. Roman girls ran everywhere   b. maidens were raped
    c. Roman young men grabbed the girls   d. Roman girls chased the young men

33. How could this happen?
    a. attention was focused elsewhere   b. the crowd had drunk too
    much wine   c. the weather was stormy   d. there were too many attackers

34. How did most of the pairings take place?
    a. by age   b. by beauty   c. by status   d. by chance

35. What case is *forma* (3)?
    a. nominative   b. accusative   c. ablative   d. vocative

36. *Patrum* (4) refers to:
    a. the Senate   b. the girl's fathers
    c. the boy's fathers   d. the most patriotic citizens

37. Who took the most beautiful girl?
    a. Tallasius   b. one of the plebs   c. a relative   d. a gang

38. What does *ferunt* (6) mean?
    a. they carry   b. they endure   c. they say   d. they strike

39. Why is *ferrent* (6) in the subjunctive?
    a. purpose clause   b. result clause   c. indirect question
    d. dependent clause in indirect statement

40. Livy leaves out forms of the verb *esse* in this passage. What is this technique called?
    a. synchesis   b. ellipsis   c. tmesis   d. prolepsis

IV. Questions 41-50 are based on the following passage from Pliny's Letters(VI, 20)

Iam cinis, adhuc tamen rarus. Respicio: densa caligo tergis imminebat, quae nos torrentis modo infusa terrae sequebatur. 'Deflectamus' inquam "dum videmus, ne in via strati comitantium turba in tenebris obteramur.' Vix consideramus, et nox non qualis inlunis aut nubila, sed qualis in locis clausis lumine exstincto. Audires ululatus feminarum, infantum quiritatus, clamores virorum; alii parentes alii liberos alii coniuges vocibus requirebant,vocibus noscitabant; hi suum casum, illi suorum miserabantur; erant qui metu mortis mortem precarentur.

5

41. What is the use of *Respicio* (1)?
  a. verb-present tense
  b. verb- historical present
  c. noun-nominative
  d. noun ablative

42. To what does *quae* (1) refer?
  a. *caligo*
  b. *densa*
  c. *cinis*
  d. *tergis*

43. What case is *terrae* (2)?
  a. nominative
  b. genitive
  c. dative
  d. vocative

44. What two things are compared in lines 1 and 2?
  a. ash/fog
  b. ash/rushing water
  c. fog/darkness
  d. fog/rushing water

45. In lines 2 and 3 what does Pliny hope to avoid?
  a. being lost in the crowd
  b. being separated in the crowd
  c. being trampled by the crowd
  d. streets blocked by the crowds

46. What is the darkness like?
  a. an enclosed room
  b. a cloud cover
  c. a moonlit night
  d. a moonless night

47. The mood of this passage beginning in line 4 becomes:
  a. eerie
  b. desperate
  c. somber
  d. jubilant

48. What figure of speech does Pliny use with great effect in line 5?
  a. assonance
  b. alliteration
  c. anaphora
  d. anastrophe

49. The juxtaposition of *mortis* and *mortem* in line 7 emphasizes the :
  a. irony of the statement
  b. fear of the people
  c. imminence of death
  d. need for prayer

50. This passage is taken from Pliny's description of :
  a. the Great Fire
  b. the collapse of an apartment building
  c. an earthquake
  d. the eruption of Vesuvius