MAXIMUM TIME: 2 hours

TEST FORMAT: 75 Multiple Choice Questions

25-point Sight Translation

TEST INSTRUCTIONS

- 1. Fill in your information on your answer sheet. (See below)
- 2. Choose the best answer for each multiple choice question. Fill in the corresponding oval **completely** on your answer sheet.
- 3. Turn over your answer sheet to write your translation for the Sight Translation passage.

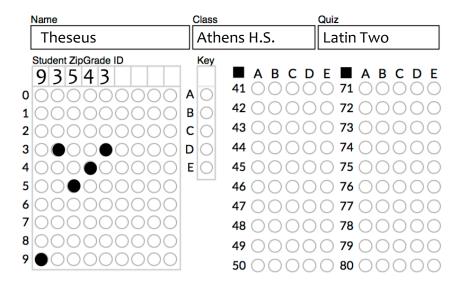
On the front of the answer sheet:

(A) NAME Neatly print your name.

(B) CLASS Neatly print the name of your school.

(C) QUIZ Neatly print the title of your test (Latin Two).

(D) ZIPGRADE ID Write your assigned ID number and mark the corresponding bubbles.



GENERAL DIRECTIONS:

Choose the best answer to each question. Then <u>completely</u> fill in the corresponding bubble on your answer sheet.

I. Vocabulary

Select the best English meaning for each Latin word.

1. alius	a. another	b. companion	c. high	d. eagle
2. lītus	a. flower	b. book	c. shore	d. location
3. reddere	a. to go back	b. to laugh	c. to leave	d. to give back
4. iam	a. now	b. for	c. hey	d. even
5. paene	a. recently	b. a little bit	c. almost	d. often
6. mūrus	a. wall	b. groan	c. countryside	d. mouse
7. āmittere	a. to calm	b. to lose	c. to return	d. to forget
8. lū x	a. nut	b. law	c. light	d. splendor
9. eques	a. knight	b. army	c. horse	d. exercise
10. gerō	a. to rejoice	b. to wear	c. to leave	d. to acquire
11. gravis	a. heavy	b. dead	c. joyful	d. dirty
12. to approach	a. audīre	b. audēre	c. adiuvāre	d. adīre
13. again	a. iterum	b. iter	c. itaque	d. item
14. to fall	a. caedere	b. cadere	c. cēdere	d. crēdere
15. to lie (down)	a. iacere	b. iactāre	c. iacēre	d. incendere

II. Derivatives

With your knowledge of Latin roots, select the best meaning for each underlined derivative.

16. Thank you for that assistance. You are so magnanimous.

1 1 1.

a. clever b. sarcastic

c. generous

d. responsible

17.	Latin 2 students might be a. beginning students b. inquisitive students	considered <u>novices</u> at the	his language. c. struggling students d. careless students	
18.	The senator received letter a. enthusiastic	rs from a few <u>ardent</u> suj b. hesitant	pporters of the policy. c. differing	d. knowledgable
19.	The student's claim was <u>u</u> a. valid	ntenable in the eyes of b. indistinguishable		d. unsupportable
20.	Having only a limited voc a. speaking in roundab b. use of hand-gestures	out ways	d <u>circumlocution</u> to con c. use of a third langu d. use of technology	
21.	After several washings, th a. invisible	e ink was <u>indelible</u> in the b. bright	he jeans. c. translucent	d. not removeable
22.	It was <u>imperative</u> for the y a. suggested	young man to take the n b. required	nedicine twice a day. c. difficult	d. low-priority
23.	The attorney tried to impu a. praise	gn the character of each b. defend	h witness. c. describe	d. attack
24.	Some say that the horse-da	rawn carriage is an <u>outr</u> b. no longer useful		rtation. d. unique
25.	Many Roman historians, l a. rude	ike Tacitus, wrote <u>anna</u> b. year by year	<u>listic</u> history. c. circular	d. biased
26.	His mother encouraged hi a. aware	m to be <u>cognizant</u> of po b. afraid	otential dangers in the f	orest. d. forgetful
27.	The criminals' weekly cor a. fabricated	nversations led to a <u>mal</u> b. preposterous	evolent plan. c. evil	d. successful
28.	The witch transformed the a. wave of the hand	e men into snakes by an b. song	incantation. c. mind power	d. dance
29.	The actor was so corpulen	that it was difficult to b. picky	find the appropriate co	ostume. d. obsessive
30.	The substitute teacher fou a. inexperienced	nd the <u>vociferous</u> class b. noisy	difficult to teach. c. rude	d. youthful

III. Grammar and Forms
Select the correct answer from the choices provided.

31. The Britons were able to wage war against the Romans for a long time.				
	a. poterant	b. possunt	c. poterint	d. posuērunt
32.	The Greeks were men of a. dē summā doctrīn b. summam doctrīn	าลิ	c. summā cum doctī d. summae doctrīna	
33.	Prope Trōiam pugnāba a. in the tenth year		ōs. c. after ten years	d. within ten years
34.	In arēnā multī gladiī po a. carried		vīs. c. have been carried	d. are carried
35.	Who will bring the brocca. fert	coli cheddar casserole t b. ferte	omorrow? c. ferēbat	d. feret
36.	I am writing a long letter a. scrībēbam	to you, my dear friend b. scrīpsī	d. c. scrībō	d. scrībam
37.	Malus medicus manē <u>m</u> a. preferred	naluit mala māla cōns b. prefers	ūmere. c. will prefer	d. had preferred
38.	Quō <u>Tbitis</u> , puellae, forta	asse ad amphitheātru b. were you going		d. have you gone
39.	Jupiter and Juno, spare o a. parcite nostrīs mī b. parcite nostrō mī	litibus	ot destroy your temples c. parce nostrīs mīli d. parce nostrō mīlit	tibus
40.	Pecūniā inventā, nautad a. Finding money b. Since the money h	e emere cibum vestēso ad been found	c. When we found the	•
41.	Romulus, standing on the a. appellārī	e hill, wanted the new ob. appellāre	city <u>to be named</u> after l c. appellātur	nim. d. posse appelāre
42.	Graecī nārrant maxima a. will be built	am pỹramidem ā serv b. are building	īs <u>aedificātam esse</u> . c. had built	d. has been built
43.	Marc Antony and Queen a. Alexandrīa	Cleopatra sailed in lor b. ab Alexandrīā	ng ships <u>to Alexandria</u> . c. Alexandrīam	d. Alexandrīae

44	Ad Galliam mīlitēs Rōr a. ācrem	nānī prōcēdēbant cu b. ācer	ım duce c. ācrī	d. ācre
45.]	Dominus īrātus servōs,	salūtem petentēs, n	ōn cūrābat.	
	a. safety having been	sought	c. about to seek safe	ety
	b. seeking safety		d. having sought sa	fety
46. ′	They needed to drink mo	ore water.		
	a. plūs aquā		c. minorem aquam	1
	b. plūs aquae		d. magnam aquam	
47.]	Hostēs aurum <u>huius im</u>	perātōris capere vol	lēbant.	
	a. of this commander	•	c. of those comman	ders
	b. of that commander	ī	d. of these command	ders
48.]	Melior vīta manet n ōb ī	s, sī ad Ītaliam adve	nīmus.	
	a. a good life		c. the best life	
	b. a better life		d. the best life possi	ble
49. '	The lightning was bright	er than the bright tee	th of Egnatius!	
	a. dentis	b. dentium	c. dentī	d. dentibus
Usir	Latin Phrases ng your knowledge of La stion about Latin phrases	, .		st answer to each
50.	The art historian confirm	ed that the painting v	was a genuine Rembran	ıdt!
	a. de facto	b. deo volente	c. bona fide	d. in propria persona
51.	Your conclusion is a	because it does no	ot agree with your state	
	a. persona non grata	b. non sequitur	c. sine die	d. per capita
52.	The recipe calls for fresh	basil, which is a nec	essity for an authentic	flavor.
	a. in memoriam	b. semper fidelis	c. per se	d. sine qua non
53.]	I think that he made a mi	stake and did not me	an to say what he did.	
	a. lapsus linguae	b. ipso facto	c. et cetera	d. cum grano salis
54.]	Much of the poetry of Ho			
	a. cogito ergo sum	b. carpe diem	c. festina lente	d. ad hominem

[Continue on next page]

V. Reading Comprehension

Read through the following passages for comprehension; you do NOT need to write translations. *Then choose the letter of the correct answer for each question.*

Passage 1: Use this passage to answer questions 55-64.

[Pliny writes a letter to his wife, Calpurnia]

Scrībis absentiam meam maximē tē afficere et tē ūnum solācium	1
habēre. Tū librōs meōs tenēs, et saepe per <u>vestīgia</u> mea ambulās.	2
Dē mē rogās et dē mē legere gaudēs, et hoc mihi placet. Similia	3
illīs ego faciō. Epistulās tuās legō et, quasi novās, manibus meīs	4
identidem capiō. Sed, dē tē putāns, ego maiōre cupīdine accendor:	5
quam suāvēs sunt litterae tuae! Quae <u>dulcēdō</u> <u>sermōnibus</u> inest!	6
Tū tamen quam frequentissimē scrībe, etiam sī hīs epistulīs mē	7
et dēlectās et torquēs. Valē.	8
(adapted from Pliny, Epistulae 6.7)	

sōlācium, solāciī, n.: a comfort vestīgia, vestīgiae, f.: a footstep gaudeō, gaudēre: to rejoice (+ infinitive) identidem (adv.): again and again

accendo, accendere: to set (something) on fire dulcēdō, dulcēdinis, f.: sweetness **sermō, sermōnis,** *m*.: a conversation torqueō, torquēre: to torture

- 55. In lines 1-2 (Scrībis ... habēre), how is Calpurnia affected by her separation from Pliny?
 - a. not at all

c. very much

b. moderately

- d. to the point of death
- 56. According to line 3 (**Dē mē rogās** ... **placet**), Pliny is glad because
 - a. he has time to write.

c. he now has time to read books.

b. Calpurnia is away.

- d. Calpurnia misses him.
- 57. In lines 3-4, **Similia illīs** is best translated
 - a. similarly, those things.
- c. things similar to those things.

b. those similar things.

- d. those things were similar.
- 58. Pliny's actions in lines 4-5 (**Epistulās** ... **capiō**) show that he is
 - a. a busy man who reads quickly.
- c. an author who takes his job seriously.
- b. a governor with a large support staff.
- d. a husband who misses his wife.

59. In line 5, **putāns** modifies/describes

a. tē (line 5).
b. ego (line 5).
c. cupīdine (line 5).
d. epistulās (line 4).

60. The case and function of **maiore cupidine** (line 5) are

a. ablative place where.b. ablative of means/instrument.c. ablative of comparison.d. vocative direct address.

61. In line 5 (ego maiore cupidine accendor), Pliny

a. is sick with a fever. c. has nothing new to do.

b. wants a warmer climate.

d. is overcome by desire to see her.

62. The case and number of **Quae** (line 6) are

a. nominative plural.b. nominative singular.d. accusative plural.

63. How often does Pliny want Calpurnia to write?

a. as little as possibleb. a few timesc. somewhat oftend. as often as possible

64. In lines 7-8 (etiam ... torquēs), we learn that Pliny

a. wants to stop his wife's pain by writing her letters.

b. writes to Calpurnia very frequently.

c. must cut short this letter because a slave is being tortured.

d. finds both happiness and pain in exchanging letters.

[Continue on next page]

Passage 2: Use the following passage to answer questions 65-75.

[The Emperor Augustus recalls his achievements and honors]

Senātus iussit cōnsulēs et <u>sacerdōtēs vōta</u> prō vasuscipere. Saepe sacerdōtēs, saepe cōnsulēs lūdōs no Prīvātim et <u>mūnicipātim</u> omnēs cīvēs ūnanimiter apprō valētūdine meā <u>supplicāvērunt</u> . Senātūs <u>cōnsultō</u> , nōmen meum in <u>saliāre carma</u> est. Senātus etiam dēcrēvit mē, per omnem vītam matribūnīciam potestātem habitūrum esse. Pater meus Pontifex Maximus fuerat; sed id rec Lepidus, <u>socius</u> meus, iam habuit. Postquam Lepidu erat, ego Pontifex Maximus factus sum, P. Sulpiciō cōnsulibus.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	
(adapted from Augustus	, Rēs Gestae 9-10)	_
vōtum, vōtī, n.: a prayercōnsultum, cōnsultum, cōnsultum, cōnsultum, cōnsultum, consultum, consu		cāre: to make prayers sultī, n.: a decree, order n.: a priestly hymn tās, f.: the power of a tribune political ally
65. In lines 1-2 (Senātus suscipere), the prayers a. celebrated his consulship. b. celebrated his parents.	c. asked for goo	od health. ne year of his birth.
66. Based on its root, suscipere (line 2) most likelya. to undertake.b. to deeply desire.	means c. to awaken. d. to make read	y.
67. In line 3, lūdōs mihi fēcērunt is best translated a. made games for me. c. made my games. b. my games were made. d. I made games.		
68. In lines 3-4 (Prīvātim supplicāvērunt), we learn that many cities a. were healthy because of Augustus. b. privately sent messages to Augustus. c. contained shrines built by Augustus. d. showed support for Augustus' health.		
69. The subject of supplicāvērunt (line 4) is a. Prīvātim (line 3). b. cīvēs (line 3).	c. pulvīnāria (l d. valētūdine (l	

- 70. The case and number of **Senātūs** (line 5) are
 - a. nominative singular.b. genitive singular.c. nominative plural.d. accusative plural.
- 71. In lines 6-7 (Senātus ... esse), Augustus will have the power of a tribune
 - a. throughout his whole life.b. as long as the priests sing.c. as long as the tribunes agree.d. until the Senate makes a decree.
- 72. The tense of **fuerat** (line 8) is

a. present.b. future perfect.c. pluperfect.d. perfect.

- 73. In lines 8-9 (Pater meus ... habuit), we learn that
 - a. Lepidus was ordered not to become Pontifex Maximus.
 - b. Augustus's father prevented him from becoming Pontifex Maximus.
 - c. Augustus took the office of Pontifex Maximus away from Lepidus.
 - d. Augustus rejected the office of Pontifex Maximus.
- 74. In line 10, ego Pontifex Maximus factus sum is best translated
 - a. I was made Pontifex Maximus. c. I, having been made Pontifex Maximus.
 - b. I am making the Pontifex Maximus. d. I made him Pontifex Maximus.
- 75. The phrase **P. Sulpiciō et C. Valgiō cōnsulibus** (lines 10-11) indicates the
 - a. people who were Pontifex Maximus before Augustus.
 - b. year when Augustus was made Pontifex Maximus.
 - c. year when Augustus made Sulpicius and Valgius consul.
 - d. people who killed Lepidus.

[Continue on next page]

SIGHT TRANSLATION:

On the back of the answer sheet, translate the following passage as literally as good English allows.

[Catullus addresses his brother's tomb]

<u>Vectus sum</u> per multās terrās et trāns multa maria, et nunc adveniō ad hās miserās <u>īnferiās</u>, mī frāter. Volō tibi dare hoc dōnum ultimum et dīcere <u>cineribus</u> tuīs, quae nōn potest respondēre.

Ēheu miser frāter, fortūna tē ipsum ā mē rapuit! Accipe ā tuō trīstissimō frātre haec dōna, <u>mānantia</u> multīs cum lacrimīs, quae ego propter antīquum <u>mōrem</u> parentum tulī. Et semper, frāter, <u>avē</u> et valē.

(adapted from Catullus, Carmina 101)

vehō, vehere, vexī, vectum: to carry **īnferiae, īnferiarum,** *f. plur*.: funeral rites

cinis, cineris, *f*.: ash

manō, manāre, manāvī, manātum: to drip

mōs, mōris, m.: a custom

 $av\bar{e} = salv\bar{e}$