

READ THE PASSAGES AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM A, B, C, OR D.

MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

I LOVE ONLY YOU

The poet professes his devotion to the one he loves.

Tū mihi sola placēs, nec iam tē praeter in urbe	1
formōsa est oculīs ulla puella meis.	2
Atque utinam possēs unī mihi bella vidē!	3
Displicēas aliīs: sic ego fūtus erō.	4
Nīl opus invidiā est; procul absit glōriā vulgī:	5 glōria = boasting
quī sapit, in tacitō gaudeat ipse sinū.	6
Sic ego sēcrētis possum bene vīvere silvīs,	7
quā nulla hūmānō sit via trīta pede.	8
Tū mihi cūrārum requiēs, tū nocte vel ātrā	9
lūmen, et in sōlis tū mihi turba locīs.	10
.	
Iam faciam quodcumque volēs; tuus usque manēbō,	11
nec fugiam nōtae servitium dominae,	12
Sed Veneris sanctae <u>consīdam</u> vinctus ad āras:	13 consīdam = I shall sit
haec nōtat iniustōs supplicibusque favet.	14 favet = favors (takes dative as object)
Tibullus III. xix	

- The poet says in lines 1-2 that A) he is lonely without his beloved B) he is the only lover who appeals to his beloved C) no other girl is beautiful to him D) rejection has brought him pain
- The best translation of **oculīs meis** (line 2) is A) with my eyes B) to my eyes C) of my eyes D) from my eyes
- The subjunctive mood of the verb **possēs** (line 3) is used to express A) an impossible wish B) a purpose clause C) an indirect question D) a result clause
- Displicēas** (line 4) is best translated A) you were displeasing B) you have displeased C) may you be displeasing D) you must displease
- Lines 3-4 suggest the poet's A) joy in his new-found love B) broken-hearted anguish C) displeasure in other women D) fear of competition
- The first four feet of line 5 are scanned A) DSDD B) DDDS C) DDS D) SDSS
- The best translation of **Nīl opus invidiā est** (line 5) is A) envy never works B) no one is envious C) there is no need for envy D) do not envy the work
- In line 6 the poet advises a wise lover to A) keep silent about his beloved B) treat his beloved with tenderness C) forever sing his beloved's praise D) shower his beloved with expensive gifts
- The best translation of **sit...trīta** (line 8) is A) is wearing down B) has been worn down C) will be worn down D) had worn down
- In lines 7 and 8 the poet says that he A) rejoices in his new-found happiness B) is accepting of his solitude C) enjoys long walks in the forest with his friends D) shares all possessions with his beloved
- What literary device is contained in line 8? A) apostrophe B) oxymoron C) interlocked word order D) alliteration
- In line 9 (**tū...requiēs**) the poet declares that his beloved A) cares only for him B) is careless with his feelings C) is his only care D) relieves his cares
- In addition to anaphora and ellipsis, what literary device is found in lines 9-10? A) transferred epithet B) litotes C) onomatopoeia D) metaphor
- With the words **et...locīs** (line 10), the poet says that he A) enjoys showing his beloved off in a crowd B) longs to declare to the crowd his true feelings C) prefers to be alone D) never feels lonely when his beloved is with him
- The best translation of **quodcumque volēs** (line 11) is A) whatever you will wish B) as often as you will want C) you who are willing D) however you wish
- The closest meaning of **tuus usque manēbō** (line 11) is A) you will always appeal to me B) I shall remember you always C) I will be yours forever D) always remain as you are
- The best translation of **vinctus** (line 13) is A) bound B) binding C) about to bind D) must be bound
- In line 14, **haec** refers to A) Venus B) the poet's beloved C) the poet's words D) the altars
- Which literary device is used to intensify the meaning of line 14? A) litotes B) chiasmus C) tmesis D) simile
- From your knowledge of Roman literature, what Roman author wrote in a genre similar to that of Tibullus? A) Livy B) Vergil C) Catullus D) Pliny

WILL IT BE WAR OR PEACE?

In the year 48 B.C., during the civil war between Caesar and Pompey, Caesar decides to send an envoy to Pompey. To act as this envoy, he chooses Vibullius, one of Pompey's officers, whom he now holds prisoner

Demonstravimus L. Vibullium Rūfūm, Pompei praefectum, bis in potestātem pervēnisse Caesaris atque ab eō esse dimissum, semel ad Corfinium, iterum in Hispaniā. Hunc prō suis beneficiis Caesar idōneum iudicāverat quem cum mandātis ad Cn. Pompeium mitteret, eundemque apud Cn. Pompeium auctoritatem habēre intellegēbat. Erat autem haec summa mandātōrum: debere utrumque pertināciae finem facere et ab armis discēdere neque amplius fortinam periclitārī; satis esse magna utrimque incommoda accepta, quae prō disciplinā et praeceptis habēre possent, ut reliquos casūs timerent.

Proinde sibi ac rei publicae parcerent, cum, quantum in bellō fortuna posset, iam ipsi incommodis suis satis essent documento

C. Iulius Caesar, *Bellum Civile*, III, 10

- 1
- 2
- 3 **prō** = in return for
- 4 **idōneum** = suitable
- 5
- 6
- 7 **periclitārī** = to test, to risk
- 8 **utrimque** = on both sides; **pro disciplina** = for learning
- 9
- 10 **Proinde** = So then;
- 10-11 **quantum...posset:** this clause follows **documento** (line 11)
ipsi = i.e., Caesar and Pompey;
satis essent documento = were proof enough

21. In lines 1-3, Caesar informs the reader that Vibullius had
 - A) left Corfinium for Spain
 - B) defected to Caesar's side
 - C) been captured and released twice before
 - D) been dismissed by Pompey
22. **Ab eo** (line 2) means
 - A) to him
 - B) to that place
 - C) away from it
 - D) by him
23. The words **semel...iterum** (lines 2-3) mean
 - A) not only...but also
 - B) once...again
 - C) although...nevertheless
 - D) just...so
24. **Hunc** (line 3) refers to
 - A) Vibullium
 - B) Pompei
 - C) Caesaris
 - D) Corfinium
25. Why does Caesar judge Vibullius to be a suitable envoy (lines 1-4)?
 - A) Vibullius comes from a noble family
 - B) Vibullius owes Caesar for sparing his life in the past
 - C) Caesar knows Vibullius will want the reward he is offering
 - D) Vibullius has served as a magistrate in the past
26. The words **quem...mitteret** (line 4) show
 - A) purpose
 - B) doubt
 - C) fear
 - D) disbelief
27. To whom does **eundem** (line 5) refer?
 - A) the Romans
 - B) Caesar
 - C) the senate
 - D) Vibullius
28. What is the general meaning of **apud Cn. Pompeium auctoritatem habere** (line 5)?
 - A) Pompey is the author of several books
 - B) he was at Pompey's house
 - C) he has influence with Pompey
 - D) Pompey originated the plan of attack
29. In line 6, **mandatorum** refers to the
 - A) content of the message that Caesar sends to Pompey
 - B) hostages to be exchanged
 - C) speech that Caesar gives to his troops
 - D) site of the battle to be fought
30. The words **erat autem haec summa mandatorum** (lines 5-6) introduce a series of
 - A) purpose clauses
 - B) indirect statements
 - C) conditional sentences
 - D) participial phrases
31. In the lines following **summa mandatorum** (6-11), Caesar presents
 - A) threats of punishment to Vibullius
 - B) a strategy for cutting off and destroying Pompey's army
 - C) conditions for peace between Pompey and himself
 - D) directions to help Vibullius find Pompey's camp
32. The Latin noun **perinaciae** (line 6) is related to the English noun "pertinacity" which means
 - A) uniqueness
 - B) obstinacy
 - C) proximity
 - D) perplexity
33. With the words (**debere**) **neque amplius fortunam periclitari** (lines 6-7), Caesar says that
 - A) victory is sometimes won without risk
 - B) good luck also requires taking a risk
 - C) fortune can sometimes make weapons useless
 - D) neither side ought to take further risks
34. In line 7, **ab armis discedere** is closest in meaning to
 - A) repair their weapons
 - B) wage war
 - C) cease hostilities
 - D) negotiate a treaty
35. In lines 8-9, the words **quae pro disciplina et praeceptis habere possent** indicate that
 - A) Pompey and Caesar could learn lessons from their past experiences
 - B) troops on both sides could lose their discipline
 - C) one of them may suffer great losses
 - D) Pompey's troops must learn to win on their own
36. In the clause **ut reliquos casus timerent** (line 9) Caesar suggests that
 - A) he fears that his soldiers want to leave
 - B) both he and Pompey should now fear further disasters
 - C) fear often causes the loss of a battle
 - D) those left behind may be the cause of a renewed battle
37. The case and number of **casus** (line 9) is
 - A) accusative plural
 - B) genitive singular
 - C) nominative singular
 - D) nominative plural
38. In lines 10-11, Caesar suggests that he and Pompey are proof enough of
 - A) how small losses can cause great difficulties
 - B) what a powerful factor sheer luck can be in war
 - C) why Fortune's lessons are often overlooked
 - D) why foreign wars are the most costly and disastrous
39. In line 11, **incommodis suis** is best translated
 - A) of their losses
 - B) without their losses
 - C) their losses
 - D) by their losses
40. What is the general import of the message.
 - A) "Pompey, you have suffered more losses than I have and you are about to suffer even more."
 - B) "You, Pompey, will lose because you don't understand the real meaning of political power."
 - C) "We should stop this war because even more terrible things could happen to either side."
 - D) "Let's make arrangements to finish this war with one final battle."