

## Ovid: Pyramus &amp; Thisbe

saepe, ubi constiterant hinc Thisbe, Pyramus illinc,  
 inque vices fuerat captatus anhelitus oris,  
 "invide" dicebant "paries, quid amantibus obstas?  
 quantum erat, ut sineres toto nos corpore iungi  
 aut, hoc si nimium est, vel ad oscula danda pateres? 5  
 nec sumus ingrati: tibi nos debere fatemur,  
 quod datus est verbis ad amicas transitus auris."  
 talia diversa nequiquam sede locuti  
 sub noctem dixere "vale" partique dedere  
 oscula quisque suae non pervenientia contra. 10

1. What is the object of "inque" (line 2)?  
 A. vices      B. captatus      C. anhelitus      D. oris
2. What is the meaning of "quid" (line 3)?  
 A. What      B. Why      C. Who      D. Where
3. How do the lovers describe the wall?  
 A. Loving      B. Stubborn      C. Jealous      D. Fair
4. How do the lovers describe themselves?  
 A. Grateful      B. Angry      C. Star-crossed      D. Superior
5. What does the wall prevent?  
 A. toto corpore iungi      B. ad oscula danda      C. A and B      D. Neither A nor B
6. What is the base form of "pateres" (line 5)?  
 A. pater      B. patior      C. pateor      D. pateo
7. What part of speech is "amicas" (line 7)?  
 A. Noun      B. Verb      C. Adjective      D. Adverb
8. What does the wall provide?  
 A. A foundation      B. A passage for words      C. A friend      D. Nothing
9. What does "suae" modify (line 10)?  
 A. "vale"      B. partique      C. oscula      D. Nothing; it is substantive
10. How many dactyls are in line 4 (quantum ... iungi)?  
 A. 2      B. 3      C. 4      D. 5

## Cicero: Pro Caelio

Horum duorum criminum video auctorem, video fontem, video certum nomen et caput. Auro opus fuit; sumpsit a Clodia, sumpsit sine teste, habuit, quamdiu voluit. Maximum video signum cuiusdam egregiae familiaritatis. Necare eandem voluit; quaesivit venenum, sollicitavit quos potuit, paravit, locum constituit, attulit. Magnum rursus odium video cum crudelissimo discidio exstitisse. Res est omnis in hac causa nobis, iudices, cum Clodia, muliere non solum nobili, sed etiam nota; de qua ego nihil dicam nisi depellendi criminis causa.

11. In this context, "crimen" means...  
 A. Crime      B. Penalty      C. Accusation      D. Evil
12. Which of the following rhetorical devices is found in the first line?  
 A. Hendiadys      B. Anaphora      C. Preterition      D. Litotes
13. Who or what does Cicero claim was the source of the "criminum"?  
 A. An author      B. A head      C. Need for gold      D. Clodia

14. Who witnessed the transaction?  
 A. Maximus      B. Magnus      C. Clodius      D. No one
15. How long was Caelius allowed to keep the money?  
 A. One year    B. Five years    C. As long as he wanted    D. Forever; it was a gift
16. According to Cicero, of what was the transaction a sign?  
 A. Egregious behavior    B. Friendship      C. Hatred      D. An assassination attempt
17. What did Caelius want to do with Clodia?  
 A. Thank her      B. Bring her wine      C. Kill her      D. Look at her
18. According to Cicero, who should be the main focus of the case?  
 A. Clodia      B. Caelius      C. Clodius      D. Cicero himself
19. Which of the following does Cicero not call Clodia?  
 A. Alone      B. Well-known      C. A woman      D. Of high birth
20. What does Cicero say in the last line?  
 A. Caelius is innocent.      C. Clodia is so guilty that she cannot even speak.  
 B. He has finished his case.    D. He will only say things about Clodia that are relevant.

### C. PLINIUS TRAIANO IMPERATORI

Amastrianorum civitas, domine, et elegans et ornata habet inter praecipua opera pulcherrimam eandemque longissimam plateam; cuius a latere per spatium omne porrigitur nomine quidem flumen, re vera cloaca foedissima, ac sicut turpis immundissimo aspectu, ita pestilens odore taeterrimo. Quibus ex causis non minus salubritatis quam decoris interest eam contegi; quod fiet si permiseris curantibus nobis, ne desit quoque pecunia operi tam magno quam necessario.

21. To whom is the letter addressed?  
 a. Pliny      b. Trajan      c. governor of Amastris      d. unknown
22. How does the author describe Amastris in the letter?  
 a. large      b. beautiful      c. over-populated      d. very distant from Rome
23. What is the problem that the author would like to fix?  
 a. short supply of fresh water      b. open sewer      c. no public baths      d. need a new theater
24. Why must this action be taken?  
 a. Health and beauty    b. providence and glory      c. safety for the Empire      d. trade productivity
25. Who will be responsible for doing this work?  
 a. the emperor      b. citizens of Amastris      c. foreign engineers      d. Pliny

### Martial I.10

Petit Gemellus nuptias Maronillae  
 et cupit et instat et precatur et donat.  
 Adeone pulchra est? Immo foedius nil est.  
 Quid ergo in illa petitur et placet? Tussit.

26. Does Gemellus want to marry Maronilla?  
 a. Yes, reluctantly    b. Yes, very much so      c. No, not really      d. Absolutely not
27. Is Maronilla pretty?  
 a. Very pretty      b. somewhat pretty      c. plain looking      d. ugly
28. What is implied about Maronilla in this epigram?  
 a. she is wealthy      b. she has many children    c. this would be her 2nd marriage    d. they're siblings