





22. Which of the following did the farm NOT produce?  
 a. olives                      b. corn                      c. fruit                      d. cattle
23. How will Horace write about his farm?  
 a. in a short letter              b. in the form of a book      c. at length                      d. at a later time
24. ubi est fundus situs?  
 a. in valle                      b. in monte                      c. prope mare                      d. prope urbe
25. What case is *latus* in line 3?  
 a. nominative                      b. genitive                      c. accusative                      d. dative
26. On what does the sun shine when it is rising?  
 a. the right side of the villa                      b. the left side of the valley  
 c. the left side of the villa                      d. the right side of the valley
27. On what does the sun shine when it is setting?  
 a. the right side of the villa                      b. the left side of the valley  
 c. the left side of the villa                      d. the right side of the valley
28. The best translation for *temperiem laudabis* in lines 3-4 is \_\_\_\_.  
 a. the temperature is to be praised                      b. let me praise the climate  
 c. you praised the climate                      d. you will praise the climate
29. quales sunt vepres?  
 a. benigni                      b. rubicunda                      c. ingentes                      d. parvi
30. What do they produce?  
 a. red corn                      b. red berries                      c. red flowers                      d. red leaves
31. In lines 4-5, *multa umbra* is what case?  
 a. nominative                      b. dative                      c. accusative                      d. ablative
32. How do the oak trees benefit the cattle?  
 a. they provide much shade                      b. they provide a windbreak  
 c. they provide leaves for food                      d. they provide many acorns
33. How do the oak trees benefit the master?  
 a. they provide much shade                      b. they provide a windbreak  
 c. they provide wood for fireplaces                      d. they provide many acorns
34. How big is the stream?  
 a. too small to be named                      b. as big as a river  
 c. almost big enough to be given a name                      d. smaller than most named streams
35. To what river does Horace compare his stream?  
 a. the Tiber                      b. the Rubicon                      c. the Nile                      d. the Hebrus
36. In what country is the above river situated?  
 a. Greece                      b. Dacia                      c. Thrace                      d. Gaul
37. In what two ways does Horace compare his stream to the above river?  
 a. the river is neither colder nor purer than the stream  
 b. the river is colder and purer than the stream  
 c. the stream is colder and purer than the river  
 d. the stream is colder, but the river is purer
38. For what does Horace consider the stream's water most useful?  
 a. swimming                      b. curing headaches & sick stomachs  
 c. fishing                      d. providing water for the villa
39. quales sunt hae latebrae?  
 a. useful                      b. sweet                      c. beautiful                      d. both b & c

40. The best translation of *si credis mihi* in line 6-7 is \_\_\_\_.
- a. if you can believe it    b. if he believes in me    c. if you believe me    d. if you care about me
41. From the last line, we can infer that Horace enjoyed his farm during \_\_\_\_.
- a. hot weather    b. the spring    c. the winter    d. when the city is not safe

**Passage III: Alii dei deaeque**

de magnis deis, quos Romani a Graecis acceperant, iam legimus. nunc de multis parvis deis, vere	1
Romanis, legemus. Concordiam, Victoriam, Salutem, Pacem, Fortunam, Virtutem Romani deas	2
vocaverunt, quod sacrae erant et a Romanis amabantur. etiam Pecunia a Romanis amabatur et dea erat,	3
sed tamen (ita scribit auctor Romanus Iuvenalis) non in templo habitavit.	4

Vocabulary

accipio, -ere, accepi, acceptum – accept, receive

vere - truly

amabantur – they were loved

amabatur – she was loved

auctor – author

42. Which detail about “the great gods” is known from line 1?
- a. the Romans gave them to the Greeks    b. the gods accepted both Greeks and Romans  
c. the gods liked Romans more than Greeks    d. the Romans got their gods from the Greeks
43. The best translation of *iam legimus* in line 1 is \_\_\_\_.
- a. we will now read    b. we are now reading  
c. you have already read    d. we have already read
44. What is the best translation of the word *quod* in line 3?
- a. which    b. although    c. because    d. whom
45. *Concordiam, Victoriam, Salutem, Pacem, Fortunam, Virtutem* were:
- a. called goddesses by the Greeks  
b. called goddesses by the Romans  
c. called goddesses by both the Greeks and the Romans  
d. were not called goddesses, but virtues
46. The goddesses listed in line 2 are all examples of \_\_\_\_.
- a. dead Romans    b. Muses    c. abstract concepts    d. rivers and mountains
47. Why was Money called a goddess?
- a. She was loved by the Romans    b. She was loved by the Greeks  
c. She ruled the lives of many Romans    d. She was an Olympian goddess
48. Which Roman author writes about *Pecunia*?
- a. Horace    b. Juvenal    c. Martial    d. Ovid
49. *verum aut falsum*: The goddess Pecunia had her own temple in Rome.
- a. *verum*    b. *falsum*
50. Which of the following would be least appropriate to add to the content of this paragraph?
- a. Bellona    b. Quirinus    c. Janus    d. Eros