Passage I: A visit from the gods

olim duo viri a loco ad locum multas horas ambulabant et cives cibum rogabant. nemo
illis cibum dedit. tandem ad casam parvam ac pauperem ubi vir bonus, Philemon, et Baucis, uxor
sua, habitabant pervenerunt.
"salvete, amici," inquit unus ex viris, "cibum aquamque petimus."
"multa non habemus, sed vobis id quod habemus dabimus," alacriter respondit Philemon.
cibus a Baucide bona celeriter paratus est.
post cibum consumpserunt, unus ex viris nuntiavit: "ego sum Mercurius, nuntius deorum.
ante vos stat Juppiter, rex et pater deorum, qui imperium caeli et terrae tenet ac deis
hominibusque leges aequas dat. nolite timere. vicus et incolae mali delebuntur. vos soli
servabimini. nobiscum ad montem venite, et tuti eritis."
ubbi ad summum montem pervenerunt, post se spectaverunt. omnia praeter casam eorum
sub aqua erant. eorum casa in templum pulchrum versa est. postea multos annos Philemon et
Baucis diligentem templum curant.

Vocabulary
pervenio, -ire, -uī, -itus – arrive at
alacriter, adv. – eagerly
caelum, -i – heavens
terra, -ae – earth
vicus, -i – village
incola, -ae – inhabitant
debetur – they will be destroyed
servabimini – you will be saved

1. verum aut falsum: duo viri diu ambulabant.
   a. verum
   b. falsum

2. What is the best translation for tandem in line 2?
   a. however
   b. at last
   c. furthermore
   d. nevertheless

3. qualis casam vir habebat?
   a. bonus
   b. pulchram ac magnam
   c. parvam ac pauperem
   d. parvam ac bonam

4. What did the men ask for?
   a. water
   b. food
   c. neither a or b
   d. both a & b

5. The best translation of multa non habemus, sed vobis id quod habemus dabimus in line 5 is ___.
   a. We do not have much, but that which we have, we will give to you.
   b. We do not have much, so we will not give any to you.
   c. Many do not live here, but because we live here, we will give it to you.
   d. We do not have much, but because we have it, we will give you some.

6. Who prepared the food?
   a. Philemon
   b. Baucis
   c. a servant
   d. the two men

7. qualis uxor est Baucis?
   a. pulchra
   b. parva
   c. bona
   d. pauper

8. How did this person prepare the food?
   a. slowly
   b. quickly
   c. skillfully
   d. happily

9. When did one of the men make an announcement?
   a. before the food was prepared
   b. before eating the food
   c. when the food was stolen
   d. after eating the food

10. Who did this man claim to be?
    a. a messenger of Mercury
    b. a messenger of Jupiter
    c. Mercury himself
    d. Jupiter himself
11. According to lines 8-9, which of the following is NOT a description of Jupiter?
   a. the father of the gods  
   b. he rules with his thunderbolts  
   c. he has command over the sky and the earth  
   d. he gives just laws to gods and men.

12. Why would the village and the inhabitants be destroyed?
   a. the village was too close to the ocean  
   b. the inhabitants forgot to sacrifice to the gods  
   c. the inhabitants gave nothing to strangers  
   d. the inhabitants had treated Philemon and Baucis badly

13. Which of the following could be used as the subject of eritis in line 10?
   a. ego  
   b. nos  
   c. tu  
   d. vos

14. ubi Baucis et Philemon ad summum montem pervenerunt, quid agebant?
   a. looking around  
   b. praying  
   c. crying  
   d. talking

15. Philemon and Baucis saw all of the following EXCEPT
   a. The village under water  
   b. their house under water  
   c. their neighbors' homes under water  
   d. their house turned into a beautiful temple

16. What is the best translation for postea multos annos?
   a. after many years  
   b. many years later  
   c. many years ago  
   d. for many years afterward

17. How did the gods reward Philemon and Baucis?
   a. they made them caretakers of the temple  
   b. they took them to Mt. Olympus  
   c. they made them immortal  
   d. they gave them all of the neighbors' land

18. In line 12, the case of eorum is ___.
   a. nominative  
   b. genitive  
   c. dative  
   d. accusative

19. After this story ends, Philemon and Baucis are eventually transformed into ___.
   a. birds  
   b. stones  
   c. trees  
   d. constellations

Passage II: A letter about a pleasant retreat

fundus meus, optime Quincti, agro dominum pascit opulentatque olivis, pomis, pratis et ulmo amicta.

vitibus. scribam tibi loquaciter de forma et situ agri. montes non sunt continui, sed opaca vallis dissociat.
eos. sol veniens dextrum latus vallis aspicit, discedens laevum latus curru fugiente vaporat.
temperium laudabis.

benigni vepres rubicunda corna et pruna ferunt. quercus et ilex multa fruge pecus et multa
umbra dominum iuvant.
pons est etiam idoneus dare nomen rivo; Hebrus nec frigidior nec purior
Thraciam ambit.

incolumen tibi me praestant Septembribus horis.

Vocabulary

fundus – farm  
vepres – Bramble bushes  
agro – field  
quercus – Oak tree  
pascit – supports, feeds  
ilex – Holm oak  
opulentat – enriches  
pecus – cattle, herd  
amicta – supportive of  
idoneus – large enough  
vitibus – grapevines  
alvo – for the stomach  
veniens – coming, rising  
amoenus - delightful  
aspicit – looks at  
incolumen - safe

20. To whom does Horace address this letter?
   a. commander Quintus  
b. dearest Quinctius  
c. dearest Quintus  
d. commander Quinctius

21. According to lines 1 & 2, in what two ways does Horace’s farm benefit him?
   a. it provides food and a place for opulent parties  
b. it provides crops and a place for his friends to stay  
c. it provides food and profit  
d. it provides food and wine for his friends
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 Romans, legemus. Concordiam, Victoriam, Salutem, Pacem, Fortunam, Virtutem Romani deas vocaverunt, quod sacrae erant et a Romanis amabantur. etiam Pecunia a Romanis amabatur et dea erat, sed tamen (ita scribit auctor Romanus Juvenalis) non in templo habitavit.

---

**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*?

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?