

PASSAGE 1: HORĀTIŪ ET CŪRIĀTIŪ

1 Tullus Hostilius, tertius rex, nōn solum proximō rēgī dissimilis sed
2 audācior etiam quam Rōmulus fuit. forte (*by chance*) Tullus cognōvit agricolās
3 Rōmānōs ex Albānō agrō, Albānōs ex Rōmānō praedās (*spoil, plunder*) in vicem
4 (*in turn*) ēgisse. utrimque (*from each side*) lēgātī ferē sub idem tempus ut rēs
5 repeterent missī sunt.

6 bellum utrimque omnibus rēbus parābātur. Albānī primum ingentī
7 exercitū in agrum Rōmānum impetum fēcērunt. castra ab urbe nōn plūs quam
8 quīnque mīlia passuum pōnunt. intereā Tullus nocte cum exercitū in agrum
9 Albānum iter facit. rēx Albānus lēgātum mittī ad Tullum iussit quī conventum (*a*
10 *meeting*) rogāret. postquam exercitūs instructī utrimque stābant, cum paucīs in
11 medium ducēs prōcessērunt ut inter sē loquerentur.

12 forte in duōbus exercitibus erant trigeminī frātrēs et aetāte et vīribus parēs.
13 Līvius scrībit Rōmānōs frātrēs appellātōs esse Horātiōs et Albānōs frātrēs
14 Cūriātiōs. trigeminōs hortantur rēgēs ut prō suā quisque patriā pugnent ferrō. ibi
15 imperium erit unde victoria fuerit. nihil recūsātur. tempus et locus constituuntur.

16 trigeminī arma capiunt, ut in medium inter duōs exercitūs prōcēdant.
17 cōnsēderant utrimque prō castrīs duo exercitūs. signō dātō, ternī iuvenēs
18 magnōrum exercituum animōs gerentēs concurrunt. ut prīmō statim certāmine
19 concrepuērunt arma et lūce fulsērunt gladiī, horrōre ingentī spectātōrēs complētī
20 sunt et vōx tacēbat. ut pugnātum est iam nōn solum mōtus corporum agitātiōque
21 tēlōrum armōrumque sed vulnera quoque et sanguis spectāculō erant.

22 duo Rōmānī, vulnerātīs tribus Albānīs, interfectī sunt. ad quōrum casum
23 clāmāvit cum gaudiō Albānus exercitus; Rōmānās legiōnēs iam spēs omnis
24 nōndum relīquerat. forte is Horātius integer fuit, sed omnibus sōlus nōn pār erat,
25 sīc contrā singulōs audāx. itaque fūgit, quod arbitrātus est (*he thought*) eōs
26 secūtūrōs esse.

27 iam aliquantum spatiī ex eō locō, ubi pugnātum est; fūgerat, et respiciēs
28 videt magnīs spatiīs eōs sequentēs, ūnum nōn procul ab sēsē abesse. in eum
29 magnus impetus redit ut eum caederet et, Albānō exercitū clāmante, iam Horātius,
30 caesō hoste, victor secundam pugnam petit. tunc clāmōre Rōmānī adiuvant
31 mīlitem suum, et ille ut finīret proelium mātūrat.

32 dum alter Cūriātius nec procul abest, secundum Cūriātium Horātius
33 interficit. iam singulī supersunt, sed nec spē nec vīribus parēs. Cūriātius fessum
34 vulnere, fessum cursū trāhens corpus, victōrī occurrit hostī integrō. male
35 sustinentem arma gladiō interficit Horātius, Rōmānī magnō cum gaudiō Horātium
36 accipiunt.

1. When is this story set?
(a) during the reign of the third king of Rome (b) during Romulus' reign
(c) during the time of the Alban occupation (d) during Tarquinius Superbus' reign
2. Which statement does not describe the basic setting of the story?
(a) Romans had plundered upon Alban territory (b) Albans had plundered Roman territory
(c) The Roman king awarded Roman farmers land grants for service in battle
(d) Both the Romans and Albans had items taken
3. Who are the principal players of this story?
(a) Roman farmers and Alban ambassadors (b) the states of Alba and Rome
(c) the Roman king and the Alban farmers (d) Roman farmers and Horatii only
4. What did each side first do to remedy the basic situation?
(a) sent the farmers to work out an agreement (b) sent the soldiers to loot and destroy
(c) sent the farmers back to their farms (d) sent envoys to seek restitution
5. For what did each side prepare?
(a) next year's crop (b) a new army (c) a new king (d) war
6. What did the Alban army first do?
(a) pitched camp at daybreak (b) made an attack on the Romans (c) waited for the king's signal
(d) surrounded the Romans
7. Where did the Albans pitch camp?
(a) no more than five miles from Rome (b) fifty miles from the Alban stronghold
(c) just outside of the Alban territory (d) between the Aventine and the Capitoline
8. What did Tullus do that night?
(a) marched into Alban territory (b) sent envoys to sue for peace
(c) looked over the farmer's fields (d) attacked the Alban king
9. For what purpose did the Alban king send an envoy to the Romans?
(a) to set up a meeting (b) to meet the young men
(c) to determine if the farmers would fight the battle (d) to warn the Roman king
10. Before the actual battle, what did both leaders do?
(a) looked over the land in question (b) ordered the soldiers to polish their swords
(c) talked between themselves (d) inspected the army
11. What remarkable phenomenon was present on each side?
(a) both leaders could claim kinship with the gods (b) both sides had received favorable auspices from the priests
(c) each side had a set of triplets (d) both kings wanted peace
12. Which of the following statements about the chosen ones is not true, based on the passage?
(a) they were evenly matched in ability and strength (b) they were the king's sons
(c) they were about the same age (d) they were in the military

13. What fact in the story leads the reader to believe it is an historical story?
(a) the graves of the participants have been found and identified (b) records of the incident had been stored in the Tabullarium (c) a famous historian named Livy had written about the event (d) the story has been passed down from generation to generation
by Tacitus
14. What did the leaders decree that each set should do?
(a) that each set should choose a representative to battle one on one (b) that each set should be sacrificed as a peace offering (c) that each set should lead its own army into battle (d) that each set should represent its own side
15. What then would have been the result of this action, according to the plan?
(a) The winners would restore the land rights to the farmers
(b) The winners would be judged the winners of the whole battle
(c) The winners would have monuments erected in the forum
(d) The winners would have forums named after them
16. Who objected to the arrangement?
(a) the sets of brothers (b) the farmers (c) not anyone (d) the Roman king
17. Where was the fight to take place, according to the passage?
(a) near the forum (b) between the two camps (c) on the exercise field
(d) near the seashore
18. What was the first action of the contenders?
(a) They called taunts to each other with loud voices (b) They sacrificed to the gods
(c) They grabbed their weapons (d) They greeted their respectful kings
19. How did the spectators react to the beginning of the battle?
(a) They raised a great clamor of joyfulness (b) They were filled with dread
(c) They immediately protested the action with loud voices
(d) They immediately started an uproar from the opposing force
20. Which element below is not present as the battle begins?
(a) Their swords were gleaming (b) Everyone was cheering for the contenders
(c) The contenders were filled with courage (d) The spectators were filled with dread
21. What first happened to two of the Romans?
(a) They were killed (b) They killed three Albans (c) They lost all hope
(d) They were wounded lightly
22. What effect did this have on the Roman legions?
(a) They wept bitterly (b) They did not lose hope in the midst of despair
(c) They threw lots, betting on the winners (d) They encouraged them even more
23. Why did Horatius run away?
(a) He was afraid (b) He knew he couldn't fight three all at once
(c) He saw a shining spectacle descend upon the hill (d) He no longer wants to fight

24. What was Horatius' next action?
 (a) He jumped into the crowd, hoping to hide (b) He prayed to the gods, hoping that they would hear his prayers and save him (c) He threw a spear at the enemy
 (d) He looked back to see how much distance was between him and his opponent
25. How did the Romans help him?
 (a) They cheered for him (b) They formed a line protecting him
 (c) They threw their spears at the enemy (d) They stood silently
26. What was the final outcome of the battle?
 (a) The Romans won (b) The Albans won (c) Each army went home; the dispute was not resolved (d) Everyone died
27. From reading this story, what judgement can you make about Horatius?
 (a) He was a coward (b) He was clever (c) He was the weakest of the contenders
 (d) He was trained by Tullus himself
28. From reading this story, what judgement can you make about the Romans?
 (a) They wanted to win at any price (b) They always looked to the gods for help
 (c) They patriotically defended their soldiers, no matter what (d) They were cowards
29. In all, how many Albans died in this story?
 (a) one (b) two (c) three (d) four
30. How did the Romans receive Horatius?
 (a) sadly (b) hospitably (c) angrily (d) joyfully

PASSAGE 2: SELECTION FROM *COMMENTĀRIĪ DĒ BELLŌ GALLICŌ*

1 Britanniae pars interior ab iīs incolitur, quōs nātōs in insulā ipsī memoriā prōditum
 2 dīcunt, maritima pars ab iīs, quī praedae ac bellī inferendī causā ex Belgiō trānsiērunt
 3 (quī omnēs ferē iīs nōminibus cīvitātum appellantur, quibus ortī ex cīvitātibus eō
 4 pervēnērunt) et bellō illātō ibi permānsērunt atque agrōs colere coepērunt. Hominum est
 5 infīnīta multītūdō crēberrimaque aedificia ferē Gallicīs cōnsimilia, pecorum magnus
 6 numerus. Ūtuntur aut nummō aureō aut tāleīs ferreīs ad certum pondus exāminātīs prō
 7 nummō. Nascitur ibi plumbum album in mediterrāneīs regiōnibus, in maritimīs ferrum,
 8 sed eius exigua est cōpia; aere ūtuntur importātō.

prōditus - handed down

tālea - bar, rod, stick

nummus, -ī - m. coin

mediterrāneus - inland, toward the middle of the land

31. Which of the following would be the most appropriate title for this passage?
 (a) Caesar Describes The Origin of The Island of Britain
 (b) Caesar Describes The People of Britain
 (c) Caesar Describes The Metals Found in Britain & Their Use In Weapons
 (d) Caesar Describes How The Gauls Have Their Origins In Britain

32. What type of people, according to those who informed Caesar, inhabited the inland areas of Britain?
 (a) nomad warriors
 (b) indigenous peoples
 (c) those who have traveled across the channel from the European continent
 (d) druids
33. Why does Caesar say that those who inhabit the coastal areas of Britain came there?
 (a) In order to acquire farmland
 (b) Foreigners had invaded their land, forcing them out.
 (c) They required the timber for building their ships.
 (d) For booty and conquest
34. *Quī ex Belgīō trānsivērunt et agrōs coluērunt?*
 (a) *Rōmānī ipsī*
 (b) *Eī quī in insulā Britannīā nātī sunt.*
 (c) *Eī quī plumbō albō semper ūtēbantur.*
 (d) *Eī quī advēnērunt ut bellum inferrent.*
35. Which of the following correctly translates the phrase *plumbum album* in line 7?
 (a) bronze (b) lead (c) tin (d) copper

TIE-BREAKERS: The following will be scored only to break ties.

Questions #96-100 refer to Passage 2:

96. According to lines 4 through 6, which of the following does Caesar NOT say is common?
 (a) buildings (b) people (c) animals (d) forests
97. Which of the following is the best translation for *ferrum* in line 7?
 (a) plough-share (b) sword (c) iron (d) arrow-head
98. According to the passage, which of the following IS true:
 (a) *Scrīptum est omnēs Britannōs ex Belgīō ortōs esse.*
 (b) *Aes nōn est inventum in regiōnibus Britanniae.*
 (c) *Caesar crēdēbat Britannōs amīcōs Rōmānīs futūrōs esse.*
 (d) *Multī in Britannīā sunt quī lignō prō nummō ūtantur.*
99. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true:
 (a) *Indigenae Britānniae spērābant Caesarem aerem trāditūrū esse.*
 (b) *Multa pecora inventa sunt prope mare.*
 (c) *Multa aedificia inventa sunt prope mare.*
 (d) *Nōmina cīvītātū maritimārum indicant sē Belgica esse.*
100. According to line 8, what is in short supply in the coastal areas?
 (a) bronze (b) silver (c) gold (d) iron