# The Proposed Exchange

Post proelium *Cannēnse* Hannibal, Carthāginiēnsium imperātor, decem captīvōs

<u>dē nostrīs mīlitibus quōs cēperat</u> Rōmam mīsit. Hannibal imperāvit eīs <u>ut senātōribus Rōmānīs dīcerent</u>
<div align="center">(1)</div>

<u>Carthāginiēnsēs cum Rōmānīs captīvōs permūtāre velle</u>. Decem captīvī Rōmānī, ut *mōs* erat, pollicitī
<div align="center">(3)</div>

sunt <u>sē reditūrōs esse in castra Hannibalis</u>, sī senātus hanc permūtātiōnem captīvōrum *negāret*.
<div align="center">(4)</div>


<u>Vēnērunt Rōmam decem captīvī</u>. Nūntiāvērunt in senātū <u>quid Carthāginiēnsēs fierī vellent</u>.
<div align="center">(5)</div> <div align="center">(6)</div>

<u>Permūtātiō captīvōrum senātuī nōn placuit</u>. Parentēs captīvōrum eōs *amplectēbantur* et ōrābant
<div align="center">(7)</div>

<u>nē ad hostēs redīrent</u>. Tum octō ex hīs captīvīs respondērunt sē *iūre iūrandō* tenērī et sē ad Hannibalem
<div align="center">(8)</div>

reditūrōs esse. Duō reliquī captīvī autem Rōmae mānsērunt et dīcēbant se iūre līberātōs esse.

<u>Omnēs Rōmānī existimābant</u> duōs captīvōs <u>quī Rōmae mānsissent</u> esse sine honōre quod nōn fēcissent
<div align="center">(9)</div> <div align="center">(10)</div>

quid Hannibalī pollicitī essent.

—Aulus Gellius, *Noctēs Atticae*, VI, 18 (adapted)

*Cannēnse* - from *Cannēnsis*, *Cannēnse*, of or belonging to Cannae, a small town

*mōs* - from *mōs*, *mōris*, m., custom, habit

*negāret* - from *negō*, *negāre*, *negāvī*, *negātus*, *a*, *um*, deny, refuse

*amplectēbantur* - from *amplector*, *amplectī*, *amplexus sum*, embrace

*iūre iūrandō* - from *iūs iūrandum*, *iūris iūrandī*, n., an oath, promise

| People | Places |
| --- | --- |
| Hannibal | Rōma |
| Carthāginiēnsēs | |
| Rōmānī | |

1. dē nostrīs mīlitibus quōs cēperat

   (A) what he wanted for his soldiers

   (B) to our soldiers he takes these things

   (C) from our soldiers whom he had captured

   (D) whom he considered to be with his soldiers

2. Carthāginiēnsēs cum Rōmānīs captīvōs permūtāre velle

   (A) that the Carthaginians allowed the captives to exchange weapons with the Romans

   (B) that the Carthaginians wished to exchange captives with the Romans

   (C) that there were not Carthaginians to exchange with Roman captives

   (D) that to exchange captives with Romans was not the plan of the Carthaginians

3. Vēnērunt Rōmam decem captīvī.

   (A) Twelve captives were living in Rome.

   (B) They saw twelve captives from Rome.

   (C) Ten captives were sold near Rome.

   (D) Ten captives came to Rome.

4. Permūtātiō captīvōrum senātuī nōn placuit.

   (A) The exchange of captives did not please the Senate.

   (B) The exchange could not be arranged for the captives by the state.

   (C) The Senate did not consider the exchange concerning the captives a priority.

   (D) The captives were not pleased by the terms the Senate arranged.

5. A Roman born on *Id. Iul.* would celebrate his birthday on

   (A) June 20   (B) July 15

   (C) July 31   (D) June 9

6. In an ancient Roman house, a bedroom was called a

   (A) *culīna*   (B) *impluvium*

   (C) *lātrīna*   (D) *cubiculum*

7. A book with the copyright MCMLXXXI was published in

   (A) 1975   (B) 1981   (C) 1996   (D) 1964

8. Select the alternative that best expresses the meaning of the italicized Latin abbreviation

   *a.m.*

   (A) that is

   (B) morning

   (C) compare

   (D) in the place cited

9. *e.g.*

   (A) take as directed   (B) in the place

   (C) note well   (D) for example

10. *et al.*

   (A) in the same place

   (B) the thing speaks for itself

   (C) and others

   (D) from the founding of the city

# The Physical Appearance of Augustus

Augustus erat vir quī simpliciter et nōn ēleganter sē vestiēbat. Dum servī barbam crīnēsque secant, Augustus quidem aut legēbat aut scrībēbat.

Vultus eius erat tranquillus et serēnus vel in sermōne vel in silentiō. Ōlim quīdam dux Gallōrum inter suōs sociōs dīxit sē in proeliō Augustum nōn interfēcisse quod faciēs Augustī ducem ipsum *pācāvisset*.

Augustus oculōs clārōs et nitidōs habuit, et dentēs erant parvī et sordidī. Aurēs eius erant neque parvae neque magnae, sed nāsus paulum proiēcit.

Statūra Augustī erat brevis, et corpus cum *maculīs dīversīs tegēbātur*. Hae maculae in formā, in numerō, et in ordine erant similēs stellīs Ursae in caelō. *Crūs* sinistrum nōn erat validum, ergō et male et aegrē ambulābat. Digitī dextrae manūs nōn valēbant itaque interdum Augustus scrībere bene nōn poterat. Etiam in senectūte nōn bene vidēre potuit quod oculus sinister īnfirmus et dēbilis fiēbat.

Augustus gravēs et perīculōsōs morbōs per omnem vītam tulit, sed medicus eius, vir Graecus et doctissimus, eī auxilium magnopere dedit.

—Suetonius, *Dīvus Augustus*, II. 79–81 (adapted)

*pācāvisset* - from *pācō, pācāre, pācāvī, pācātus, a, um*, pacify, calm

*maculīs* - from *macula, maculae*, f., spot

*tegēbātur* - from *tegō, tegere, texī, tēctus, a, um*, cover
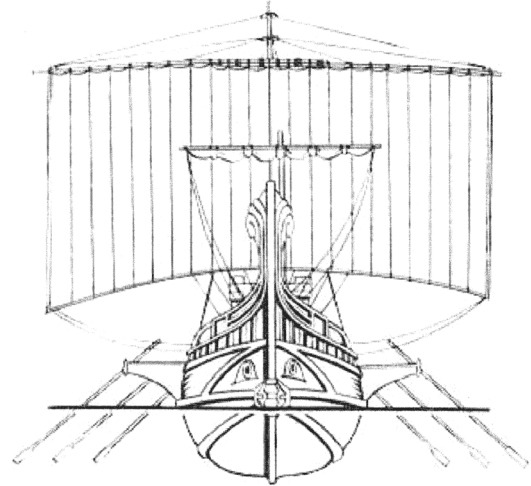
*crūs* - from *crūs, crūris*, n., leg

11. What was *one* activity that Augustus used to do while slaves were cutting his beard and hair?

12. What effect did the facial expression of Augustus have on the leader of the Gauls?

13. State *two* ways in which the spots on Augustus' body resembled the Bear constellation.

14. Who helped Augustus endure his serious and dangerous illnesses?

15. Which author was a famous comic playwright?

    (A) Vergil          (B) Plautus

    (C) Homer           (D) Catullus

16. The building where the Senate traditionally met was called the

    (A) *Cūria*         (B) *Āra pācis*

    (C) *Rostra*        (D) *Tulliānum*

17. The picture below shows a statue of the wife of Augustus. She was also a woman who held great influence.



    What was her name?

    (A) Dido            (B) Livia

    (C) Cloelia         (D) Lavinia

18. A ship commonly used in the Roman navy is shown in the illustration below.



    What was this ship called?

    (A) *ariēs*         (B) *catapulta*

    (C) *trirēmis*      (D) *testūdō*

19. Which action of Julius Caesar associated with the quotation, "Alea iacta est." began a civil war?

    (A) He married the Egyptian queen Cleopatra.

    (B) He invaded Britain.

    (C) He defeated the Gauls.

    (D) He crossed the Rubicon River with troops.

20. The Great Fire of Rome in 64 A.D. occurred during the reign of the emperor

    (A) Commodus        (B) Trajan

    (C) Domitian        (D) Nero

21. Which woman and Paris of Troy are associated with the beginning of the Trojan War?

    (A) Cassandra       (B) Clytemnestra

    (C) Hecuba          (D) Helen

# Aluminum by Design: Jewelry to Jets

The exhibition, opening March 20, traces the history of aluminum from its first appearance as fine jewelry to its use in mass-produced objects to its role as the essential element in *aeronautical*, *automotive* and industrial design.

Aluminum profoundly influenced design in the 20th century, and because of its wide range of uses and its affordability, it *significantly* changed society as well. Its impact on transportation was no less than revolutionary. The dramatic changes that took place in *aviation* between World War I and II would have been impossible without aluminum. New alloys were added to the metal to increase its hardness and strength, which led to its widespread use not only in airplane construction but also in the creation of high-speed trains and racing cars.

Although it is the most abundant metal in the earth's crust, aluminum, *initially*, was difficult to come by. In fact, it was at one time considered precious enough to be made into jewelry for royalty. But discoveries by 19th-century *scientists* led to commercially viable methods of *extracting* the metal, and producers began working feverishly to *demonstrate* its many *potential* uses....

From aluminum tableware to architecture, from horseless carriages to high-tech furniture, from minimalist sculpture to fashion trends, ... the exhibition explores the many faces of this *ubiquitous* metal, revealing how aluminum has taken us from bicycles to skyscrapers and through the sound barrier.

—*Smithsonian*, March 2001 (adapted)

22. The English word <u>aeronautical</u> is associated by derivation with *nauta*, the Latin word that means

    (A) none      (B) audit

    (C) birth      (D) sailor

23. The English word <u>significantly</u> is associated by derivation with the Latin words

    (A) *sagitta and fungor*

    (B) *sinus and fēlīx*

    (C) *signum and faciō*

    (D) *scrībō and fidēlis*

24. The English word <u>aviation</u> is associated by derivation with which Latin word that means bird?

    (A) *avis*      (B) *annus*

    (C) *animus*      (D) *avunculus*

25. The English word <u>scientists</u> is associated by derivation with *sciō*, the Latin word that means

    (A) know      (B) climb

    (C) write      (D) shine

26. Which Latin word, paired with its English meaning, is associated by derivation with the English word <u>extracting</u>?

    (A) *timeō*—fear

    (B) *tangō*—touch

    (C) *trahō*—drag

    (D) *trānō*—swim across

27. Nōlīte _____ ad forum!

    (A) currere      (B) currō

    (C) cucurrimus      (D) cucurrerat

28. Cum _____ puellīs Rōmam adībitis?

    (A) quod      (B) quibus

    (C) quī      (D) quōs

29. Bellum in Āfricā multōs _____ gerēbātur.

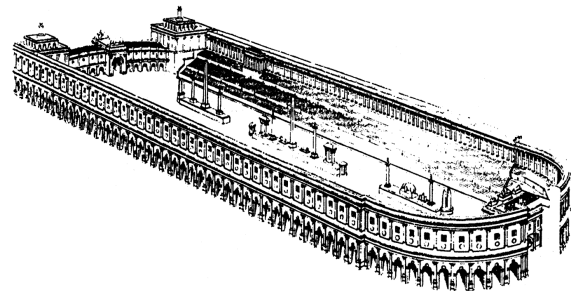    (A) annī      (B) annōrum

    (C) annīs      (D) annōs

30. Caesar mīlitēs relīquit ut castra _____ .

    (A) custōdīrent      (B) custōdiendum

    (C) custōdītus      (D) custōdīte

31. The top of a Roman column is known as the

    (A) capital      (B) frieze

    (C) fluting      (D) base

32. A structure where chariot races most often took place is shown in the illustration below.



    What was the name of this structure?

    (A) Domus Aurea      (B) Pantheon

    (C) Circus Maximus      (D) Capitolium

33. For each sentence below, write a Latin word with which the italicized word is associated by derivation. Any form of the appropriate Latin word, except prefixes and suffixes, will be acceptable. Then, choose the word or expression that best expresses the meaning of the italicized word.

The duke was *imperious* in dealing with his subjects.

1. hasty
2. sympathetic
3. commanding
4. unjust

34. Her eyes showed a certain *vivacity*.

1. fearfulness
2. sadness
3. liveliness
4. drowsiness

35. President Roosevelt spoke of *malefactors* of great wealth.

1. evildoers
2. important citizens
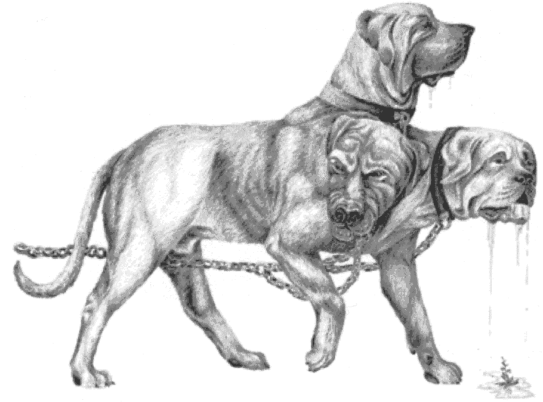3. beneficiaries
4. generous people

36. The young Roman who showed his bravery by burning his own right hand was

(A) Mucius Scaevola

(B) Junius Brutus

(C) Scipio Africanus

(D) Tiberius Gracchus

37. Someone who foretold events by examining the inner organs of sacrificial animals was known as a

(A) *lictor*      (B) *lēgātus*

(C) *haruspex*    (D) *cēnsor*

38. The guard dog of the Underworld is shown in the illustration below.



What was this dog's name?

(A) Pegasus      (B) Chiron

(C) Argus        (D) Cerberus

39. The Chimaera from Roman mythology is shown in the illustration below.



The hero responsible for killing this monster was

(A) Perseus      (B) Theseus

(C) Achilles     (D) Bellerophon

40. Which mythological character and bird are commonly associated with each other?

(A) Minerva—swan

(B) Juno—peacock

(C) Diana—eagle

(D) Venus—albatross