Fill in the first 4 blanks of the scantron sheet with your own 4-digit code, and then the next 4 blocks with the 4-digit code for this exam (1010); leave the last two blocks blank. Then read the following Latin passage and fill in completely the space on the answer sheet corresponding with the correct answer for each question. Do not write on the exam itself.

Words in italics are glossed below the passage.

1. Who is Porsenna?
   a) an invading enemy of Rome  b) an ally of Rome  c) a patron of Mucius  d) a military spy

2. Who is C. Mucius?
   a) an Etruscan king  b) an Etruscan soldier  c) a Roman patriot  d) a royal secretary

3. In line 1, what is the best translation of cui?
   a) whom  b) who  c) to whom  d) to which

4. In line 2, why is servire in the infinitive form?
   a) indirect statement  b) complementary infinitive  c) objective infinitive  d) it is not an infinitive

5. What is the intention of Mucius?
   a) to serve Porsenna  b) to take Porsenna to Rome  c) to lead Porsenna into camp  d) to assassinate Porsenna

6. Under whose authority does Mucius act?
   a) his commander’s  b) his own  c) Porsenna’s  d) his comrades’

7. In line 3, what is the best translation of ferro?
   a) I carry  b) I endure  c) with a sword  d) by a sword

8. When Mucius reached camp, what did he discover there?
   a) Porsenna alone  b) Porsenna with a few guards  c) Porsenna writing letters  d) Porsenna in a dense crowd

9. In line 3, why is rege in the ablative case?
   a) agent  b) accompaniment  c) description  d) it is not ablative

10. Mucius’ problem in carrying out his plan was that the king...
    a) was absent at first  b) could not be recognized  c) was surrounded by soldiers  d) refused to see him
11. In line 4, why is *esset* in the subjunctive?
a) indirect question  b) purpose  c) result  d) relative clause of characteristic

12. In line 4, what is the best translation of *pro rege*?
a) before the king  b) on behalf of the king  c) in return for the king  d) instead of the king

13. When seized, what does Mucius first do?
a) fights back  b) tries to escape  c) confesses his plan  d) tells a lie

14. What is his attitude?
a) bold defiance  b) guilty fright  c) cunning deception  d) confused panic

15. In line 5, what case is *hostis*?
a) nominative  b) genitive  c) dative  d) ablative

16. In line 6, *mortem* refers to whose death?
a) Porsenna’s  b) Mucius’  c) the secretary’s  d) the guard’s

17. In line 6, what is the best translation of *quam*?
a) whom  b) which  c) how  d) than

18. In line 6, what is the grammatical function of *fortia*?
a) object of *pati*  b) object of *facere*  c) object of both *pati* and *facere*  d) subject of the clause

19. How does Mucius try to intimidate Porsenna?
a) threatens to escape and try again  b) warns of other assassins  c) warns of military conquest  d) promises revenge

20. How does Porsenna react to this intimidation?
a) with careless scorn  b) with arrogant boasts  c) with fear and anger  d) with stoic silence

21. In line 7, *decus* refers to the glory of...
a) escape from punishment  b) the expulsion of the Etruscans  c) the death of Porsenna  d) final victory in war

22. In line 7, how is *cum* best translated?
a) with  b) when  c) since  d) although

23. In line 8, to whom does *sibi* refer?
a) Porsenna  b) Mucius  c) the Etruscans  d) the Romans

24. In line 8, why is *sentias* in the subjunctive?
a) result  b) jussive  c) indirect command  d) purpose

25. How does Mucius react when threatened with torture?
a) desperate fear  b) brave indifference  c) intense prayer  d) angry threats

26. In line 10, *hanc* refers back to...
a) Mucius  b) Porsenna  c) *manum*  d) *altaribus*

27. In line 10, how is *animo* best translated?
a) courage  b) soul  c) anger  d) mind

28. What is Porsenna’s reaction to the surprising act of Mucius?
a) admiration  b) anger  c) sympathy  d) confusion

29. Mucius is nicknamed “Scaevola” because he...
a) was left-handed  b) threatened Porsenna with his left hand  c) burned off his left hand  d) burned off his right hand

30. What ethical value does this story primarily illustrate?
a) Roman cunning  b) Roman bravery  c) Etruscan foolishness  d) Etruscan cruelty
Reading
Level 3
(IntermProse)

1. a
2. c
3. c
4. a
5. d
6. b
7. c
8. d
9. b
10. b
11. a
12. d
13. c
14. a
15. a
16. b
17. d
18. c
19. b
20. c
21. c
22. b
23. a
24. d
25. b
26. c
27. d
28. a
29. d
30. b