

**Level III  
Exams  
2003-2017**



CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM A, B, C, OR D.

MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

1. Quot bonos libros hoc \_\_\_\_ leges? A) annus B) anno C) annum D) annorum
2. Nolite currere. Ambulate! A) I never run B) That he not run C) Run now D) Don't run
3. Romani erant fortiores quam \_\_\_\_. A) Gallis B) Gallis C) Gallis D) Galli
4. Do consulēs hōc annō delīgendi sunt. A) must be elected B) had been elected C) are elected D) will be elected.
5. Quae cum ita essent, profectus est. A) he will leave B) he should leave C) he is leaving D) he left
6. Si in Foro Romāno adfuissēs, clarissimās orationēs Cicerōnis audivissēs. A) you would hear B) you would have heard C) you heard D) you will hear
7. Ille tam territus erat ut loqui nōn posset. A) he was not able B) he is not able C) he had not been able D) he will not be able
8. Miles dixit, "Si \_\_\_\_ desiderās, deinde praeparā bellum." A) pax B) pace C) pacem D) paci
9. Marcus ad aram processit sacrificii faciendi causā. A) for the sake of making a sacrifice B) although he had already made a sacrifice C) after he had made a sacrifice D) without making a sacrifice
10. Quisque fabulam narrabat. A) Which B) Whatever C) The same one D) Each one
11. Discipuli, ā magistrō moniti, diligentius laboraverunt. A) very carefully B) most carefully C) more carefully D) carefully
12. Cincinnati domo crās discēdet. A) from his home B) by his home C) of his home D) through his home
13. Magister discipulum rogavit, "Quandō Scipiō tandem Hannibalem vicit?" A) Where B) Why C) How D) When
14. Famus ad forum quam celerrimē. A) We are going B) We went C) Let's go D) We will go
15. Magnā tempestate orta, nautae ad Graeciam navigare noluerunt. A) After a big storm had arisen B) Before a big storm arises C) In order to raise a big storm D) Through the rising big storm
16. Imperator laudavit milites \_\_\_\_ in proelio pugnaverant. A) quem B) quae C) quorum D) qui
17. Caesar flumen transiturus erat. A) wanted to cross B) was crossing C) was about to cross D) had crossed
18. Discipuli rogaverunt cur fratres Gracchi interfecti essent. A) will be killed B) are killed C) had been killed D) would be killed
19. Cicero was a Roman statesman during the political chaos of the \_\_\_\_ century BC. A) 4th B) 3rd C) 2nd D) 1st
20. A magician might be called a prestidigitator. Presti means "ready" and digiti means A) feet B) hands C) fingers D) ears
21. What mythological group measures out the life-span of each human being? A) Muses B) Fates C) Gorgons D) Graces
22. Actium, where Octavian defeated Antony and Cleopatra in a naval battle, was located on the Ionian Sea on the west coast of \_\_\_\_ A) Sicily B) Carthage C) Greece D) Italy
23. The fascēs, symbols of Roman power, were carried by A) generals B) priests C) lictors D) soldiers
24. If everyone in a group expresses a different opinion about a controversial issue, the conversation could be concluded by saying A) caveat emptor B) exempli gratia C) suum cuique D) de facto
25. "King Minos may block my way by land or across the ocean, but the sky is open to everybody and that is how we plan to go," said \_\_\_\_ to his son Icarus. A) Theseus B) Jason C) Narcissus D) Daedalus
26. When the book sale was about to start, the manager augmented the staff of his shop. A) trained B) increased C) rewarded D) praised
27. What is the appropriate answer to: Potesne Latine loqui? A) Audiō. B) Habeō unam sororem. C) Gaudeō. D) Possum.
28. Who provided the historian Tacitus with an eyewitness account of the eruption of Mount Vesuvius? A) Livy B) Julius Caesar C) Pliny the Younger D) Cicero

## READ THE STORY AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

## THE BLIND WOMAN AND THE DOCTOR

*A story about honesty*

In hac fabula femina nuper facta est caeca. Itaque medicum accessivit. Femina ei dixit, "Tecum pacisci volo. Si tribus mensibus visionem meam recurare poteris, tibi praemium magnum dabo; si non, tibi nihil dabo." Medicus, videns feminam in magna domo habitare et supellectilem pulchram habere, pactus est. Itaque ad feminam fixis temporibus veniebat et in oculos medicamentum ponebat. Interea supellectilem domo auferbat. Tribus mensibus femina iterum videre poterat. Medicus ei dixit, "Te curavi. Da mihi magnum praemium quod pollicita es!" Tamen femina supellectilem suam in domo non vidit. Intellexit subito medicum supellectilem surripuisse! Medicus feminam rogabat, "Ubi est meum praemium?" Sed femina ei nihil dabat. Tandem medicus, iratus, ad iudicem ivit. Accessit ad iudicium, femina dixit: "Medicus veritatem de pacto dicit. Ei magnum praemium pollicita sum postquam visionem meam recuravi; et si non, nihil pollicita sum. Sed supellectilem in domo videre non possum. Itaque medicus visionem meam non recuravit. Ei nihil debeo!"

Documentum: Qui sunt fraudulentum culpa suae testimonium monstrant.

—Adapted from Aesop's Fables

29. Why did the woman summon a doctor? A) It was time for a checkup. B) She was worried about her husband. C) She had enough money. D) She has recently become blind.
30. Tribus mensibus in line 2 is best translated A) within three months B) for three months C) in the third month D) three months ago
31. According to lines 2–3, if the doctor cures the woman's blindness, she will give him A) nothing B) her house C) a great award D) many thanks
32. In line 4, one reason given as to why the doctor accepted the agreement prepared by the woman was that A) he liked to gamble B) he wanted a challenge C) the woman had beautiful furniture D) the woman seemed intelligent.
33. According to lines 5–6, as the doctor was trying to cure the woman, he was also A) helping her husband B) stealing her furnishings C) assisting with her housework D) bringing her food
34. The ei in line 6 is best translated A) to me B) to her C) to him D) to them
35. The best translation of surripuisse in line 8 is A) will steal B) steals C) had stolen D) would steal
36. According to lines 9–10, why was the doctor angry? A) the woman was still blind B) the judge was summoned by the blind woman C) the woman did not give him the reward D) the judge convicted the doctor of malpractice
37. According to lines 10–12, the woman affirmed A) their agreement B) the doctor's medical ability C) the doctor's reputation D) her generosity
38. According to lines 12–13, the woman claims she owes the doctor nothing because A) she cannot see her furnishings B) she feels she cured herself. C) the doctor never told the truth D) she is only partially cured
39. Documentum comes from the Latin verb meaning A) to heal B) to cheat C) to promise D) to teach
40. The moral of the story is best expressed as A) only those who help themselves will succeed B) cheaters betray themselves C) be careful about accusing someone of fraud D) the guilty will sometimes escape punishment



1. Dux Rōmānus urbem facillimē cēpit. A) easily B) very easily C) rather easily D) more easily
2. Viae in nostrā urbe sunt similēs \_\_\_ Rōmae. A) viis B) viā C) viās D) via
3. Orpheus poēta in Orcum dēscendit ut uxōrem quaereret. A) where he searched for his wife B) after he was searching for his wife C) while searching for his wife D) to search for his wife
4. Clōdia est altior suā sorōre. A) by her sister B) of her sister C) than her sister D) with her sister
5. Ulixēs fābulam dē Troiā audiēns lacrimāvit. A) heard B) about to hear C) hearing D) was hearing
6. Cīvēs nōn intellēxērunt cūr portae templī clausae essent. A) had been closed B) were closing C) will close D) are closed
7. Urbs quam rēgīna struēbat moenia alta habēbat. A) who B) with which C) whom D) which
8. Nautae dixerunt sē in portū multōs diēs mānsūrōs esse. A) are remaining B) would remain C) had remained D) have remained
9. Senātor dē novā lēge diū locūtus est. A) spoke B) will speak C) is speaking D) had spoken
10. Imperātor rogat lēgātum sive ad insulam nāviget sive in urbe maneat. A) neither...nor B) both...and C) whether...or D) not only...but also
11. Hīs verbis audītis, discipulī periculum intellēxērunt. A) Who heard these words B) These words shall be heard C) After these words had been heard D) You heard these words
12. Advēnit ad eandem prōvinciam ā quā nūper profectus erat. A) that B) each C) any D) the same
13. Ferte, filiae, multos flōrēs ut atrium ornēmus. A) We are bringing B) You will bring C) To bring D) Bring
14. Cicerō artem dicēdi bene intellexit. A) by speaking skillfully B) the art of speaking C) to speak skillfully D) without speaking of art
15. Dux erat tam potēns ut ā multis metuerētur. A) to fear many people B) many people will fear him C) that he fears many people D) that he was feared by many people
16. Omnēs pueri praeter Quintum in flūmine frigidissimō natāvērunt. A) except B) with C) behind D) in addition to
17. Marcus Aurēlius hostēs finibus Rōmānis prohibuit. A) to the Roman territory B) from the Roman territory C) the Roman territory D) in the Roman territory
18. Cum tempestās esset magna, nautae tamen ad portum Carthāginis profecti sunt. A) With B) While C) Although D) When
19. As he made his way from Spain to northern Italy, Hannibal had to cross the A) Pyrenees Mountains B) Hellespont C) Adriatic Sea D) Aegean Sea
20. The Punic Wars, which were waged for control of the western Mediterranean, were fought between A) Sicily and Athens B) Spain and Gaul C) Rome and Carthage D) Crete and Sardinia
21. The traveler asked the priestess to elucidate the meaning of the signs. A) clarify B) testify to C) sanctify D) deny
22. Which Roman office was created to defend the rights of the common people? A) quaestor B) aedile C) tribune D) dictator
23. Ovid wrote about the nymph who wasted away with grief and the youth who loved only himself. Who were they? A) Daphne and Apollo B) Orpheus and Eurydice C) Jason and Medea D) Echo and Narcissus
24. Who is the author of *Ad familiares*, sixteen books of letters which give a clear picture of Roman life? A) Tacitus B) Cicero C) Livy D) Caesar
25. It is easy to see the similarity in the Romance languages by looking at the words **pane** (Italian), **pain** (French), **pão** (Portuguese), all of which derive from the Latin word **pānis** meaning A) rain B) bread C) money D) cloth
26. Which figure of speech appears in this quotation from Cicero: **fragile corpus animus sempiternus**? A) alliteration B) anaphora C) chiasmus D) praeteritio
27. What office of the **cursus honōrum** judged civil and criminal cases? A) tribune B) augur C) praetor D) pontifex maximus
28. What Latin phrase can be used to indicate an assertion made on authority, but not proved? A) ipse dixit B) et alia C) lapsus linguae D) quid pro quo

### READ THE STORY AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

#### AUGUSTUS

*Suetonius writes about the personal habits of Augustus.*

Post cibum meridiānum, ita ut vestitus calciātusque erat, retectis pedibus paulisper conquiēscebāt oppositā ad oculōs manū. Postea, ā cenā in lecticulam sē lucubratōriam recipiēbat; ibi, donec residua diurni aut omnia aut ex maximā parte cōnficeret, ad multam noctem permanēbat. In lectum inde trāsgressus, nōn amplius quam septem hōrās dormiēbat, ac nē eas quidem continuās, sed ut in illō temporis spatiō ter aut quater expergiscerētur. Sī interruptum somnum recipere, ut evēnit, nōn posset, lectōribus aut fābulatōribus arcessitīs, deinde somnum resūmēbat prōdūcēbatque ultrā prīmam lūcem saepe. Nec in tenebris vigilāvit umquam nisi assidente aliquō.

Suetonius, *Lives of the Twelve Caesars*, II. LXXXVII (adapted)

- 1 **calciātus** = with his shoes on
- 2 **retectis** = not covered by a blanket
- 3 **lecticulam** = study; **lucubratōriam** = lit by a lamp
- 4 **residua diurni** = the rest of the day's business
- 5
- 6
- 7 **expergiscerētur** = he woke up
- 8
- 9
- 10 **in tenebris** = in the dark; **vigilāvit** = did he lie awake
- 11

29. Augustus rested **post cibum meridiānum** (line 1), meaning A) after reading B) after a bath C) after a walk D) after lunch
30. In the first sentence, what was he wearing? A) his clothes and shoes B) his shoes and a nightgown C) his armor and his shoes D) a cap and cloak
31. The best translation for **oppositā ad oculōs manū** (line 2) is A) with his hand at his side B) with his hand over his eyes C) with his eyes wide open D) his eyes fixed on his hand
32. When did he go to his study (line 3)? A) before dinner B) in the morning C) after dinner D) midday
33. He remained in his study while he (line 4) A) worked on business matters B) ate dinner C) talked to friends D) played games
34. When did he go to bed (lines 4-5)? A) early morning B) late at night C) early evening D) when his servant came in
35. How long did he sleep (line 6)? A) all night B) until the seventh hour C) until the servant awakened him D) not more than seven hours
36. How did he sleep (line 7)? A) soundly B) with his cap on C) fitfully D) on top of the covers
37. **Sī interruptum somnum recipere...nōn posset** (line 8) is best translated A) If he woke up B) If he were awakened by someone C) If he went back to sleep D) If he could not go back to sleep
38. Sometimes in order to sleep, Augustus (line 9) A) played games B) summoned readers C) paced the floor D) listened to music
39. When Augustus went back to sleep (**prōdūcēbatque...lūcem**) (line 10), he often A) kept waking up B) slept until after dawn C) had nightmares D) woke up before dawn
40. According to lines 10-11, Augustus did not lie awake without A) a light in the room B) someone sitting by his side C) getting to work D) eating a snack



CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM A, B, C, OR D.

MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

LATIN IV EXAM F

1. Multōs hostēs extrā hanc prōvinciam habēmus. A) in front of B) outside C) near D) within
2. Meus filius equōs in campō \_\_\_\_ mōnstrāvit. A) tē B) tuum C) tuī D) tibi
3. Lesbia, quācum Catullus sedēbat, carmina in hortō audiēbat. A) by whom B) with whom C) of whom D) for whom
4. C. Plinius, incolās ē periculō ēreptūrus, nāvem cōnscendit. A) rescues B) intending to rescue C) having been rescued D) rescuing
5. "Mihī sunt," Marcus Tullius dixit, "magnae villae per multās regiōnēs Italiae!" A) I have B) I expect C) I need D) I want
6. Imperātor tot Gallōs quot arborēs in magnā silvā cōnspexit. A) both...and B) so much...that C) not only...but also D) as many...as
7. Oppugnāvisse illam urbem fuit stultissimum! A) To attack B) To be about to attack C) To be attacked D) To have attacked
8. Quam ingrātus princeps erat Tiberius! A) When B) Why C) How D) Where
9. Rēgulus honōris grātiā Carthāginem rediit. A) with honor and grace B) for the sake of honor C) instead of honor D) by means of honor
10. Licet omnibus servis magnō cum gaudiō celebrāre Saturnālia. A) It is agreed B) It is suggested C) It is tiresome D) It is permitted
11. Dux Troiānus timet nē tempestās nāvēs submergat. A) that the storm has sunk the ships B) that the storm was sinking the ships C) that the storm had sunk the ships D) that the storm is sinking the ships
12. Styx est flūmen deīs immortālībus sacerrimum. A) very sacred B) sacred C) less sacred D) rather sacred
13. Mors, mī amice, nōn nōbis metuenda est! A) is not fearing B) was not fearing C) must not be feared D) has not been feared
14. Sī pater dīves essem, tunicās novās meis filiis emerem. A) I would buy B) I had bought C) I was buying D) I will have bought
15. Tribūnus civēs in Forō brevis quam senātor adlocūtus est. A) briefly B) very briefly C) more briefly D) brief
16. What figure of speech is illustrated by the Latin quotation portae patent, proficiēscere? A) chiasmus B) alliteration C) simile D) oxymoron
17. Octāvius loquendō ex animō populū tranquillābat. A) by speaking B) was speaking C) about to speak D) to have spoken
18. Nescivī quōmodo equī effugissent. A) would escape B) were escaping C) had escaped D) are escaping
19. What Latin expression refers to a criminal's pattern of behavior? A) modus operandi B) sine die C) infra dignitatem D) summum bonum
20. What great Roman general rid the Mediterranean Sea of pirates, defeated Mithridates, and joined the triumvirate with Caesar and Crassus? A) Pompey B) Lucullus C) Sulla D) Marius
21. In ancient Rome, on what day of the month did the **Nones** usually fall? A) 1st B) 5th C) 13th D) 30th
22. **Naiads**, **Dryads**, and **Oreads**, the beautiful female divinities in Greek mythology who inhabit rivers, trees, and mountains, are known today as A) Sirens B) Gorgons C) Muses D) Nymphs
23. The words **orient** and **occident** come from Latin words that mean A) far, near B) rising, falling C) head, foot D) left, right
24. The *De Bello Civili* and *De Bello Gallico* were commentaries written by A) Sallust B) Ovid C) Julius Caesar D) Livy
25. What Titan created mankind out of clay and stole fire for him from Mt. Olympus? A) Sisyphus B) Prometheus C) Midas D) Polyphemus
26. **Flāminēs**, **Salī**, and the **Pontifex Maximus** were different types of Roman A) gladiators B) engineers C) priests D) soldiers
27. In 27 BC, the Senate granted to Octavian Caesar the title A) Celer B) Pius C) Augustus D) Magnus
28. What place was considered the center of the universe and contained an oracle of the god Apollo? A) Delphi B) Athens C) Olympia D) Mycenae

### THE GERMANS CLAIM TWO GREEK HEROES

*Tacitus writes how Hercules and Ulysses left their marks on Germany*

Germāni Herculem fuisse apud sē memorant, primumque omnium virōrum fortium itūrī in proelia canunt. Sunt illis haec quoque carmina, quae barditum vocant. Haec carmina animōs accendunt, futūraeque pugnae fortunam ipsō cantū augurantur... Etiam Ulixēn quīdam opinantur longō illō et fābulōsō errōre adīvisse terrās Germāniae, oppidumque, quod in ripā Rhēnī situm hodiēque incolitur, ab illō cōstitūtum nōminātumque; āram etiam Ulixī cōsecrātā, adiectō Lāertae patris nōmine, eōdem locō ōlim repertam, monumentaque et tumulōs quōsdam Graecīs litterīs inscriptōs in finibus Germāniae adhūc exstāre. Quae neque cōfirmāre argumentis neque refellere in animō est; ex ingeniō suō quisque dēmat vel addat fidem.

Adapted from Tacitus, *Germania*, III

- 1
- 2 **barditum** = war-cry
- 3 **augurantur** = they foretell; **Ulixēn** = Greek accusative case
- 4 **opinantur** = are of the opinion
- 5 **āram** = altar
- 6 **Ulixī** = dative case; **repertam** = discovered
- 7
- 8 **refellere** = to disprove
- 9 **ex ingeniō suō** = according to his own inclination; **dēmat** from **dēmō**, **dēmere** = to take away

29. The Germans believed that Hercules was (lines 1-2) A) rather frightening B) ruthless C) somewhat intelligent D) very brave
30. According to lines 1-2 (**Germāni...canunt**), the Germans would sing songs about Hercules A) before they went into battle B) in the midst of battle C) after a victorious battle D) to commemorate a past battle
31. According to lines 2-3 (**Sunt...augurantur**), what is **NOT** a reason why the Germans would sing these songs? A) to encourage their spirits B) to predict the outcome of the battle C) to raise a war-cry D) to curse their enemy
32. In lines 3-4 (**Etiam...Germāniae**), the wandering of Ulysses is described as A) tiring and suspicious B) long and renowned C) brave and exciting D) foolish and dangerous
33. The best translation of **adīvisse** (line 4) is A) will come to B) came to C) must come to D) is coming to
34. According to lines 4-5, the town was situated A) on the shore of the North Sea B) deep in a dense forest C) on the bank of the Rhine River D) on the top of a steep hill
35. The Germans claimed that the town (lines 4-5) A) was attacked and captured by Ulysses B) graciously welcomed Ulysses C) helped Ulysses find his way home D) was founded by Ulysses
36. In lines 5-6, the Germans claim that there was an altar dedicated to Ulysses which contained A) the name of his father B) descriptions of the Trojan War C) loot from his long journey D) a statue of Hercules
37. According to lines 5-8 (**āram...exstāre**), what evidence do the Germans cite as proof of a Greek presence in Germany? A) the descendants of the Greeks still live there B) they still celebrate many Greek holidays and customs C) Greek inscriptions still exist on local monuments and tombs D) many residents still remember the Greek heroes
38. In lines 8-9, Tacitus writes that he A) does not wish to commit himself B) believes the Germans' claim C) thinks that this information is historically significant D) demands that the subject be explored immediately
39. What is the best translation for **quisque dēmat** (line 9)? A) each one will take away B) each one took away C) each one takes away D) let each one take away
40. According to lines 8-9, Tacitus tells his readers that A) the Germans are correct in asserting Greek influence on their culture B) they must decide for themselves what they believe C) they should visit these sites if interested in Greek history D) he does not believe what the Germans say





1. Licet ut eāmus. A) We are permitted to go. B) It is allowed for them to go. C) He may go. D) You can go.
2. Cum eēsēs meus amīcus, tuās culpās tamen vidēre poteram. A) Although B) However C) When D) With
3. Pēnelopē erat tam fidēlis ut nēmō eam in mātīmōnium dūcere posset. A) is able B) will be able C) had been able D) was able
4. Sī ego essem eōrum māter, eōs pūnīrem. A) I punished B) I had punished C) I would punish D) I will have punished
5. Multī ad Cūriam vēnērunt ad senātōrem \_\_\_\_\_. A) audiendum B) audiēs C) audīvisse D) audire
6. “Loquimini, sociī, magnā vōce,” clāmāvit dux. A) They are speaking B) You will speak C) Speak D) To speak
7. Estne Brūtus clārior \_\_\_\_? A) Antōnius B) Antōnī C) Antōnium D) Antōniō
8. Illō annō erat inōpia frūmentī Rōmae. A) Rome B) in Rome C) toward Rome D) from Rome
9. Omnēs sciunt filiūm patrī similem esse. A) of his father B) with his father C) to his father D) for his father
10. \_\_\_\_\_ mihi, puella, ubi palla mea sit. A) Dīc B) Dīcite C) Dīcere D) Dīcēs
11. Hortēnsius dicere celerius incipit. A) quickly B) very quickly C) as quickly as possible D) rather quickly
12. Aliquī Rōmānī Athēnīs studēbant. A) Other B) Some C) Those D) The same
13. Mīles \_\_\_\_\_ utēbātur ut signum daret. A) tubae B) tubam C) tubārum D) tubā
14. Marcus intellexit cūr omnēs Fulviam timuissent. A) are fearing B) were fearing C) had feared D) will fear
15. Apud civēs Augustus dignus honōre habēbātur. A) Among B) Before C) After D) Outside
16. Ponte destructō, Horātius ad rīpam nātāvit. A) After the bridge had been destroyed B) By destroying the bridge C) When the bridge will be destroyed D) About to destroy the bridge
17. Fabius cunctandō patriam servāvit. A) without delay B) by delaying C) for delaying D) to delay
18. Pirātae nautam insequentēs eum facile cēpērunt. A) about to pursue B) having pursued C) pursued D) pursuing
19. Identify the figure of speech in the following: **nihil agis, nihil mōliris, nihil cōgitās**. A) metaphor B) chiasmus C) anaphora D) zeugma
20. The Battle of Actium pitted Octavian against \_\_\_\_\_. A) Antony and Cleopatra B) Brutus and Cassius C) Pompey and Crassus D) Sulla and Marius
21. In what Roman province was Carthage located? A) Gallia B) Graecia C) Africa D) Asia Minor
22. In mythology the three old women who spun, measured, and cut the thread of life represented A) illness B) justice C) joy D) fate
23. The symbol **Rx**, used with prescriptions to mean “Take,” comes from the Latin word A) Rumpe B) Recipe C) Rīdē D) Rege
24. The **dura mater** is the \_\_\_\_\_ membrane covering the skull. A) thin B) tough C) elongated D) porous
25. **Prīdiē Nōn. Dec.** is A) December 4th B) December 12th C) December 15th D) December 30th
26. Who were messengers of the gods? A) Deucalion and Pyrrha B) Pyramus and Thisbe C) Iris and Mercury D) Proserpina and Pluto
27. The augurs in Rome were known for their ability to A) command the army B) drive chariots C) collect money D) interpret omens
28. Who wrote *Ab Urbe Condita*, an early history of Rome? A) Caesar B) Cicero C) Tacitus D) Livy

### READ THE STORY AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

#### CICERO'S ENDURING FRIENDSHIP WITH SCIPIO

*The author writes about the value of friendship.*

Sed quoniam rēs hūmānae fragilēs cadūcaeque sunt, semper aliquī acquirendī sunt quōs diligāmus et ā quibus diligāmur: cārītāte enim benevolentīaque sublātā, omnis est ā vitā sublātā iūcunditās. Mihi quidem Scipiō, quamquam subitō ereptus est, vīvit tamen semperque vīvet; virtūtem enim amāvī illius viri quae exstincta nōn est. Nōn solum versātur mihi, quī illam virtūtem semper dilexī, sed etiam posteris erit clāra et insignis. Nēmō umquam animō aut spē maiōra suscipiet quī sibi nōn illius memōriam atque imāginem prōpōnendam putet. Equidem ex omnibus rēbus quās mihi aut fortuna aut nātūra tribuit, nihil habeō quod cum amicitīa Scipiōnis possim comparāre.

- 1 **quoniam** = since; **cadūcae** = fleeting, perishable
- 2 **acquirendī sunt** = must be sought; **diligāmus** = we love
- 3
- 4
- 5 **versātur** = it is constantly present
- 6 **dilexī** = I cherished
- 7
- 8
- 9 **tribuit** = has bestowed
- 10

Adapted from Cicero, *Dē Amicitīa*, xxvii.102-103

29. What does Cicero propose as an antidote to the fleeting nature of this life? (lines 1-2) A) the immortality of fame B) loving and being loved C) the satisfaction of an honorable life D) the acquisition of true knowledge
30. In line 2, **ā quibus** is translated A) by whom B) for whom C) with whom D) whose
31. According to **cārītāte...iūcunditās** (lines 2-3) A) death comes early to those who lack affection and good will B) hostility prevents affection and good will C) life is joyless without affection and good will D) affection and good will are not guaranteed in life
32. In line 3, **omnis** describes A) cārītāte (line 2) B) benevolentīa (line 3) C) vitā (line 3) D) iūcunditās (line 3)
33. The words **vīvit** and **vīvet** (line 4) suggest that Scipio A) lived a very long life B) did more during his lifetime than other men C) may be shunned in a future age D) still lives in Cicero's memory
34. In line 5, **quī** refers to A) Scipiō (line 4) B) virtūtem (line 4) C) mihi (line 5) D) posterīs (line 6)
35. In lines 5-6, Cicero indicates that he A) received many letters from Scipio B) cherished Scipio's virtue C) saved Scipio's life D) was the adopted son of Scipio
36. In line 6, **posterīs** refers to A) the afterlife in the underworld B) Cicero's ancestors C) future generations D) those who support him
37. In line 7, **maiōra** refers to A) leaders B) ancestors C) opinions D) deeds
38. What ought to be set forth (**prōpōnendam**) in lines 7-8? A) hope B) greater things C) greater effort D) Scipio's example
39. In lines 7-8 (**Nēmō...putet**), Cicero refers to A) heroes of Roman history and legends B) future statesmen and citizens C) the gods who protect Rome D) the future enemies of Rome
40. For Cicero, his friendship with Scipio was (lines 8-10) A) almost as important as nature and fortune B) more important than any other thing C) short and bittersweet D) worthy of an oration

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM A, B, C, OR D.

MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET

1. Antequam Rōma condita est, Rōmulus Remum interfēcit. A) since B) before C) while D) although
2. Marius tam potēns erat ut cōsul saepe dēligerētur. A) that he was elected B) so that he might be elected C) that he be elected D) as he was elected
3. Senātus Caesarem flūmen trānsisse nūntiāvit. A) was crossing B) had crossed C) is crossing D) would cross
4. Gallī sē condiōnēs pācis acceptūrōs esse dixērunt. A) this B) these C) they D) those
5. Omnēs virī Rōmae praeter barbarōs et servōs togās gerēbant. A) in control of B) formerly C) in addition to D) except
6. Rōmānī Cleopatram \_\_\_\_\_ rēginam nōluērunt. A) est B) sit C) futūrus D) esse
7. Brūtus, \_\_\_\_\_ Caesar necātus est, Rōma effūgit. A) ā quō B) cuius C) cui D) quem
8. Nōs discere oportet dē antiqūis Rōmānīs. A) We are able to learn B) Let us try to learn C) It is possible for us to learn D) We ought to learn
9. Nisi Horātius pontem custōdīvisset, hostēs urbem cēpissent. A) is guarding B) had guarded C) were guarding D) should guard
10. Tarentum, ā Rōmānō exercitū oppugnātum, ā rēge Pyrrhō dēfēsum est. A) attacking B) about to attack C) having been attacked D) to have been attacked
11. Amīcī Cicerōnem ab urbe discēdentem comitātī sunt. A) departing B) about to depart C) to have departed D) having departed
12. Thēseus cum aliīs iuvenibus Athēnīs abiit. A) in Athens B) to Athens C) from Athens D) for Athens
13. Dīdō nescit num suus frāter urbem oppugnātūrus sit. A) had attacked B) was attacking C) will attack D) has attacked
14. Imperātōr militēs ante proelium hortātus est. A) encourages B) had been encouraged C) encouraged D) will be encouraged
15. Duo splendīdī gladiī imperātōrī erant. A) The general had two magnificent swords B) The two magnificent swords pleased the general C) The generals were proud of the two magnificent swords D) They entrusted the magnificent swords to the two generals
16. Militēs Caesaris esse ācriōrēs militibus hostium vīsī sunt. A) by the soldiers B) than the soldiers C) of the soldiers D) with the soldiers
17. Quibus Octāviānus victōriam nūntiāvit? A) With whom B) To whom C) Whose D) By whom
18. Cicerō multōs librōs dē vīvendō bene scripsit. A) for the sake of living well B) about living well C) to live well D) living well
19. In the Roman army, the official in charge of a soldier's pay was the A) consul B) praetor C) aedile D) quaestor
20. Gaius and Tiberius Gracchus were famous land reformers during the A) Monarchy B) Republic C) Empire D) Interregnum
21. What was the region north of Rome in which the ancient cities of Veii and Tarquinii were located? A) Sicilia B) Latium C) Campānia D) Etrūria
22. The Servian Wall in Rome is said to have been built by Servius Tullius, who was A) the first Roman emperor B) a famous Roman general C) a Roman king D) a Greek hero
23. Who was the second wife of Augustus who convinced the emperor to name her son Tiberius as his heir to the throne? A) Livia B) Lucretia C) Rhea Silvia D) Clodia
24. The religious leaders entered the cathedral and genuflected. A) knelt B) read the sacred text C) sang hymns D) lit candles
25. When Caesar crossed the Rubicon, what enemy of his fled from Rome to Greece? A) Pompey B) Marius C) Crassus D) Sulla
26. In the temple of which Roman goddess did priestesses keep a perpetual fire burning? A) Venus B) Juno C) Vesta D) Minerva
27. The adjective Doric refers to both an ancient Greek dialect and A) a military maneuver B) a school of philosophy C) a type of food D) an architectural order

28. The unique student who refused to give in to peer pressure was considered \_\_\_\_\_ by his classmates.  
A) festina lente B) ars gratia artis C) in medias res D) sui generis
29. The **salūtātiō** of a patron by his clients took place at the second hour, which was A) in the morning  
B) at noon C) in the late afternoon D) at night

### READ THE STORY AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

#### An Unusual Visitor

*The visit of Ceres, in disguise, to the home of King Eleusinus and Queen Cothonea brings some surprising results.*

Cum Cerēs fīliam Prōserpinam quaereret, dēvēnit ad Eleusīnum rēgem,	1
cuius uxor Cothonea puerum, nōmine Triptoleum, <u>pepererat</u> .	2 <b>pepererat</b> = had borne
Cerēs sē esse nūtrīcem <u>lactantem</u> simulāvit. Rēgina hanc nūtrīcem libenter	3 <b>lactantem</b> = producing milk
accēpit. Cerēs cum vellet <u>alumnū</u> suum, Triptoleum, immortalē	4 <b>alumnū</b> = foster child
reddere, interdiū eum lacte divīnō alēbat, noctū eum clam in igne <u>obruēbat</u> .	5 <b>obruēbat</b> = she was covering
Ita Triptolemus <u>gradātīm</u> fīēbat immortalis. Sed quādam nocte, parentēs,	6 <b>gradātīm</b> = gradually
mīrantēs quid fīeret, sē cēlāvērunt et Cererem et infantem spectāvērunt.	7
Cum Cerēs infantem in ignem posuit, pater <u>expāvit</u> et ēripere eum temptāvit.	8 <b>expāvit</b> = became terrified
Cerēs irāta rēgem Eleusīnum percussit. Deinde Ceres aeternum beneficium	9
Triptolemō dare cōstituit. Nam eī currum dracōnibus iūctum trādīdit ut,	10
quō vectus, orbem terrārum frūctibus <u>obsereret</u> .	11 <b>obsereret</b> = he might sow

#### Traditional Myth

30. Why did Ceres go to King Eleusinus' kingdom (line 1)? A) She wanted to surprise the royal couple  
B) She was searching for her daughter C) The king invited her to a celebration  
D) She had been asked to name the royal baby
31. What did Ceres pretend so that she might gain the confidence of the royal couple (lines 2-3)?  
A) that she would bring the child luck B) that she could predict the future  
C) that Proserpina told her to visit them D) that she was a nurse for their child
32. What was Ceres' desire (lines 4-5)? A) to make Triptolemus immortal B) to help the mother find a nurse  
C) to destroy the child D) to give the child to her own daughter
33. When the baby was placed in the fire, he (lines 5-6) A) refused divine milk B) called his father's name  
C) began to be immortal D) was completely consumed
34. What is the best translation of **quādam nocte** (line 6)? A) on a certain night B) for the entire night  
C) during the same night D) that very night
35. In line 7, **mīrantēs quid fīeret** indicates that the king and queen were A) happy B) puzzled C) angry D) proud
36. Why did the king and queen hide (lines 6-7)? A) they didn't want the baby to see them  
B) they were spying on Ceres C) enemy troops were invading D) Ceres ordered them to hide
37. In lines 8-9, why did Ceres punish King Eleusinus? A) because he tried to rescue the baby  
B) because he attacked her C) because he tried to become immortal D) because he tried to wake the baby
38. In line 10, **eī** refers to A) the king B) the queen C) Ceres D) Triptolemus
39. To what word does **quō** (line 11) refer? A) beneficium (line 9) B) eī (line 10) C) currum (line 10)  
D) dracōnibus (line 10)
40. Which of these would be the best description of Triptolemus? A) the one who revealed the location of Proserpina  
B) the builder of cities and towns C) the bringer of agriculture D) the dragon-slayer

1. Athēna est dea sapientissima. A) wiser B) wise C) rather wise D) very wise
2. Imperātor lēgātōs quōsdam ex hostibus accēpit. A) certain B) the same C) former D) these
3. Mercātor multa ēmp̄tōrī mōnstrat. A) of the buyer B) to the buyer C) by the buyer D) from the buyer
4. Vergilius magnum opus suum dēlērī post mortem iussit. A) to destroy B) I destroyed C) to be destroyed D) destroys
5. Tarquinius tam superbus erat ut sex librī ā Sibyllā cremārentur. A) that six books were burned by the Sibyl B) in order to burn six of the Sibyl's books C) when the Sibyl burned six books D) how six books had been burned by the Sibyl
6. Cum mare esset placidum, illā nocte ad finēs hostium profectī sumus. A) After B) Why C) Before D) Since
7. Nox duōbus exercitibus finem oppugnandī fēcit. A) Night made an end of fighting for the two armies. B) At night the two armies must fight to the end. C) The armies did not stop fighting at night. D) The night's fighting was the end of the two armies.
8. Nōn modo discipulī sed etiam magistrī discere possunt. A) Neither ... nor B) Both ... and C) Some ... others D) Not only ... but also
9. Ōrātiōne audītā, omnēs cīvēs ōrātōrem laudāvērunt. A) While the speech was being heard B) To hear the speech C) After the speech had been heard D) By hearing the speech
10. Trīstī agricolae sunt trēs aegrae bovēs. A) The farmer's three cows are sick and sad. B) The sad farmer has three sick cows. C) The farmer is sick and worried about his three cows. D) Three cows are sad that their farmer is sick.
11. Lūcius hospitibus porcum pullumve in trīclīniō dabit. A) pork and chicken B) pork but not chicken C) pork or chicken D) pork with chicken
12. Līberī patrem fābulās nōtās nārrantem audīvērunt. A) to tell B) telling C) by telling D) tells
13. Deī timendī sunt vōbīs. A) The gods fear you. B) You must fear the gods. C) You are going to fear the gods. D) Fear your gods.
14. Estne Ītalia hūmidior Britanniā? A) Britain B) by Britain C) with Britain D) than Britain
15. Magister discipulōs hortātus est ut dīligentissimē labōrārent. A) is encouraged B) will encourage C) having been encouraged D) encouraged
16. Pygmalīōn exclāmat, "Mea statua vīvat!" A) Live, my statue B) Let my statue live C) My statue will live D) My statue has lived
17. Fīliī rēgis sē obsidēs hostibus dant. A) himself B) her own C) themselves D) ourselves
18. Nōlīte sequī lupum in silvam! A) I do not follow B) Don't follow C) I don't want to follow D) Follow no one
19. Who, dressed as a woman, infiltrated the Bona Dea festival, and was later killed in a riot by Milo's men on the Via Appia? A) Appius Claudius B) Publius Clodius C) Marcus Antonius D) Gaius Marius
20. What figure of speech employs repetition of initial words in consecutive clauses, such as **tam improbus, tam perditus, tam tuī similis**? A) chiasmus B) anaphora C) onomatopoeia D) litotes
21. Where in Italy are Herculaneum, Pompeii, and Mount Vesuvius located? A) Etrūria B) Latium C) Campānia D) Sicilia
22. The English words **incident, accident, cadence** and **occasion** all derive from a Latin verb that means to A) fall B) proceed C) kill D) sing
23. In the battle of Pharsalus, Julius Caesar defeated what famous Roman general and rival? A) Pompey B) Brutus C) Marc Antony D) Octavian
24. A task described as **Sisyphean** is A) endless B) swift C) fruitful D) helpful

25. The **augur**, **haruspex**, and **pontifex** were primarily associated with Roman A) warfare B) art C) education D) religion
26. What Roman orator wrote speeches against Verres and Catiline? A) Marc Antony B) Caesar C) Cicero D) Pompey
27. Which river is located in Italy? A) Rhine B) Seine C) Rubicon D) Nile
28. **Scilicet**, abbreviated **sc.**, is a contraction of the Latin words **scire** and **licet**. **Scilicet** means A) one should permit it B) it is permitted to know C) it is agreed D) don't worry about it

**READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.**

ON ESCAPING FROM DIFFICULT SITUATIONS

*Catulus outsmarts the Cimbri, a Germanic tribe.*

Q. Lutatius Catulus ā Cimbrīs pulsus ūnam spem salūtis habēbat. Spērāvit trānsire flūmen cuius rīpam hostēs tenēbant. Cōstituit in proximō monte cōpiās ostendere tamquam ibi castra positūrus. Atque praecēpit suīs mīlitibus nē sarcinās solverent aut onera dēpōnerent aut ab ordinibus discēderent. Quō magis persuāsiōnem hostium cōfirmāret, in cōspectū pauca tabernācula erigī ignēsque fieri iussit. Iussit quoque aliōs struere vallum, aliōs exire in lignātiōnem, ut cōspicerentur. Cum Cimbrī haec vīdissent, locum castrīs dēlēgērunt et in proximōs agrōs sē dispersērunt ad comparanda ea quae castrīs necessariā erant. Sic Catulō dedērunt occāsiōnem nōn solum trānseundī flūmen, sed etiam Cimbrōrum castra oppugnandī.

- 1  
2  
3 **tamquam** = as though  
4 **praecēpit** = he commanded; **sarcinās** - packs  
5 **Quō** = in order that; **persuāsiōnem** = impression  
6 **erigī** = to be erected  
7 **vallum** = rampart; **in lignātiōnem** = for gathering  
8 wood  
9 **ad comparanda** = to gather  
10  
11

Adapted from Frontinus, *Strategemata* I.5

29. What was Catulus' hope for safety (lines 1-2)? A) to repel the enemy B) to take the mountain C) to retreat D) to cross the river
30. How is the river described (line 2)? A) free flowing B) held by the Cimbri on one bank C) far from the mountains D) very deep
31. According to **Cōstituit...positūrus** (lines 2-3), where does Catulus display his troops? A) near a bridge B) in a large forest C) on the nearest mountain D) in an enemy camp
32. In lines 4-5, which of the following is **NOT** one of Catulus' orders to his men? A) Don't loosen your packs B) Don't put down your loads C) Don't taunt the enemy D) Don't get out of formation
33. What purpose do the tents, fires, ramparts, and wood-collecting all serve, as **Quō magis ... cōfirmāret** (line 5) tells us? They A) strengthen Catulus' deception B) expose the Romans further to a Cimbrian attack C) keep the Romans busy to avoid a mutiny D) fortify the camp to prepare for an attack
34. What are the men to do with the tents in line 6? A) set them up in full view B) take them down and store them away C) hide them from the sight of the enemy D) set fire to them
35. What is the best translation of **ut cōspicerentur** (line 7)? A) in order to see them B) so that they might be seen C) when seeing them D) how they seemed
36. Catulus' orders (lines 5-7) are best described as A) a pretense of pitching camp B) busywork for the men C) survival tactics in the wilderness D) a defense operation
37. In line 8, as a result of the actions of Catulus' army, the Cimbri A) choose a place for their camp B) estimate the army's true strength C) decide to drive the Romans away D) choose delegates to send to the Roman camp
38. In line 9, **castrīs** is best translated A) camp B) of camp C) from camp D) for camp
39. Which of the following words serves as the subject of **dedērunt** (line 10)? A) Cimbrī (line 8) B) agrōs (line 8) C) ea (line 9) D) castra (line 11)
40. In lines 9-11, the actions of the Cimbri allow Catulus to A) break camp and escape to the mountains B) trick the enemy into crossing the river C) cross the river and hide from the enemy D) cross the river and attack the enemy

- Misera Prōserpina ā Plūtōne capta est. A) is being captured B) had been captured C) will be captured D) was captured
- Efferte, servī, nōbīs vīnum optimum! A) Bring out B) To have brought out C) About to bring out D) You had brought out
- Antōnia novam stolam sorōrī ēemptūra est. A) is buying B) is going to buy C) is bought D) had bought
- Nautae ē nāve statim sē prōiēcērunt. A) themselves B) himself C) itself D) ourselves
- Necesse est tibi scīre quārundam mulierum nōmina. A) with certain women B) by certain women C) for certain women D) of certain women
- Vīdī tot hominēs ut eōs nūmerāre nōn possem. A) I might not be able B) I was not able C) I will not be able D) I had not been able
- Etiam arborēs minimae prōdūcere maximōs frūctūs potuērunt. A) the smallest trees B) the smaller trees C) the rather small trees D) the small trees
- Cum mortuus erō, filius meus \_\_\_\_ erit. A) rēx B) rēgī C) rēgem D) rēge
- Gāius Plīnius ad vīllam suam ībat ut epistolās scrīberet. A) by writing letters B) as he wrote letters C) because he wrote letters D) in order to write letters
- Verba tua mē tīmōre liberāvērunt. A) of fear B) to fear C) for fear D) from fear
- Antequam adveniēs, servī domum pūrgāverint. A) they will have cleaned B) they would clean C) they were cleaning D) they had cleaned
- Praemia victōriae Caesarī sōlī dabuntur. A) of only Caesar B) to Caesar alone C) with Caesar alone D) from only Caesar
- Duce vulnerātō, mīlitēs ē proeliō effugiēbant. A) After wounding the leader B) As the leader is wounded C) By wounding the leader D) After the leader had been wounded
- Sī viam per silvam inveniās, maximās grātiās nostrās habeās. A) you were having B) you had C) you would have D) you have
- Mercātor cōstituit Byzantī nōn manēre. A) for Byzantium B) from Byzantium C) by Byzantium D) in Byzantium
- Nōs intrā mūrōs urbis habitābimus. A) above the walls B) outside of the walls C) within the walls D) beneath the walls
- Cūr mē secūtus es? A) did you follow B) could you follow C) had you followed D) will you follow
- What beautiful sorceress helped Jason in his quest for the Golden Fleece? A) Demeter B) Medea C) Circe D) Hecate
- Who led a slave revolt from 73 BC to 71 BC that almost succeeded? A) Servius B) Cincinnatus C) Spartacus D) Demetrius
- The archaeologists found several **relics** from the archaic period. **Relics** are objects that have been A) damaged B) created C) left behind D) removed
- What river did Julius Caesar cross in 49 BC, thereby defying the Roman senate by bringing his troops into Italy? A) Rubicon B) Tiber C) Rhine D) Nile
- Liberālia**, **Mātrōnālia**, **Saturnālia**, and **Lupercālia** are all examples of Roman A) neighborhoods B) temples C) roads D) festivals
- Quaesō**, **amābō**, and **sī tibi placet** are all used in Latin as the equivalent of A) you're welcome B) please C) excuse me D) thank you
- What date does **prīdiē Kalendās Iānuāriās** represent? A) December 31 B) January 1 C) January 5 D) January 15
- After the war, one of the belligerent nations negotiated for the placement of troops to be **status quo ante**. **Status quo ante** means A) as it was before B) broken off C) decided by the victor D) determined by a third party
- What youth died tragically because he did not follow his father's instructions? A) Jason B) Icarus C) Cupid D) Achilles

READ THE PASSAGES AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

A FLIGHT FOR FREEDOM

*A runaway slave makes a fateful decision.*

Servus, Antius nōmine, ex agrīs effugiēbat quod cinis et lapidēs dē caelō cadēbant. Servus, quī libertātem et dīvitiās saepe cupīverat, spērābat dominum in tantā cōnfūsiōne nōn sē inventūrum esse. Dum per agrōs currit, Antius cōspexit plaustrum in quō complūrēs hominēs perterritī vehēbantur. “Heus,” clāmāvit agitātor, “Ascende! Servā tē! Vesuvius nōn iam dormit.” Sine morā Antius in plaustrum ascendit.

- 1 **cinis** = ash  
2 **dīvitiās** = riches  
3 **sē** refers to **Servus** (line 2)  
4 **plaustrum** = wagon  
5 **agitātor** = driver  
6

27. In line 1, **quod** is best translated A) that B) what C) which D) because  
28. According to lines 1-2 (**servus...cadēbant**), why does Antius run from the fields?  
A) he sees the farmhouse in flames B) ash and stones are falling from the sky  
C) the slaves are beginning a revolt D) an army is attacking  
29. According to lines 2-3, Antius hopes that A) he can find his friend B) everyone will find wealth  
C) his master will pay him D) he will escape  
30. What is the best translation of **nōn sē inventūrum esse** (line 3)? A) he has not been found  
B) would not find him C) was not finding him D) is not finding him  
31. According to lines 5-6, the driver shouted at Antius to A) show him the way B) get out of the way  
C) save himself D) return home  
32. How does Antius climb into the wagon (line 6)? A) reluctantly B) painfully C) immediately D) thankfully

Brevī tempore agitātor senem vix ferentem arcam gravem cōspexit. “Licet tibi,” clāmāvit agitātor, “in plaustrum ascendere sed arca tibi relinquenda est!” Senex arcam statim dēiēcit atque in plaustrum ascendit. Antius arcam ērumpere et permultōs nummōs aureōs ac argenteōs prōfundere in viam vīdit. Cum cinis et lapidēs cadere frequentius inciperent, Antius tamen dē plaustrō statim dēsiliuit et nummōs repetere incēpit. Agitātor Antiō imperāvit ut in plaustrum revenīret sed servus, immemor periculī, eī nōn pāruit. Antius igitur relictus est. Paucīs post diēbus, ēruptiōne perfectā, Antius, dormientī similis, adhūc nummōs in manibus tenēns, ā suō dominō inventus est.

- 7 **arcam** = chest  
8  
9  
10 **nummōs** = coins; **prōfundere** =  
11 poured out  
12  
13 **immemor** = forgetful of; **pāruit**  
14 = obeyed  
15

33. According to line 7, what is the old man doing? A) falling over a chest B) pointing out a chest  
C) running with a chest D) having difficulty carrying a chest  
34. What is the best translation of **arca tibi relinquenda est** (line 8)?  
A) you have to leave the chest behind B) you will not want to leave the chest behind  
C) the chest can't be left behind D) the chest has been left behind  
35. In line 9, we learn that the old man A) gave the chest to his friend B) fell over the chest  
C) threw down the chest D) begged to bring the chest along  
36. According to lines 11-12, why did Antius jump down from the wagon? A) to pick up the coins  
B) to run for cover C) to look for his master D) to help others climb on board  
37. According to lines 12-13 (**Agitātor...pāruit**), the driver ordered Antius to A) fix the wagon's wheel  
B) get back in the wagon C) help others into the wagon D) throw the old man out of the wagon  
38. In line 13, **eī** refers to A) the driver B) Antius C) the old man D) the master  
39. According to lines 14-15, in what condition was Antius found by his master? A) sitting and crying  
B) as if sleeping C) struggling with his chest of coins D) trembling with fear  
40. The moral of the story is A) Always give help to those in need. B) Do not accept help from a stranger.  
C) Life is more important than money. D) Always remember to thank the gods.

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM A, B, C, OR D. MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

1. Cicerōne vigilante, Catilīna nōn fiet cōnsul. A) does not become B) was not made C) will not become D) had not been made
2. Nōn facillimum est subitō dēpōnere amōrem longum. A) very easy B) easier C) rather easy D) easy
3. Augustus p̄nceps Athēnīs saepe morātus est. A) from Athens B) near Athens C) in Athens D) to Athens
4. Numquam bellum gerere cupiāmus! A) We have never wanted B) May we never wish C) We will never wish D) We never want
5. Caesar mīlitēs in silvam inveniendae aquae causā mīsīt. A) because of lack of water B) because they found water C) to find water D) to cause the water to flow
6. Pater filiīs imperāvit nē ad flūmen īrent. A) The sons told their father to go to the river. B) The father ordered his sons not to go to the river. C) The father was not commanded to go with his sons to the river. D) The father did not ask his sons to leave the river.
7. Quisque territus exclāmāvit, “Ēheu! Caelum cadit!” A) Any frightened person B) A certain terrified lady C) Why did the frightened man D) Each terrified person
8. Apud nōs omnēs bene cēnant. A) At our house B) On account of us C) Among ours D) For us
9. Oportet nōbīs optimum facere. A) We will try to do our best. B) It is proper for us to do our best. C) Our best is important to us. D) Let’s make sure to do our best.
10. Caesar sōlus ē castrīs excessit ut cōnsilium caperet. A) to capture the consul B) to seek advice C) to make a plan D) to give comfort
11. Pecūnia auxiliō servīs erit. A) There will be money for the helpful slaves. B) The slaves will be as helpful as money. C) The slaves will help themselves to the money. D) The money will be a help to the slaves.
12. Equus alterius puerī pulcherrimus est. A) the other boy's B) other boys C) for the other boy D) to the other boys
13. Bovēs in agrīs vel stābant vel currēbant. A) neither...nor B) either... or C) whether...or D) not only...but also
14. Augustus crēdidit sē Rōmam pulcherrimam reddidisse. A) makes B) made C) had made D) would make
15. Horātius quam diūtissimē pontem dēfendit. A) as long as possible B) how long C) what a long time D) longer
16. Templō aedificātō, artificēs laudābantur. A) By the building of the temple B) After the temple had been built C) I am building the temple D) While the temple was being built
17. Versūs poētae recitandī sunt. A) are reciting B) have been recited C) must be recited D) are being recited
18. The Roman god Janus was unique for his A) two faces B) winged feet C) single eye D) ability to change shape
19. Marsha’s court battle was a Pyrrhic victory. A) It was sweet revenge. B) It was a complete and utter victory. C) It indicated that she was innocent. D) It cost her more to win than it was worth.
20. An ancient Roman discussing **conclāmātiō**, **rogus**, **imāginēs**, **toga pulla**, and **laudātiō** would most likely be speaking of a A) funeral B) wedding C) coming of age ceremony D) birthday
21. What sorceress fled from Colchis with Jason and the Argonauts? A) Circe B) Calypso C) Medea D) Sibyl
22. John replied to his sister when she criticized his choice of mustard over ketchup: A) Manus manum lavat B) De gustibus non est disputandum C) De mortuis nil nisi bonum D) Mens sana in corpore sano
23. According to its Latin root, **agenda** means things A) to be remembered B) to find C) to be done D) to list
24. Victories over the Roman army at the Ticinus River, the Trebia River and Cannae were won by A) Vercingetorix B) Hannibal C) Cleopatra D) Lars Porsena



25. The Rubicon River served as the boundary between A) Gaul and Germany B) Gaul and Spain  
C) Italy and Germany D) Italy and Gaul
26. Which hill of Rome served as its citadel and a place of refuge for citizens when they were besieged by the Gauls in 390 B.C.? A) Viminal B) Caelian C) Aventine D) Capitoline

**READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.**

**A COW FORETELLS THE FUTURE**

*A Sabine farmer brings his miraculous cow to Rome for sacrifice.*

Quaedam bōs mīrae magnitudinis prōdigium habita est. Vātēs enim nūntiāvērunt, 1 **prōdigium...est** = was considered an omen;  
 “Quisquis hanc bovem Diānae sacrificāverit, illīus cīvitās rēctūra est omnēs 2 **Quisquis** = whoever **Vātēs** = soothsayers  
 terrās.” Agricola Sabīnus spērābat hanc mīram bovem datūram esse potestātem 3  
 cīvitātī suae. Prīmā diē sacrificiō aptā, agricola bovem Rōmam ad templum 4  
 Diānae sēcum dūxit et eam ante āram statuit. Interim eadem verba ad sacerdotem 5 **āram** = altar  
 templī Diānae pervēnerant. Ibi sacerdos Rōmānus, cum mīra magnitudō et fāma 6  
 bovis eum mōvisset, memor illōrum verbōrum, Sabīnum ita adloquitur: “Num, 7 **memor** = mindful of  
 tū, hospes, incestē sacrificium Diānae facere parās? Quīn tū antea flūmine Tiberī, 8 **hospes** = stranger; **incestē** = impurely; **Quīn** =  
 quod in proximā vālle fluit, tē pūrgās?” Hospes, religiōne tactus, quī omnia facere 9 **pūrgās** = you purify Why not  
rite cupiēbat, ut ēventus prōdigiō respondēret, statim dēscendit ad Tiberim. 10 **rite** = according to ritual  
 Intereā hospite absente sacerdos Rōmānus bovem Diānae sacrificāvit. 11

Livy, *Ab Urbe Condita* I.45 (adapted)

27. The cow (line 1) is impressive because of its A) color B) voice C) origin D) size
28. According to lines 2-3 (**Quisquis...terrās**), what does the one who sacrifices the cow earn for his state?  
A) praise from the king B) control over all lands C) great wealth D) favor of the gods
29. In line 2, **rēctūra est** is best translated A) has ruled B) might rule C) will be ruled D) is going to rule
30. In line 4, **suae** refers to A) the Sabine farmer B) Diana C) the amazing cow D) the omen
31. According to lines 4-5 (**Prīmā...dūxit**), the farmer brought the cow to Rome A) when he had first finished plowing the fields B) on the first day of summer C) on the first suitable day for sacrifice D) after he had stolen it and fled
32. In lines 5-6 (**Interim...pervēnerant**), the Roman priest A) had stolen the cow B) had attacked the Sabine farmer C) had heard the omen about the cow D) had fled to the temple of Diana
33. In lines 6-7 (**cum...mōvisset**), the Roman priest was A) saddened by the cow’s death B) impressed by the cow’s size and reputation C) confused by the prophecy of the cow D) alarmed at the people’s reaction to the cow
34. In line 6, **cum** is best translated A) in order that B) with C) since D) while
35. **Num...parās** (lines 7-8) is best translated A) You are not preparing ... are you? B) Are you preparing? C) Why are you preparing? D) You are never prepared,...are you?
36. What does the Roman priest suggest that the Sabine farmer do (**Quīn...pūrgās**, lines 8-9)? A) cleanse himself in the Tiber B) bathe the cow in the river C) offer a prayer to the gods D) cover his head with a clean garment
37. Lines 9-10 indicate that the Sabine farmer wants to A) cancel the sacrifice B) do everything correctly C) perform the sacrifice as quickly as possible D) summon the crowd to watch
38. The **ut** in line 10 is best translated A) when B) how C) as if D) so that
39. What does the Roman priest do when the Sabine leaves (line 11)? A) replaces the cow with another one B) chases the cow away C) hides the cow inside the temple D) sacrifices the cow himself
40. At the end of the passage, we learn that the priest’s motive in addressing the Sabine farmer (lines 7-9) is to  
A) trick him B) praise him C) kill him D) help him

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM A, B, C, OR D. MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

1. Aut māter aut pater liberōs semper iuvābat. A) Neither...nor B) Both...and C) Whether...or D) Either...or
2. Cēnā parātā, coquus laetissimus erit. A) By preparing the dinner B) After the dinner has been prepared C) While the dinner is being prepared D) Intending to prepare dinner
3. Omnia nōbīs eōdem tempore facienda sunt! A) are being done B) have been done C) must be done D) are doing
4. Perīculum fit gravius. A) is becoming B) has become C) will become D) had become
5. Cerēs filiā suā invēnīre diū cōnāta erat. A) was trying B) has tried C) had tried D) was going to try
6. Imperātor frūmentī petendī causā mīlitēs mīsīt. A) because they lack grain B) to cause the grain to be stored C) because they will find grain D) to seek grain
7. Ad bibliothēcam eāmus ut librōs novōs legāmus. A) we will go B) we are going C) we won't go D) let's go
8. Discipulī quam dīligentissimē labōrābant. A) as diligently as possible B) how diligently C) more diligently D) most diligently
9. Nōbīs excēdere licuit. A) We were permitted to leave. B) We ought to leave. C) We wanted to leave. D) We are sad to leave.
10. Poēta Rōmā Athēnās iter faciet. A) to Rome B) in Rome C) near Rome D) from Rome
11. Īcarus putābat sē posse volāre. A) he is able B) he will be able C) he was able D) he had been able
12. Explōrātor per silvā decem mīlia passuum ambulāvit. A) ten paces B) ten miles C) one hundred paces D) one mile
13. Quīdam discipulus in tabellā scrībit. A) A student writes on a certain tablet. B) Some students write on a tablet. C) A certain student writes on a tablet. D) The students write on some tablets.
14. Lucrētia erat uxor maximae fidēlitātis. A) by very great fidelity B) because of her very great fidelity C) of very great fidelity D) in spite of her very great fidelity
15. Stellae erant ūsuī nautīs in marī nāvīgantibus. A) Sailors have sailed the seas by means of stars. B) The stars were of use to sailors sailing on the sea. C) Sailors are navigating the seas with stars. D) Navigating by stars the sailors are able to sail on the sea.
16. Cicerō epistolam scrīptūrus in tablīnum intrāvit. A) intending to write a letter B) having written a letter C) writing a letter D) the letter having been written
17. Patria cīvibus omnibus cāra est. A) of all citizens B) to all citizens C) from all citizens D) with all citizens
18. According to mythology, what woman cried continuously for her dead children until the gods took pity upon her and turned her into a weeping rock? A) Niobe B) Daphne C) Baucis D) Medea
19. Someone who is described as **superannuated** is A) outstanding B) old C) very intelligent D) diligent
20. The public speaker delivered an **ad hominem** attack on a rival. What does **ad hominem** mean? A) ineffective B) secret C) personal D) unusual
21. A Roman woman would wear a **tunica rēcta**, a hairstyle called **sex crīnēs**, and a **flammeum** when she was preparing for a A) sacrifice B) funeral C) birth D) wedding
22. Which Roman emperor, the successor to Augustus, retired to the island of Capri where he built several magnificent villas? A) Hadrian B) Tiberius C) Caligula D) Titus
23. Who suffered a great defeat at the Battle of Actium in 31 B.C.? A) Octavian B) Brutus and Cassius C) Claudius D) Antony and Cleopatra
24. In the Roman calendar, which day of each month was called the Kalends? A) first B) fifth C) seventh D) fifteenth

25. What sea, located between the mainland of Greece and the coast of Asia Minor, takes its name from a mythological king of Athens who plunged to his death in its waters? A) Tyrrhenian B) Black C) Aegean D) Adriatic
26. Which animal is not a **quadruped**? A) a bird B) a donkey C) a lion D) a dog

**READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.**

HANNIBAL CROSSES THE ALPS

Hannibal, imperātor clārus Pūnicus, in Italiam trāns Alpēs dīcitur dūxisse	1	
octāgintā mīlia peditum, vīgintī mīlia equitum, et septem et trīgintā	2	
elephantōs. Elephantī per <u>praecipitēs</u> viās magnā morā agēbantur, sed nōnō	3	<b>praecipitēs</b> = steep
diē in <u>iugum</u> Alpium pervēnērunt ubi quiēs data est mīlitibus fessīs labōre	4	<b>iugum</b> = ridge
et pugnandō. <u>Cāsus nivis</u> tamen terrōrem tulit. Prīmā lūce, agmen per	5	<b>Cāsus nivis</b> = snowfall
nivem prōcēdere coepit. Cēterum iter fuit multō difficilius quam ascēsus.	6	
Tandem ad <u>rupem</u> obstantem mīlitēs advēnērunt, et necesse erat rupem	7	<b>rupem</b> = boulder
<u>perfringere</u> ut viam aperīrent. Ergō <u>struem lignōrum</u> fēcērunt. Cum vīs ventī	8	<b>perfringere</b> = to shatter; <b>struem lignōrum</b>
apta faciendō ignī esset, incendērunt struem. Tum ardentem rupem, infūsō	9	= a heap of wood
<u>acētō</u> , <u>putrefēcērunt</u> . Ita igne rupem frēgērunt ut nōn solum mīlitēs sed etiam	10	<b>acētō</b> = with vinegar; <b>putrefēcērunt</b> =
elephantī dēdūcī possent. Tribus diēbus ad plānum dēscendērunt et in Italiam	11	made to crumble
pervēnērunt.	12	

Adapted from Livy, *Ab Urbe Condita*, XXI.35, 37

27. In line 1, the best translation of **dūxisse** is A) to lead B) is leading C) led D) to have led
28. According to lines 2-3, Hannibal's army included A) 370 elephants B) 2,000 horsemen C) 80,000 foot soldiers D) 200,000 troops
29. In line 3, we learn that the elephants A) were driven slowly B) marched silently C) led the line of march D) carried a great amount of baggage
30. In lines 4-5, Hannibal's soldiers A) were given food and water B) posted sentries C) continued to march D) were given a rest
31. In line 4, the Latin word **pervēnērunt** is a compound of A) **vēndō** B) **veniō** C) **videō** D) **vincō**
32. In lines 5-6 (**Cāsus...coepit**), the army A) rested in the snow B) cleared the snow C) set forth in spite of the snow D) melted snow for water
33. According to lines 6-7, the rest of the journey was A) longer B) harder C) unknown D) uphill
34. In line 7 (**Tandem...advēnērunt**), we learn that A) the snow was melting B) the way was blocked C) the path was narrow D) the altitude made travel difficult
35. In lines 7-8 (**et...aperīrent**), why did the soldiers have to break the boulder? A) to prepare for the fire B) to build a shelter from the wind C) to make room for the heap of wood D) to open the path
36. In line 8, what did Livy mean by **vīs ventī**? A) the difficulty of the path B) the heat of the fire C) the force of the wind D) the size of the boulder
37. In lines 9-10 (**Tum...putrefēcērunt**), we learn that the vinegar A) soaked the heap of wood B) was added to the ashes C) helped start the fire D) was poured on the boulder
38. In line 11, **dēdūcī** is best translated A) to have led down B) to lead down C) to be led down D) to be about to lead down
39. After they have crossed the Alps, how long did it take Hannibal's forces to arrive in Italy (lines 11-12)? A) three days B) a week C) thirteen days D) thirty days
40. Which Latin phrase would be an appropriate title for this passage? A) Sub rosā B) Ab ōvō usque ad māla C) Sic semper tyrannīs D) Aut viam inveniam aut faciam

## CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM A, B, C, OR D. MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

1. Parva puella, librō āmissō, lacrimāvit. A) after the book had been lost B) lost the book C) while losing the book D) I lost the book
2. Eīs domī manēre licēbat. A) He was asking to stay home. B) They were allowed to stay at home. C) He permitted us to stay at home. D) They enjoyed staying home.
3. Fīliī meī pānem aquamque ad mēnsam ferant. A) My sons did bring B) Let my sons bring C) My sons are bringing D) My sons will have brought
4. Cīvēs putābant Perseum Medūsam interfectūrum esse. A) has killed B) had killed C) was killed D) would kill
5. Deus maris ā Rōmānīs \_\_\_\_\_ appellātus est. A) Neptūnī B) Neptūnus C) Neptūnō D) Neptūnum
6. Sorōrēs per hortum ambulābant ut flōrēs carperent. A) who are picking flowers B) and picked flowers C) in order to pick flowers D) while they picked flowers
7. Senex valētūdinis causā in villā mānsit. A) in spite of his health B) for the sake of his health C) in respect to his health D) concerning his health
8. Caesar dē monte ad castra pōnenda dēscendit. A) near the pitched camp B) while they were pitching the camp C) after pitching the camp D) to pitch the camp
9. Rēx quī Troiae rēgnābat multōs fīliōs habēbat. A) for Troy B) at Troy C) to Troy D) by Troy
10. Imperātor servīs imperat ut discēdant. A) The emperor orders the slaves to leave. B) The slaves are ordered to leave the emperor. C) The emperor orders them to leave with the slaves. D) The emperor orders them to leave the slaves.
11. Putābāmus fūrem esse apud nōs. A) for B) except C) without D) among
12. Agrī arandī sunt. A) are being plowed B) should have been plowed C) were plowed D) must be plowed
13. Mīnos nescīvit ubi Ariadnē fuisset. A) is B) was C) had been D) may be
14. Amīcae eādem vestēs saepe gerunt. A) the same B) themselves C) those D) their
15. Mūrī tōtius urbis sunt altissimī. A) into the whole city B) within the whole city C) of the whole city D) from the whole city
16. Vōx clāra est maximē idōnea ōrātōrī. A) rather suitable B) very suitable C) more suitable D) suitable
17. Exercitus in hostēs advenientēs impetum fēcit. A) The army made an attack against the enemy as they were approaching. B) An attack was made by the approaching enemy against the army. C) The approaching enemy attacked the army. D) The army will attack the enemy when they approach.
18. Sī vōbīs placet, plaudite! A) laugh B) apologize C) complain D) clap
19. The battles of Cannae and Zama occurred during the A) Social Wars B) Civil Wars C) Gallic Wars D) Punic Wars
20. Pompeii, Herculaneum and Mt. Vesuvius are located A) near Ostia B) north of the Po River C) along the Bay of Naples D) in Sicily
21. The abduction of Persephone by Hades to the Underworld was mourned most by A) Daphne B) Artemis C) Aphrodite D) Demeter
22. *Augurēs*, *haruspices*, and *ōmina* all relate to what aspect of Roman life? A) religion B) cooking C) education D) clothing
23. Which woodland goddess caused Actaeon to be torn apart by his dogs after he gazed upon her as she bathed? A) Diana B) Venus C) Juno D) Minerva
24. *Q.E.D.*, which used to be required at the end of geometric proofs, is the abbreviation for *Quod erat* \_\_\_\_\_. A) *dēlendum* B) *dēscendendum* C) *dēmōnstrandum* D) *dūcendum*
25. Which island lies southeast of Athens? A) Sardinia B) Crete C) Sicily D) Corsica
26. At the root of the words *hibernate*, *aestival*, and *vernal* are Latin words relating to A) animals B) the oceans C) trees D) the seasons

READ THE PASSAGES AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

SPLENDID ARMOR FOR AENEAS

Venus appears to Aeneas as he is about to meet his foe Turnus on Italian soil.

Dea Venus dōna ferēns suō filiō sē ostendit et haec dīcēbat. “Coniūnx meus haec dōna tibi finxit nē cum ācrī Turnō in proeliō contendere dubitēs.” Inde dea, armīs radiantibus sub quercū adversā positīs, amplexum fili petīvit.

Laetus erat Aenēās mātris dōnīs et honōre tantō. Mirātus est galeam terribilem cristīs ōrnātām flammāsque vomentem. Gladium magnum vīdit et ingentem lōricam ex aere factam tetigit. Hasta erat longissima. Pulcherrimum erat scūtum in quō erant multae pictūrae....

- 1  
2 **finxit** = has crafted  
3 **quercū** = oak tree; **amplexum** =  
4 **galeam** = helmet embrace  
5 **cristīs** = with crests; **vomentem** =  
6 **lōricam** = breastplate spouting  
7

Based on Vergil, *Aeneid*, Book VIII, 608-625

27. According to line 1, Venus is holding A) her son B) a tablet C) a torch D) gifts  
28. The best translation of *haec* (line 1) is A) he B) him C) these things D) herself  
29. In lines 1-2, Venus A) brings her husband to Aeneas B) embraces her husband  
C) encourages Aeneas in his fight against Turnus D) tells Aeneas of Turnus' shining armor  
30. According to lines 2-3, what does Venus do after showing the weapons and armor to her son?  
A) She smiles, her face shining with delight. B) She waits for her son to recognize her.  
C) She further honors her son. D) She places the weapons and armor under a nearby tree.  
31. Lines 4-7 describe Aeneas in a state of A) awe B) grief C) fear D) indifference  
32. The helmet that Aeneas receives is described as A) huge and made of bronze B) flashing with fire  
C) destined to give its wearer a terrible fate D) extremely tall and beautiful

...In hōc scūtō deus ignis, quī scientiam fātōrum habuit, fābulam Italōrum triumphōrumque Rōmānōrum prōposuit. Inter imāginēs in scūtō erat lupa in cavernā cum Martis geminīs. Aenēās fēminās Sabīnās captās spectāvit. Filius Veneris prōgeniēs gladiōs stringentēs libertātis causā cōnspexit. Etiam erat rēx, nōmine Porsenna, irātus quod Horātius Coclēs pontem dēripere ausus erat. Aderat Cloelia, vinculīs ruptīs, in flūmine natāns.

In summō scūtō quīdam ante templum stetit custōdiēns Capitōlium. In mediō scūtō erant nāves inter sē prope Actium certantēs. Tālēs erant pictūrae in scūtō quod Vulcānus fēcerat et quod Venus suō filiō dederat. Troiānus, cum nescīret quae pictūrae essent, gaudēbat tamen et eās admīrābātur. Deinde vir scūtum attollit et fāmam fātumque nepōtum in umerō portat.

- 8  
9  
10  
11 **prōgeniēs** = descendants;  
12 **stringentēs** = drawing  
13 **vinculīs** = chains  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18 **nepōtum** = of his descendants

Based on Vergil, *Aeneid*, Book VIII, 626-731

33. In line 8 (*In hōc signō...prōposuit*), *deus ignis* refers to A) the maker of the armor B) the giver of the armor  
C) the one receiving the armor D) the one wearing the armor  
34. In line 10, *cum Martis geminīs* is a reference to the A) Trojan War B) armor's material C) founding of Rome  
D) triumphs of the Greeks  
35. According to line 11, why were people drawing their swords? A) to form a ceremonial arch  
B) to fight against the Greeks C) to defend their freedom D) to protect their children  
36. According to line 12, Porsenna was angry because Horatius Cocles dared to A) break his chains  
B) tear down a bridge C) desert the army D) challenge his authority  
37. From your knowledge of Roman history, who were the opponents in the event described in lines 14-15 (*In mediō... certantēs*)? A) Antony and Octavian B) Hannibal and Scipio C) Marius and Sulla D) Crassus and Spartacus  
38. The best translation of *cum* in line 16 is A) since B) with C) while D) although  
39. In line 18, the *-que* connects A) *fāmam* and *fātum* B) *fātum* and *nepōtum* C) *attollit* (line 17) and *portat*  
D) *scūtum* (line 17) and *nepōtum*  
40. What does the shield which Aeneas takes up on his shoulder symbolize? A) the fall of Troy B) Aeneas' future death  
C) the arrogance of Turnus D) the future glory of Rome

## CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM A, B, C, OR D. MARK THE ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

1. Iter Rōmam fēcimus. A) by Rome B) at Rome C) from Rome D) to Rome
2. Portae urbis clausae sunt. Cīvēs igitur salvī erunt. A) therefore B) however C) meanwhile D) because
3. Magnam rānam in aquam saltūram vīdī. A) jumping B) having jumped C) about to jump D) to be jumped
4. Mīles fortis pīlō gladiōve interfectus est. A) and B) or C) with D) from
5. Sequī illōs virōs in turbam nōlumus. A) to have followed B) following C) to follow D) having followed
6. Nautae ad portum reversī sunt ut tempestātem vītarent. A) so that they might avoid the storm  
B) if only the storm had been avoided C) as they were avoiding the storm D) by avoiding the storm
7. Numquam athlētam citiōrem vīdimus! A) fast B) faster C) very fast D) as fast as possible
8. Carminibus nōndum perfectīs, poēta vītā excessit. A) laughed B) died C) wept D) attacked
9. Līberī multās hōrās dormiant. A) The children were sleeping B) The children must sleep C) The children will sleep  
D) Let the children sleep
10. Cōsul dīxit senātōrēs convenīre in templō. A) were meeting B) would meet C) had met D) must meet
11. Clientēs plūs \_\_\_\_\_ postulābant. A) pecūniae B) pecūnia C) pecūniam D) pecūniās
12. Fer hunc pānem ad servōs in agrō labōrantēs! What form is equivalent to *Fer*? A) Portāre B) Portant C) Portā  
D) Portātīs
13. *Silvae in montibus incendiō ingentī dēlētāe sunt.* What word does the adjective *ingentī* describe?  
A) Silvae B) montibus C) incendiō D) dēlētāe
14. Fīlius meus domī manēre māvult. A) happens B) is able C) does not want D) prefers
15. Mitte ad mē epistulās quam saepissimē! A) rather often B) as often as possible C) how often D) more often than not
16. Heri quīdam amīcus mihi fābulam nārrāvit. A) any friend B) each friend C) whatever friend D) a certain friend
17. Via nova per montēs mūnienda est. A) must be built B) shall be built C) can be built D) may be built
18. Prior to the 2012 Summer Olympics, London last hosted the Games in 1948, which is \_\_\_\_\_ in Roman numerals. A) DCCLIII B) MCDXCII  
C) MDCCLXXVI D) MCMXLVIII
19. *Gallia* is on the map in the area numbered A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4
20. On what hill would a Roman general's triumphal procession typically end with a sacrifice in the temple of Jupiter?  
A) Palatine B) Janiculum C) Aventine D) Capitoline
21. The English words *adjunct*, *conjugation*, and *junction* all derive from the Latin word meaning A) drive B) build C) send D) join
22. Do you like to swim? A) Placetne tibi natāre? B) Oportetne tē natāre?  
C) Licetne tibi natāre? D) Taedetne tē natāre?
23. What figure from Roman legend was the foster child of the shepherd, Faustulus, and his wife, Acca Laurentia?  
A) Rhea Silvia B) Brutus C) Romulus D) Tarpeia
24. What Roman general exclaimed "*Alea iacta est!*" before leading his army across the Rubicon River into Italy?  
A) Marcus Licinius Crassus B) Gnaeus Pompeius C) Gaius Iulius Caesar D) Gaius Marius
25. In what battle of the Second Punic War did the greatly outnumbered Hannibal defeat the Roman army led by the consuls Paullus and Varro? A) Philippi B) Actium C) Pharsalus D) Cannae
26. The musician Orpheus made a journey to the Underworld to fetch his beloved A) Eurydice B) Psyche C) Daphne  
D) Persephone
27. Some themes in literature, such as the story of Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*, have their origins in Roman mythology, cf. Ovid's story of Pyramus and Thisbe. What does the Latin abbreviation *cf.* mean? A) compare B) regarding  
C) for what it's worth D) and others



## READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

### HELP FROM ABOVE

*With the help of the nymph Egeria, King Numa suppresses a plague ravaging Rome.*

Nūma Pompilius, rēx Rōmānus, ut solēbat, cōnsilium nymphae Ēgeriae petēbat.	1
Multōs iam diēs, pestilentia <u>mortifera</u> urbem vāstābat. Nympha Nūmae imperāvit	2 <b>mortifera</b> = deadly
ut statim ad urbem reverterētur atque valētūdinem populō Rōmānō <u>precārētur</u> .	3 <b>precārētur</b> = pray for
Sacrīs Iovī factīs, magna tempestās, quae multos <u>pavōre</u> in casās ēgit, subitō orta est.	4 <b>pavōre</b> = because of fear
Rēx tamen et paucī <u>flāminēs</u> caelum spectantēs <u>sub diō</u> manēbant. Mox vīdērunt	5 <b>flāminēs</b> = priests; <b>sub diō</b> = outside
<u>ancīle</u> magnum inter fulmina et imbrem in fossam plēnam <u>quisquiliārum</u> putridārum	6 <b>ancīle</b> = shield; <b>quisquiliārum</b> =
dē caelō dēcidisse. Cum Nūma hoc ancīle sustulisset, īnsolitās litterās in eō scrīptās,	7 of garbage
quās nēmō legere poterat, īnspexit. Post paucōs diēs, populō adhūc moriente,	8
Nūma ad Ēgeriam rediit et rogāvit quid dē ancīlī sibi faciendum esset. Nympha	9
rēgem iussit complēre fossam et in eō ipsō locō īstituere templum novum Marti,	10
in quō ancīle suspendendum erat. Hōc factō rēx pestilentiam ex urbe ēgit.	11

Original story based upon Roman legend

28. What is the best translation of *ut solēbat* (line 1)? A) and only him B) as he was accustomed C) so that he could be alone D) as the sun was rising
29. According to line 2 (*Multōs...vāstābat*), we know that the plague A) was different from others B) was caused by livestock C) spread from a neighboring tribe D) had been in Rome for a while
30. What is the best translation of the words *ut reverterētur* (line 3)? A) how he might return B) that he return C) when he could return D) why he should return
31. According to line 4, to whom did Numa turn for the health of the Roman people? A) Vulcan B) Janus C) Jupiter D) Mars
32. According to line 4, what did Numa do before the storm? A) He gathered together the priests. B) He completed sacred rites. C) He fled to his hut. D) He informed the senators.
33. According to line 4, what did fear cause many of the Romans to do? A) run to their huts B) flee the city C) cover their heads D) take out their swords
34. According to line 5 (*Rēx...manēbant*), the king and the priests who stayed outside in the storm were A) watching the sky B) building a pyre C) fleeing to the temple D) chanting prayers
35. From lines 5-7 (*Mox vīdērunt...dēcidisse*), we know that a great shield A) had crashed through the roof of a temple B) had begun to glow in the air C) had hit a priest on the head D) had fallen into a trash dump
36. According to lines 7-8 (*Cum Nūma...īnspexit*), what was unusual about what was written on the shield? A) It glowed with fiery letters. B) It was unable to be read. C) It instructed the Romans how to cure the plague. D) It could only be seen by Numa.
37. According to lines 8-9 (*Post paucōs...rediit*), why did Numa return to Egeria a few days after the storm (lines 9-10)? A) People were still dying. B) The shield told him to return. C) He wanted to give her the shield. D) He wanted to thank her for her advice.
38. What is the best meaning of *sibi faciendum esset* (line 9)? A) he did B) he might do C) he wanted to do D) he had to do
39. According to lines 9-10 (*Nympha...Iovī*), Egeria gave Numa the order that A) he bring the shield to her B) he build a temple where the shield landed C) he throw the shield into the river D) he wear the shield in battle
40. According to our story, how did Numa save the Roman people from the plague? A) He traded the shield for medicine. B) He built a hospital. C) He covered up the source of the disease. D) He removed the dead bodies from the city.

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM A, B, C, OR D. MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

QUESTIONS 1-20 TELL FOUR SHORT STORIES ABOUT ANCIENT ROMAN HEROES.

**CLOELIA:** *The Etruscan king Porsenna has taken Roman hostages.*

1. Rēx Porsenna Rōmānōs in castra dūcere voluit, et inter eōs erat Cloelia. A) brought B) did not want C) preferred D) wanted
2. Equō captō, Cloelia, fēmina magnae virtūtis, effūgit. A) of great courage B) by great courage C) because of her great courage D) for great courage
3. Trāns flūmen Tiberim natandō, Cloelia ad urbem Rōmam advēnit. A) by swimming B) in order to swim C) she must swim D) I swam
4. Porsenna Rōmānīs imperāvit \_\_\_\_\_ Cloeliam redderent. A) ad B) tam C) in D) ut
5. Cloelia ad rēgem Porsennam libenter rediit nē aliī Rōmānī necārentur. A) not by killing other Romans B) so that the Romans might not kill others C) so that other Romans might not be killed D) to kill other Romans
6. Porsenna, virtūtem Cloeliae admīrāns, rogāvit num Cloelia ē castrīs exīre vellet. A) where B) whether C) who D) why

**MUCIUS SCAEVOLA:** *A mistake and a show of boldness*

7. Cum rēx Porsenna urbem Rōmam oppugnāret, Mūcius in castra Porsennae intrāvit. A) is attacking B) had attacked C) was attacking D) should attack
8. Mūcius ad rēgem necandum castra circumspēctāvit. A) after killing the king B) because he killed the king C) killing the king D) to kill the king
9. Mūcius putāvit sē rēgem necāvisse. Vir autem erat scrība, nōn rēx! A) had killed B) is killing C) was killing D) would kill
10. Scrībā necātō, rēx clāmāvit, "Hic igne pūniendus est!" A) This man must be punished with fire! B) I will punish this man with fire! C) Punish this man with fire! D) This man has been punished with fire!
11. Mūcius, ad ignem ductus, erat \_\_\_\_\_ audāx ut dextram manum suam in flammās pōneret! A) nē B) tam C) tot D) sī

**HORATIUS COCLES:** *A spirited defense*

12. Cum hostēs urbem Rōmam oppugnārent, Horātius in pontem prōgressus est. A) advanced B) had advanced C) to advance D) will advance
13. In ponte sōlus stāns Horātius urbem Rōmam dēfendit. A) about to stand B) having stood C) must stand D) while standing
14. Horātius mīlitibus Rōmānīs exclāmāvit, "Pōns dēleātur!" A) He destroyed the bridge! B) I will destroy the bridge! C) Let the bridge be destroyed! D) The bridge is destroyed!
15. Ponte frāctō, Horātius armātus in flūmen dēsilit. A) About to break the bridge B) Break the bridge C) By breaking the bridge D) With the bridge having been broken

**CINCINNATUS:** *A senator-turned-farmer saves Rome.*

16. Urbs Rōma erat maximō in perīculō. A) in great danger B) in greater danger C) in rather great danger D) in very great danger
17. Intereā Cincinnātus, quī ōlim cōsul fuerat, in agrīs quam \_\_\_\_\_ labōrābat. A) dīligentēs B) dīligentior C) dīligentius D) dīligentissimē
18. Senātōrēs Cincinnātum rogāvērunt ut urbem servāret. A) and the city would be saved B) if only we could save the city C) when he saved the city D) to save the city
19. Cincinnātus prōmīsīt sē urbem servātūrum esse. A) is saving B) had saved C) saved D) would save
20. Rōmā servātā, Cincinnātus dīxit sē redīre ad agrōs velle. A) he B) that one C) they D) it



**QUESTIONS 21-31 CONCERN LATIN IN USE, CULTURE, AND CIVILIZATION.**

21. How should a man apologize after spilling a cup of coffee on his friend's computer? A) *Mē paenitet* B) *Et cētera*  
C) *Plaudite omnēs* D) *Ut bene scīs*
22. During which ceremony would a Roman be warned that he was only a man, not a god? A) a wedding  
B) a sacrifice C) a manumission D) a triumph
23. The announcement directed people to move to the nearest place of *egress*. A) entrance B) exit C) assembly D) safety
24. Befriending a popular kid but losing your other friends in the process could be described as A) a Pyrrhic victory  
B) *in loco parentis* C) a Herculean task D) *deus ex machina*
25. The first day of a Roman month was known as A) *ante diem* B) *Īdūs* C) *Kalendae* D) *prīdiē*
26. Where on the map is Mt. Etna located? A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4
27. Quis sum? Apollō mē amāvit sed ego Apollinem nōn amāvī. Pater meus mē in arborem convertit. A) Ariadnē B) Daphnē C) Diāna D) Galatēa
28. Quis sum? Uxor Augustī eram et dea facta sum. A) Cornēlia B) Līvia C) Lāvīnia D) Lucrētia
29. Quī sumus? Deōs in nostram domum accēpimus. Cum mortuī essēmus, nōs in arborēs conversī sumus. A) Baucis et Philēmōn B) Dīdō et Aenēās C) Orpheus et Eurydicē D) Pȳramus et Thisbē
30. Quis sum? Pecūniam maximē amābam. Dōnum accēpī: omnia quae tangēbam in aurum convertēbantur. A) Oedipus B) Eurystheus C) Menelāus D) Midās
31. Quis sum? Rēgīna Aegyptiōrum eram. Iūlius Caesar et Mārcus Antōnius mē amābant. A) Boudicca B) Cleopatra C) Dīdō D) Hīppolyta



**READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.**

**A MAN'S BEST FRIEND**

*How a dog showed amazing loyalty to its master*

Saepe canēs virōs, quī scelera commīsērunt, ostendunt. Dīcitur quendam dominum nocte necātum esse, quī sēcum canem habēret. Corpus dominī mortuī inhumātum in viā iacēbat, et aderat spectantium turba. Adstāns canis dominum dolēbat. Ille quī dominum necāverat ad illam turbam adstantium forte accessit, et postea, velut lacrimāns, ad fūnus appropinquābat. Tum canis scelestum virum cōspexit et irātus factus est. Cum scelestum virum dentibus apprehendisset, eum dīligerter tenuit. Cane carmen miserābile canente, omnēs in lacrimās conversī sunt. Ergō canis clāra indicia dedit, quod sōlum ūnum virum ē plūrimīs tenuit nec dīmīsīt.

Adapted from the *Aberdeen Bestiary*, Folio 18r/v-19r/v

- 1  
2 **inhumātum** = unburied  
3  
4 **adstantium** = of bystanders; **velut** =  
5 **fūnus** = funeral as if  
6  
7 **canente** = howling  
8 **indicia** = evidence; **dīmīsīt** = let go

32. In line 1, we learn that dogs often A) act as if they are guilty B) bite those who wish to punish them C) commit crimes  
D) indicate guilty men
33. According to lines 1-2, what do we learn about the dog? A) His master killed him. B) He was killed by accident.  
C) He killed his master. D) He witnessed the murder.
34. In lines 2-3 we learn that the crowd was looking at A) a group of spectators B) a mistreated animal C) an unburied body  
D) the murderer himself
35. According to line 3, how did the dog demonstrate his loyalty to his master? A) He carefully guarded his master.  
B) He ran to get help. C) He stood nearby and grieved. D) He viciously attacked everyone around him.
36. What Latin phrase from lines 3-5 indicates to us that the murderer was only pretending to be upset?  
A) *Ille quī dominum necāverat* B) *ad illam turbam...forte accessit* C) *velut lacrimāns* D) *ad fūnus appropinquāvit*
37. What is the best translation of *factus est* in line 6? A) it becomes B) he made C) he became D) it has been done
38. What is the best translation of *apprehendisset* (line 6)? A) he seizes B) he was seizing C) he has seized  
D) he had seized
39. In line 7, we learn that A) the dog dies B) the crowd weeps C) the crowd fears the murderer D) the murderer escapes
40. According to lines 7-8, how did the dog's action prove the murderer's guilt? The dog A) killed the murderer.  
B) restrained the murderer. C) ran in circles around the murderer. D) lay down in front of the murderer.

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM A, B, C, OR D. MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

1. Calamitatē nūntiātā, cīvēs Rōmānī lacrimāvērunt. A) Intending to announce the disaster  
B) When the disaster had been announced C) Announcing the disaster D) The disaster had to be announced
2. Caesar flūmen Rubicōnem trānsīre ausus est. A) was daring B) will dare C) is daring D) dared
3. Ut dē ponte cadēbam, tōta vīta mea ante oculōs meōs sē ostendēbat. A) So that B) That C) As D) For
4. Līberōs bene edere oportet. A) Permit the children to eat well. B) Children ought to eat well.  
C) Eating well is challenging for children. D) It is encouraged for children to eat well.
5. Quis nostrum rēgīnam vīdit? A) by us B) of us C) we D) with us
6. Nēmō praesidiō pontī missus est. A) the bridge must be protected B) when the bridge had been protected  
C) protecting the bridge D) as a protection for the bridge
7. Captīvī suās sententiās sine timōre dīcant. A) The captives are speaking B) The captives will speak  
C) So that the captives may speak D) Let the captives speak
8. Pāx \_\_\_\_\_ petenda est. A) dictātōre B) dictātor C) dictātōrī D) dictātōrem
9. Scītisne cūr hostēs castra moveant? A) Don't you know B) Do you know C) You don't know, do you  
D) You know, don't you
10. Post coniūrātiōnem Catilīnae, Cicerō ā senātū appellātus est \_\_\_\_\_. A) Pater Patriae B) Patris Patriae  
C) Patrī Patriae D) Patrem Patriae
11. Ille discipulus eandem quaestiōnem semper rogābat. A) each B) itself C) a certain D) the same
12. Hoc aedificium est magis idōneum tabernae quam templō. A) suitable B) more suitable C) most suitable  
D) more than suitable
13. Coquus domum properāns īram suae dominae timuit. A) having hurried B) to hurry C) about to hurry  
D) while hurrying
14. Dux peditibus imperāvīt nē urbem oppugnārent. A) not to attack B) that they attack C) don't attack  
D) they will attack
15. Ante Bella Pūnica paucae nāvēs Rōmānīs erant. A) there were few ships in Rome B) few Romans have ships  
C) the Romans had few ships D) there are few Roman ships
16. Senex cōnsilium sōlī filiae suae nūntiāvit. A) to his only daughter B) of only his daughter  
C) by his only daughter D) his only daughter
17. Senātor et in urbe et rūrī villās habuit. A) of the country B) from the country C) in the country  
D) to the country
18. Sociī ad urbem ad lūdōs spectandōs venient. A) to watch the games B) the games must be watched  
C) while watching the games D) by watching the games
19. Nōs omnēs gladiātōrem virōs necātūrum esse putāvimus. A) will be killed B) had killed C) would kill  
D) is killing
20. The sound of a dulcimer ought to be A) sweet B) scary C) confusing D) harsh
21. *Salī, augurēs, flāminēs*, and *sacerdōtēs* were primarily involved in Roman A) military life  
B) provincial rule C) public works D) religious observances
22. According to the Roman dating system, *prīdiē Idūs Martiās* was A) March 12 B) March 14 C) March 16  
D) March 18
23. The English words *assuming*, *consumption*, and *resume* come from the Latin word that means A) call B) send out  
C) take up D) eat
24. Where on the map is the Nile River located?  
A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4
25. The Latin expression *ad hominem* is used to refer to  
A) the idea that a god can become a human being  
B) the custom of killing one in ten men  
C) a pet's loyalty toward a human being  
D) an attack on an individual's character instead of the issue



26. Trebia, Lake Trasimene, and Cannae were A) places of Carthaginian victories in the Second Punic War  
 B) areas in Britain colonized by Claudius C) areas in Gaul which rebelled against Caesar  
 D) territories yielded to Rome by the Samnites
27. Who were the protective guardian spirits unique to each Roman household and worshipped by its family members? A) *Larēs* B) *Gorgonēs* C) *Parcae* D) *Mūsae*
28. *Appia*, *Flāminia*, *Aurēlia*, and *Aemilia* were names of Roman A) hills B) baths C) roads D) amphitheaters
29. What self-absorbed mortal was transformed into a beautiful flower at the water's edge? A) Iris B) Narcissus  
 C) Pyramus D) Echo
30. Tuscany, the area north of Rome known today for its art, was once inhabited by the \_\_\_\_\_, who were skilled craftsmen. A) Gauls B) Thracians C) Greeks D) Etruscans

### READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

#### A POLITICAL DILEMMA

##### *Fabricius and Rufinus: A Surprising Decision*

Fabricius fuit vir magnā glōriā magnisque rēbus gestīs. Rūfīnus potentissimus fuit et bellātor bonus et militāris disciplīnae perītus. Idem vir tamen erat fūr avārus; erat eī multum argentum. Propter mōrēs Rūfīnī, Fabricius eum neque probābat neque amīcitiā eius petēbat. Rē vērā, Fabricius magnum ōdium in eum habēbat.

Sed cum in temporibus reī pūblicae difficillimīs cōsulēs creandī essent, Rūfīnus cōsulātum petēbat. Cum autem competītōrēs istius essent infirmī et ignāvī, Fabricius summīs opibus inimīcum Rūfīnum sustinuit ut eī cōsulātus darētur. Multīs rogantibus cūr fūrem avārum inimīcumque creārī cōsulem vellet, “Mālō,” inquit, “ut cīvis inimīcus mē complet, quam, Rōmā captā, barbarus hostis mē vendat.”

Adapted from *The Attic Nights* of Aulus Gellius, Book IV.viii

31. In line 1, we learn that Fabricius A) thought highly of himself B) had accomplished great things  
 C) traveled widely D) longed for glory
32. Rufinus is described in lines 1-2 (*Rūfīnus...perītus*) as A) strong militarily B) fearful of mutiny  
 C) lacking in discipline D) concerned about his soldiers
33. Rufinus is further described in line 3 (*Idem...avārus*) as A) a bully B) a role model C) a just man  
 D) a greedy thief
34. In lines 3-5 (*Propter...habēbat*), what was Fabricius' reaction to Rufinus? A) He hated him.  
 B) He valued his friendship. C) He admired him. D) He thought he was weak.
35. In lines 3-5 (*Propter...petēbat*), Fabricius felt this way because Rufinus A) had made bad military decisions  
 B) was loyal to his friends C) lacked good character D) was a natural leader
36. In lines 6-7, *cōsulēs creandī essent* is best translated A) for the purpose of electing consuls  
 B) consuls had to be elected C) by electing consuls D) when the consuls will be elected
37. In lines 7-8 (*Cum...ignāvī*), those competing with Rufinus for the consulship were  
 A) outstanding political leaders B) unfit to lead C) outspoken about their mistrust of Fabricius  
 D) military heroes
38. In lines 8-9 (*Fabricius...darētur*), Fabricius supported Rufinus' bid for the consulship  
 A) in spite of the way he felt about Rufinus B) because he thought he could control  
 C) because of his friendship with Rufinus D) despite Rufinus' physical injury
39. How is *quam* in line 11 best translated? A) that B) which C) whom D) than
40. In lines 9-12 (*Multīs...vendat*), the response of Fabricius to those questioning his action indicates that  
 A) he would never support a dishonest friend B) he would rather take the lesser of two evils  
 C) everyone deserves a second chance D) honesty should always be rewarded

- 1 **rēbus gestīs** = deeds  
 2 **perītus** (+ genitive) = skilled in  
 3  
 4 **probābat** = was approving of  
 5 **Rē vērā** = In fact  
 6  
 7  
 8 **ignāvī** = cowardly; **opibus** = with all his might;  
 9 **sustinuit** = supported | **inimīcum** = personal enemy  
 10  
 11 **complet** = rob  
 12

## CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM A, B, C, OR D. MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

1. Quaedam togae nōn sunt albae. A) These B) Certain C) The same D) Those
2. Iūlius Caesar factus est \_\_\_\_\_. A) cōsul B) cōsulis C) cōsulī D) cōsulem
3. Explōrātōrēs hostium Rōmam veniēbant. A) through Rome B) of Rome C) to Rome D) from Rome
4. Līberī ex silvā quam celerrimē cucurrerunt. A) rather fast B) that fast C) as fast as possible D) very fast
5. Mīlitēs oppidum oppugnāre ausi sunt. A) rejoiced B) dared C) were accustomed D) seemed
6. Fēminae urnās in umerīs ad aquam portandam posuerunt. A) who carried the water B) by carrying the water C) having carried the water D) to carry the water
7. Magistra discipulōs fābulam dē Geminīs doctūra erat. A) has taught B) wanted to teach C) was going to teach D) must teach
8. Caesar prope oppidum Alēsiam castra posuit. A) pitched camp B) marched C) waged war D) formed a plan
9. In mūsēo erant multae statuae Herculis, virī magnae fortitudinis. A) with great strength B) a strong man C) whose strength was great D) a man of great strength
10. Verba Vergilī discipulis discenda sunt. A) The words of Vergil had been learned by the students. B) The words of Vergil must be learned by the students. C) The students would like to learn the words of Vergil. D) Vergil's words will be learned by the students.
11. Rōmānī dīxerunt \_\_\_\_\_ esse fortissimōs. A) Poenī B) Poenōrum C) Poenōs D) Poenus
12. Dīdō erat tam audāx \_\_\_\_\_ dux nōminārētur. A) enim B) igitur C) fortasse D) ut
13. Fīliae dīxerunt sē mūsicam in theātrō audīvisse. A) were hearing B) will hear C) hear D) had heard
14. Omnibus rēbus parātīs, familia ad urbem profecta est. A) By preparing all things B) For preparing all things C) In order to prepare all things D) After all things had been prepared
15. Iāson Mēdēae persuāsit ut auxilium ferret. A) with Medea B) by Medea C) Medea D) from Medea
16. Magister librum unī discipulō dedit. A) The teacher gave one book to his student. B) The teacher gave a book to one student. C) Each teacher gave the student a book. D) The teacher gave each book to the student.
17. Cornēliae discēdere nōn licuit. A) Cornelia was not allowed to leave. B) Cornelia did not want to leave. C) Cornelia should not have left. D) Cornelia was not able to leave.
18. Cum sōl clārē lūcēret, viae tamen erant obscūrae. A) With B) After C) Since D) Although
19. Dominus hospitēs hortātus est ut in hortō ambulārent. A) to walk in the garden B) when to walk in the garden C) as they were walking in the garden D) how to walk into the garden
20. Ubi erant Cūmae et Capua et Mediolānum et Brundisium? A) in Italiā B) in Galliā C) in Hispaniā D) in Graeciā
21. In mythology, who was NOT changed into a tree? A) Daphne B) Niobe C) Philemon D) Baucis
22. Octavian's victory at the Battle of Actium took place in 31 BC A) on the sea off the coast of Greece B) in a valley of Thrace C) on the plain near Troy D) on a river of southern Gaul
23. What modern date is represented by *a.d. iii Kal. Aug.*? A) July 23 B) July 30 C) August 3 D) September 3
24. The *tunica rēcta*, the *flammeum*, and *sex crīnēs* are terms related to A) funerals B) triumphs C) chariot races D) weddings
25. At the root of the words innate, renaissance, and nascent is the Latin verb *nāscor* meaning A) to obtain B) to tell C) to be born D) to be able
26. A possible response to the question *Vīsne habēre plūs aquae?* would be A) *Ita vērō, volō bibere!* B) *Ignōsce mihi, meā culpā!* C) *Valē! In viā ambulābō.* D) *Est statua in ātriō!*
27. What motto refers to military power giving way to civil authority? A) *Esse quam videri* B) *Cedant arma togae* C) *Ars gratia artis* D) *Virtute et armis*
28. Who of the following was a foreign king who fought against Rome? A) Horatius B) Sulla C) Pyrrhus D) Tiberius

29. Quis sum? Sum dea Rōmāna. Sum dea focī domūsque. Sorōrēs meae sunt Iūno et Cerēs. Virginēs templum meum cūrant. A) Diana B) Vesta C) Minerva D) Pandora
30. If I always carry my cell phone, that phone can be referred to as my \_\_\_\_\_. A) *nolo contendere* B) *vade mecum* C) *non sequitur* D) *sui generis*

**READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.**

**WOMEN IN POLITICS**

*After the Second Punic War, Roman women support the repeal of the Oppian Law.*

Ōlim Rōmae rēs parva, quae inter perīcula bellōrum magnōrum intercessit, causa magnī certāminis fuit. Duo tribūnī Lēgem Oppiam abrogāre voluērunt. Haec lēx imperāvit nē qua mulier plūs aurī quam sēmiunciam habēret, nec veste versicolōrī ūterētur, nec vehiculō in urbe, nisi sacrōrum pūblicorum causā, veherētur.

Mōns Capitōlīnus turbā hominum faventium lēgī adversantiumque complēbatur. Mātrōnae nec ūllā auctōritāte nec verēcundiā nec imperiō virōrum continērī in domiciliīs suīs poterant. Omnēs viās urbis aditūsque in Forum obsidēbant. Augēbātur turba mulierum cotīdiē; nam etiam ex parvīs oppidīs conveniēbant.

- 1 **intercessit** = happened  
 2 **abrogāre** = repeal  
 3 **qua** = any; **sēmiunciam** = half ounce  
 4 **versicolōrī** = multicolored  
 5  
 6  
 7 **verēcundiā** = by modesty  
 8  
 9 **obsidēbant** = were blocking  
 10

31. In line 2, *magnī certāminis* is in DIRECT CONTRAST to which Latin phrase? A) *Ōlim Rōmae* (line 1)  
 B) *rēs parva* (line 1) C) *inter perīcula* (line 1) D) *Duo tribūnī* (line 2)
32. In line 2, the best translation of *voluērunt* is A) wanted B) had wanted C) used to want D) will have wanted
33. In line 3, *imperāvit nē qua mulier...habēret* means A) lest he had any woman order B) lest he order any woman to have  
 C) no one ordered any woman to have D) ordered that not any woman have
34. In lines 3-5 (*Haec...veherētur*), we learn that the intent of the law is to forbid women from A) traveling to other cities  
 B) presenting lavish entertainments at home C) spoiling their children with gifts D) living expensive and showy lives
35. Lines 7-8 (*Mātrōnae...poterant*) describe a dispute between A) Roman men and their wives B) generals and their soldiers  
 C) religious leaders and their followers D) mothers and their children
36. In lines 8-10 (*Omnēs...conveniēbant*), we learn that A) officials tried to calm the crowds B) the crowd threatened the women  
 C) the women fled to nearby small towns D) women from outside the city joined the protest

**The story continues...**

M. Porcius Catō cōsul haec verba fēcit: “Sī quisque vestrum, virī, in suā uxōre iūs marītī retinisset, minus negōtī cum hīs fēminīs habērēmus. Hāc lēge abrogātā, quid nōn temptābunt?” Valerius, ūnus ex tribūnīs, contrādīxit: “Rēs pūblica in meliōre statū nunc est. Munditiāe et ornātus et cultus sunt fēminārum īsignia; hīs gaudeant et glōrientur.”  
 Lēx abrogāta est!

- 11 **in** = over  
 12 **iūs marītī** = power of the husband;  
 13 **negōtī** = trouble  
 14 **Munditiāe** = Elegance  
 15  
 16

Based on Livy’s *Ab Urbe Condita* 34.1-7

37. In lines 11-13, what does the consul Cato consider the major cause of the women’s demands?  
 A) a woman’s natural love of adornment B) the Roman husbands’ lack of control over their wives  
 C) the financial pressures of two wars D) bad influences from other towns
38. In lines 13-15, Valerius counters Cato’s argument by saying that A) women should have the right to vote B) women should be able to own their own businesses C) the Republic should depend on its women for victory D) women should be allowed to enjoy the improved conditions of the Republic
39. In line 15, the best translation of *gaudeant* is A) they will rejoice B) let them rejoice C) they are rejoicing  
 D) they were rejoicing
40. According to lines 11-16, what helps to bring about the repeal of the Oppian Law in line 15? A) the men’s pleas  
 B) the consul’s power C) the tribune’s words D) the presence of the soldiers

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM A, B, C, OR D. MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

1. Pīrātīs superātīs, nautae dē victōriā cantābunt. A) After the pirates have been defeated  
B) When the pirates are defeating C) By defeating the pirates D) Although the pirates will be defeated
2. Līberī ūnī magistrae librōs dant. A) from one teacher B) of one teacher C) to one teacher D) with one teacher
3. Amor est maior ōdiō. A) Love is greater than hatred. B) Love often defeats hatred.  
C) Love always surpasses hatred. D) Love is more wonderful than hatred.
4. Cīvis scīvit sē in exsilium mittī. A) is being sent B) was being sent C) had been sent D) will have been sent
5. Post bellum mīles alācerrimē domum redierat. A) more eager B) eagerly C) most eagerly D) eager
6. Aliquī dī sunt potentiōrēs quam aliī. A) Whatever gods B) Some gods C) The gods D) The same gods
7. Carmina pulchra poētīs scrībenda sunt. A) of the poets B) toward the poets C) by the poets  
D) without the poets
8. Augustus Rōmā ēgressus erat. A) departed B) was departing C) had departed D) will have departed
9. Post mortem Rōmulus \_\_\_\_\_ factus est. A) deus B) deī C) deō D) deōs
10. Vergilius in Italiā ē vītā excessit. A) Vergil found leisure in Italy. B) Vergil died in Italy.  
C) Vergil committed a crime in Italy. D) Vergil spent time in Italy.
11. Philosophus mīrātus est quis fābulam nārrāvisset. A) who could tell the story B) who was telling the story  
C) who would tell the story D) who had told the story
12. Respōnsum erat vel vērūm vel falsūm. A) The answer was both right and wrong. B) The answer was either  
right or wrong. C) The answer was just as right as it was wrong. D) The one answer was right, the other wrong.
13. Sacerdōtēs Vestālēsque fēriās fēliciōrēs mālunt. A) prefer B) bring C) enjoy D) remember
14. Accidit ut multī Rōmānī Athēnās saepe itinera faciant. A) It is pleasing that B) It is fitting that  
C) It is shameful that D) It happens that
15. Venus Aenēan ita amāvit ut eum cotīdiē spectāret. A) she watched B) she had watched C) she will watch  
D) she watches
16. Fortitūdō est vōbīs auxiliō. A) Courage is a help to you. B) You are courageously helpful.  
C) You are courageous for helping. D) Help brings you courage.
17. Sulla ad Mariūm vincendūm in bellō cīvīlī pugnāvit. A) against the defeated Marius B) with Marius defeated  
C) by defeating Marius D) to defeat Marius
18. Vīsne ad Britanniam nāvigāre? A) Who wants you B) Do you want C) Don't you want  
D) Surely you don't want
19. Cum Cicerō mortuus esset, Petrarca tamen epistolam ad eum scrīpsit. A) Although B) With C) When  
D) While
20. Let's go to Rome next summer! A) Rōmā B) Rōmae C) Rōmam D) Rōma
21. What river did Caesar cross with his army, thus entering Italy upon his return from his Gallic campaigns?  
A) Nile B) Rubicon C) Danube D) Tiber
22. The English words eject, trajectory, and objective come from the Latin word that means to A) take B) touch  
C) travel D) throw
23. The mayor's explanation of his actions was an *ex post facto* attempt to justify them. *Ex post facto* means  
A) excellently crafted B) retroactively done C) humbly apologetic D) overly cautious
24. Quirinal, Esquiline, Aventine, and Caelian are the names of Roman A) hills B) rivers C) roads D) provinces
25. Who was the native Italian god of doorways as well as beginnings and endings? A) Quirinus B) Faunus  
C) Saturnus D) Janus

26. After introducing the guest speaker to the Latin students, the teacher said, A) "*Mē paenitet!*"  
B) "*Plaudite, omnēs!*" C) "*Exeunt omnēs!*" D) "*Persōna nōn grāta!*"
27. Which region of the ancient world was so populated with Greek colonists that it was called *Magna Graecia*?  
A) Cisalpine Gaul B) North Africa C) Southern Italy D) Western Germany
28. Which emperor, who had military success in Britain, adopted Nero as his heir before being poisoned by his own wife? A) Augustus B) Tiberius C) Caligula D) Claudius
29. At which battle was Hannibal defeated by Scipio? A) Pharsalus B) Cannae C) Philippi D) Zama
30. According to the Roman calendar, *prīdie Kal. Iān.* fell on A) December 29 B) December 31 C) January 1 D) January 3

**READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.**

**VALOR FOR THE AGES**

*After war with the Etruscans, the Roman maiden Cloelia is honored for her bravery.*

Cum castra Etruscōrum prope Rōmam locāta essent, Cloelia, ūna virgō ex obsidibus, cum virginibus trāns Tiberim ab hostibus nātāvit. Cloelia omnēs virginēs incolumēs Rōmam rettulit. Quod ubi rēgī Etruscōrum nūntiātum est, prīmō irā incēnsus, nūntiōs Rōmam mīsīt qui Cloeliam redīre ad Etruscōs iubērent. Rēx enim crēdidit eam esse fortissimam. Sed rēx dixit eam foedus fractūrā esse, nisi ea ad castra Etruscōrum revenīret. Rōmānī Cloeliam, quae esset signum fideī, ad rēgem Etruscum mīsērunt, et apud rēgem virtūs eius nōn solum tūta sed etiam honōrāta fuit. Rēx enim dīxit sē datūrum esse virginī laudātae partem obsidum. Dīxit ipsam posse legere quōs ex obsidibus vellet. Cloelia adulēscētēs lēgit, crēdēns hōs futūrōs esse in maximō perīculō quod adulēscētēs nōn essent tam fortēs quam mīlitēs seniōrēs. Pāce factā, Rōmānī Cloeliae novum genus honōris, statuam equestrem, dedērunt; in summā Sacrā Viā fuit posita virgō sedēns in equō.

- 1 **obsidibus** = hostages  
2 **incolumēs** = safe  
3 **Quod ubi** = When this  
4  
5 **foedus** (neuter) = treaty  
6  
7 **tūta** = safe  
8 **legere** = to choose  
9  
10  
11 **genus** = type  
12

Adapted from Livy's *Ab Urbe Condita* II. XIII 6-11

31. In lines 1-3, with whom did Cloelia return to Rome? A) Etruscans B) Roman soldiers C) no one else D) maidens
32. In line 3, the first principal part of *rettulit* is A) *reddō* B) *retineō* C) *referō* D) *reficiō*
33. According to lines 3-4 (*Quod ubi...iubērent*), what was the king's initial reaction to Cloelia? A) anger B) delight C) confusion D) indifference
34. Lines 5-6 describe a treaty between A) girls and boys B) the soldiers and civilians C) the Romans and the Etruscans D) Cloelia and the hostages
35. In line 7 (*apud rēgem...fuit*), we learn that the Etruscan king A) offered Cloelia a monetary reward B) killed Cloelia immediately C) punished Cloelia severely D) treated Cloelia with dignity
36. In lines 9-10, why did Cloelia decide to free the young men? A) They would be in the most danger. B) They might become sick. C) They were too innocent to be hostages D) They were the bravest.
37. In line 10, who were stronger than the young men? A) the messengers B) the Etruscans C) the older soldiers D) the maidens
38. In lines 11-12, where was a statue placed? A) near the Tiber River B) at the top of the Sacred Way C) at the Etruscan camp D) at the Circus Maximus
39. In lines 11-12, who was depicted on an equestrian statue? A) a king B) a goddess C) a maiden D) a soldier
40. According to your knowledge of Roman history, when did this story take place? A) the beginning of the Monarchy B) the beginning of the Republic C) the beginning of the Empire D) at the fall of Rome