

Level III-IV
Prose Exams
2003-2017

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

MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

1. Quot bonos libros hōc ____ legēs? A) annus B) annō C) annum D) annōrum
2. Nōlite currere. Ambulāte! A) I never run B) That he not run C) Run now D) Don't run
3. Rōmānī erant fortiores quam _____. A) Gallis B) Gallōs C) Gallō D) Galli
4. Duō consules hōc annō diligendī 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. Sī in Forō Rōmānō adfuissēs, clārrissimās 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 loquī 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, "Sī ____ dēsiderās, deinde praeparā bellum." A) pāx B) pāce C) pācem D) pāci
9. Marcus ad aram prōcessit sacrificiī faciendī 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 narrābat. A) Which B) Whatever C) The same one D) Each one
11. Discipulī, ā magistrō monitī, diligentiū laborāverunt. A) very carefully B) most carefully C) more carefully D) carefully
12. Cincinnātus domo crās discēdet. A) from his home B) by his home C) of his home D) through his home
13. Magister discipulum rogāvit, "Quandō Scipiō tandem Hannibalem viciť?" A) Where B) Why C) How D) When
14. Fāmus ad forum quam celerrimē. A) We are going B) We went C) Let's go D) We will go
15. Magnā tempestāte orā, nautae ad Graeciam navigāre 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 laudāvit militēs ____ in proeliō pugnāverant. A) quem B) quae C) quōrum D) quī
17. Caesar flūmen transitūrus erat. A) wanted to cross B) was crossing C) was about to cross D) had crossed
18. Discipulī rogāverunt cūr frātrēs Gracchī interfectī 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 Latīnē loqui? A) Audiō. B) Habeō unam sorōrem. 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 fabulā fēmina nūper facta est caeca. Itaque medicum arcessivī. Fēmina ei dixit, "Tēcum pacisci volō. Sī tribus mēnsibus visionem meam recūrāre poteris, tibi praemium magnum dabō; sī nōn, tibi nihil dabō." Medicus, vidēns fēminam in magnā domō habitāre et supellectilem pulchram habēre, pactus est. Itaque ad fēminam fixis temporibus veniēbat et in oculōs medicāmentum pōnēbat. Intereā supellectilem domō auferēbat. Tribus mēnsibus fēmina iterum vidēre poterat. Medicus ei dixit, "Tē cūrāvī. Dā mihi magnum praemium quod pollicita es!" Tamen fēmina supellectilem suam in domō nōn vidit. Intellexit subitō medicum supellectilem surripuisse! Medicus fēminam rogābat, "Ubi est meum praemium?" Sed fēmina ei nihil dabat. Tandem medicus, irātus, ad iudicem ivit. Arcessita ad iudiciū, fēmina dixit: "Medicus veritatem dē pactō dicit. Ei magnum praemium pollicita sum postquam visionem meam recūrāvī; et si nōn, nihil pollicita sum. Sed supellectilem in domō vidēre nōn possum. Itaque medicus visionem meam nōn recūrāvit. Ei nihil debeō!" Documentum: Quī sunt fraudulentī culpaē suae testimoniū mōnstrant.

—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 mēnsibus 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. Civēs nōn intellēxērunt cūr portae templī clausae essent. A) had been closed B) were closing C) will close D) are closed
7. Urbs quam rēgina struēbat moenia alta habēbat. A) who B) with which C) whom D) which
8. Nautae dixērunt 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. His verbis auditis, 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 ōrnēmus. A) We are bringing B) You will bring C) To bring D) Bring
14. Cicerō artem dicendi 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, recte pedibus paulisper conquiēscēbat oppositā ad oculōs manū. Postea, ā cenā in lecticulā sē lūcubratoriā recipiēbat; ibi, donec residua diurni aut omnia aut ex maximā parte cōficeret, ad multam noctem permanēbat. In lectum inde transgressus, nōn amplius quam septem hōrās dormiēbat, ac nē eas quidem continuās, sed ut in illō temporis spatiō ter aut quater expergiscerētur. Si interruptum somnum recipere, ut evēnit, nōn posset, lectōribus aut fābulatōribus arcessitīs, deinde somnum resūmēbat prōducēbatque ultrā primam 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 **recte** = not covered by a blanket
- 3 **lecticulā** = study; **lūcubratoriā** = 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. **Si 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 (**prōducēbatque...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.

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) tui 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. "Mihi 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 cōspexit. 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 immortālibus sacerrimum. A) very sacred B) sacred C) less sacred D) rather sacred
13. Mors, mī amice, nōn nobis 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, proficiscere? 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 quidam opinantur longō illō et fābulōsō errōre adivisse terrās Germāniae, oppidumque, quod in ripā Rhēnī situm hodiēque incolitur, ab illō cōstitutū nōminātumque; āram etiam Ulixī cōsecrātā, adiectō Lāertae patris nōmine, eōdem locō ōlim repertam, monumentaque et tumulōs quōsdam Graecis litteris inscriptōs in finibus Germāniae adhuc exstāre. Quae neque cōfirmāre argumentis neque refellere in animō est; ex ingenio 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 ingenio 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 **adivisse** (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 essēs 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 senātorem _____. 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 filium 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 ripam 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. Pīrātae 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 acquirēndī sunt quōs diligāmus et ā quibus diligāmur: cāritāte enim benevolentīaque sublātā, omnis est ā vitā sublātā iūcunditās. Mihi quidem Scīpiō, quamquam subitō ēreptus 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 habeo quod cum amicitīa Scīpiōnis possim comparāre.

- 1 quoniam = since; cadūcae = fleeting, perishable
- 2 acquirēndī 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 Amicitīā*, 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 cāritāte...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) cāritāte (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) Scīpiō (line 4) B) virtūtem (line 4) C) mihi (line 5) D) posteris (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, posteris 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 dixerunt. 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 nōluerunt. 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 antīquīs 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 custōdivisset, 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 splendī 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, cuius uxor Cothonea puerum, nōmine Triptoleum, pepererat. Cerēs sē esse nūtrīcem lactantem simulāvit. Rēgina hanc nūtrīcem libenter accēpit. Cerēs cum vellet alumnum suum, Triptoleum, immortālem reddere, interdiū eum lacte divīnō alēbat, noctū eum clam in igne obruēbat. Ita Triptolemus gradātīm fīēbat immortālis. Sed quādam nocte, parentēs, mīrantēs quid fīeret, sē cēlāvērunt et Cererem et infāntem spectāvērunt. Cum Cerēs infāntem in ignem posuit, pater expāvit et ēripere eum temptāvit. Cerēs irāta rēgem Eleusīnum percussit. Deinde Ceres aeternum beneficium Triptolemō dare cōstituit. Nam eī currum dracōnibus iūctum trādīdit ut, quō vectus, orbem terrārum frūctibus obsereret.

- 1
- 2 **pepererat** = had borne
- 3 **lactantem** = producing milk
- 4 **alumnum** = foster child
- 5 **obruēbat** = she was covering
- 6 **gradātīm** = gradually
- 7
- 8 **expāvit** = became terrified
- 9
- 10
- 11 **obsereret** = 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 ēmtōrī mōnstrat. A) of the buyer B) to the buyer C) by the buyer D) from the buyer
4. Vergilius magnum opus suum dēlēri 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 fierī 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

1. Novem ex mīlitibus ad castra rediērunt. A) More than nine soldiers B) Concerning nine soldiers
C) Nearly nine soldiers D) Nine of the soldiers
2. Gladiī _____ Marius mīlitibus dedit brevēs sed lātī erant. A) quī B) quōs C) quae D) quibus
3. Pācem omnibus gentibus petāmus. A) We are seeking B) We must seek C) Let us seek D) We shall seek
4. The footsoldier defended himself from the attacks of his enemy. A) sē B) ipse C) eum D) istum
5. Rēx superbus, ā cīvibus ex urbe expulsus, in exsilium īvit. A) to drive out B) to be driven out C) driving out
D) driven out
6. Multī senātōrēs apud imperātōrem cēnābant. A) in the absence of the general B) at the command of the general
C) at the home of the general D) in honor of the general
7. Sī Hannibal Rōmam oppugnāvisset, urbs cecidisset. A) fell B) had fallen C) would fall D) would have fallen
8. Erat Cincinnātō nūlla pecūnia sed magna glōria. A) Cincinnatus had no wealth but great glory
B) Glory was better than wealth for Cincinnatus C) Cincinnatus had wealth equal to his glory
D) Wealth held great glory for Cincinnatus.
9. Clāmōrēs captīvārum lacrimantium per urbem audītī sunt. A) wept B) to weep C) about to weep D) weeping
10. Eratne Hannibal ferōcior Fabiō? A) to Fabius B) than Fabius C) with Fabius D) of Fabius
11. Spērō vōs diū victūrōs esse. A) had lived B) did live C) are living D) will live
12. Gravēs iniūriae cīvibus ferendae erant. A) were bearable B) were borne C) had to be borne D) were bearing
13. Puer tam fessus erat ut nēmō excitāre eum posset. A) will be able B) was able C) may be able
D) had been able
14. Lēgātus rogābit sive exercitus urbem oppugnet sive ad castra redeat. A) whether...or B) not only...but also
C) both...and D) if...then
15. Māter, domō ēgrediēns, līberōs convocāvit. A) homeward B) from home C) at home D) into the home
16. Fīlius patrī nārrat quid ipse audīverit. A) heard B) is hearing C) will hear D) would hear
17. Explōrātor, cupidus videndī lātius, montem ascendit. A) to be seen B) of seeing C) having been seen
D) by seeing
18. What mythological character's name gives us the word which means to torment by offering something desirable only to snatch it away? A) Ixion B) Siren C) Scylla D) Tantalus
19. What military commander was a member of the second triumvirate, had a love affair with Cleopatra, and was defeated at Actium? A) Pompey B) Marius C) Scipio D) Antony
20. To show frustration with current behaviors, one might exclaim A) Cave canem! B) O tempora! O mores!
C) Possunt quia posse videntur! D) Nosce te ipsum!
21. Ostia is located A) in northern Africa B) in Cisalpine Gaul C) in eastern Sicily D) in western Italy
22. What youth tragically died because he did not follow his father's instructions? A) Icarus B) Jason C) Cupid
D) Achilles
23. The office of *tribūnus plēbis* was first established A) to collect taxes from the citizens B) to protect the common
people's interest C) to oversee religious institutions D) to keep and publish public records
24. Against which Roman consul did Catiline conspire? A) Cincinnatus B) Cicero C) Caesar D) Sulla
25. The risible actions of the boys distracted the other students. A) laughable B) contentious C) irrational
D) enthusiastic
26. What figure of speech occurs in the underlined words: Castrōrum imperātōrem et ducem hostium in senātū
vidētis. A) litotes B) anaphora C) chiasmus D) metonymy

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

CLAUDIUS

No one would have thought that this handicapped man would ever be emperor.

Antōnia, māter Claudī, suum filium esse portentum hominis dīcēbat, nec perfectum ā nātūrā, sed tantum inceptum. Sī Antōnia quem stupiditātis accūsāret, eum esse stultiōrem Claudīo dīcēbat. Nec...ille...caruit. Nam sī paulō sērius ad praedictam cēnae hōram advēnisset, Claudīo imperātum est ut circum trīclīnium claudicāret antequam reciperētur. Et quotiēns post cibum dormīret, quod eī ferē accidēbat, oleārum ossibus oppugnābātur; interdum flagrō velut per iocum ā copreīs excitābātur. Et soccī in manūs dormientis indūcī solēbant ut Claudius, subitō excitātus, suam faciem hīs fricāret. Maximā parte vītae per tālia trānsactā, imperium tamen quīnquāgēsīmō annō cēpit.

Adapted from Suetonius, *De Vita Caesarum*, V. iii, vii

- 1 **portentum** = monster
- 2
- 3 **quem** = aliquem
- 4 **Nec...ille...caruit** = nor was he free from;
- 5 **contumēliīs** = abuses
- 6 **claudicāret** = limp; **quotiēns** = whenever
- 7 **ferē** = usually; **oleārum ossibus** = pits of olives
- 8 **flagrō** = whip; **iocum** = joke; **copreīs** = jesters
- 9 **soccī** = slippers
- 10 **fricāret** = rub
- 11

- 27. In line 1, **esse** is best translated A) is B) was C) had been D) will be
- 28. Claudius is described by his mother Antonia as (lines 1-2) A) incomplete B) misunderstood C) natural D) mature
- 29. **Sī...dīcēbat** (lines 2-3) indicates that Antonia was A) cautious B) intelligent C) judgmental D) sympathetic
- 30. According to lines 2-3, Antonia A) was often accused of stupidity B) insulted others by comparing them to Claudius C) attacked those who criticized Claudius D) tried to cover up how stupid Claudius was
- 31. **Nec...caruit** (line 4) indicates A) others were constantly abusing Claudius B) Claudius avoided those who abused him C) Claudius did not let insults bother him D) others tried to protect Claudius from insults
- 32. In lines 4-5, **paulō sērius** is best translated A) later than usual B) always the latest C) habitually late D) a little too late
- 33. In lines 5-6, we learn that A) Claudius' limping annoyed others B) guests mocked Claudius by pretending to limp C) Claudius had to limp around the dining room D) all laughed at Claudius' limping
- 34. **Et...accidēbat** (lines 6-7) indicates A) Claudius had difficulty sleeping after he ate B) those around Claudius often went to sleep C) sleeping after dinner was socially accepted D) Claudius often fell asleep after dinner
- 35. How were the olive pits used (lines 7-8)? A) they were thrown at Claudius B) Claudius was forced to eat them C) they were put in Claudius' goblet D) they were piled on his table
- 36. A whip was used by jesters (line 8) to A) force the guests to pay attention B) introduce the next act C) wake Claudius up D) keep guests from leaving early
- 37. What is the subject of **solēbant** (line 9)? A) copreīs (line 8) B) soccī (line 9) C) manūs (line 9) D) Claudius (line 9)
- 38. Where did jesters put Claudius' slippers (line 9)? A) on his ears B) on his hands C) over his eyes D) under the table
- 39. Why did they put the slippers there (lines 9-10)? A) so that he would not know where he was B) so that he could not hear what was happening C) so that he could not find them D) so that he would touch his face with them
- 40. According to lines 10-11, Claudius became emperor in his fiftieth year A) in spite of a lifetime of abuse B) never trusting those around him C) determined to punish his abusers D) because he forgave those who mistreated him

1. Cōnsul duās nāvēs Alexandriam mittit. A) of Alexandria B) to Alexandria C) at Alexandria D) from Alexandria
2. Vīdimus multōs canēs similēs illīs. A) of those B) by those C) from those D) to those
3. Mārcus amīcīs rogantibus dē itinere nōn respondēbat. A) asking B) having been asked C) about to ask D) to be asked
4. Timor poenae saepe peior est poenā ipsā. A) better B) smaller C) larger D) worse
5. Trēs puellae in campō carpendōrum flōrum causā errābant. A) without picking flowers B) by means of picking flowers C) for the sake of picking flowers D) although there were flowers to be picked
6. Agrippīna, patrem in ātrium secūta, omnēs amīcōs salūtāvit. A) following B) having followed C) about to follow D) to be followed
7. Nisi vēneris ad nōs, ad tē veniēmus. A) Because you are coming B) If you do not come C) Do not come D) Although you are coming
8. Semper contrā hostēs _____ ūsus sum. A) clēmētia B) clēmēntiae C) clēmēntiam D) clēmēntiā
9. Lars Porsenna mīlitibus imperāvit ut Rōmam oppugnārent. A) to attack Rome B) because Rome must be attacked C) as they were attacking Rome D) that Rome was attacking
10. Mārcus Antōnius in Forō crās orātiōnem habēbit. A) will stop the speech B) will give a speech C) will avoid the speech D) will hear a speech
11. Accidit ut pīnceps adsit. A) It happens B) It is convenient C) It is permitted D) It seems good
12. Cornēlia dīxit filiōs esse gemmās suās. A) would be her jewels B) were her jewels C) had been her jewels D) will be her jewels
13. Epistolā lēctā, māter mea multō laetior facta est. A) happier than most B) rather happy C) very happy D) much happier
14. Aliquis ex vōbīs hoc esse vērū dīcat. A) No one B) Someone C) That very one D) Each one
15. Caesar dīcitur in Theātrō Pompeī necātus esse. A) to have killed B) to be killed C) to be about to kill D) to have been killed
16. Sī nūntius rediisset, victōriam nūntiāvisset. A) he had announced B) he was announcing C) he might announce D) he would have announced
17. Gaius Manīlius auxiliō legiōnī ad Galliam missus est. A) as an aid for the legion B) by an aid of the legion C) for the legion's aid D) with an aid in the legion
18. Phidippidēs currendō celerrimē ad urbem pervēnit. A) for running B) of running C) by running D) for the sake of running
19. Identify the figure of speech in the following sentence: Multa mala, multa falsa, multa invīta verba audīta sunt.
A) anaphora B) simile C) polysyndeton D) metaphor
20. Bithynia, Pontus, and Cilicia were Roman provinces located in A) Hispania B) Africa C) Asia D) Gallia
21. The speaker **extolled** her brother's accomplishments. **Extolled** comes from the Latin verb that means A) to mock B) to ignore C) to list D) to lift up
22. What Roman office, filled in times of extreme need or danger, was held for only a maximum of six months and allowed the officer to operate outside the authority of the other magistrates and senate? A) dictator B) praetor C) aedile D) censor
23. To which age of Latin literature do Tacitus, Petronius, Seneca, and Pliny the Younger belong? A) Golden B) Silver C) Medieval D) Renaissance
24. Before the big interview, Robert polished up his **c.v.** or résumé. The abbreviation **c.v.** is short for **curriculum** _____.
A) valetudinis B) vivum C) vitae D) verum

25. What beautiful girl sparked the jealousy of Venus and was married to a “monster” whom she later discovered to be Cupid?
A) Psyche B) Echo C) Daphne D) Thisbe
26. A Latin student exclaims, “Mē taedet huius pēnsī!” She thinks her homework is A) interesting B) confusing C) fun D) boring
27. Who was the Roman general, politician, and member of the First Triumvirate, who acquired a great amount of wealth and was defeated by the Parthians at Carrhae? A) Tarquinius Priscus B) Cicero C) Crassus D) Cato the Elder
28. What is the term for the mythological creature that is half-man and half-horse? A) satyr B) griffin C) centaur D) triton

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

THE DESTRUCTION OF NICOMEDIA

A terrible earthquake in A.D. 358 claims many lives.

Prīmō lūcis ortū a.d. IX Kal. Sept. dēnsī nūbium nigrārum globī laetam sōlis lūcem 1 **globī** = masses
cōnfūdērunt. Mox furentēs incubuerunt urbī ventī, cuius impetū audītus est montium 2 **cōnfūdērunt** = obscured; **incubuerunt** = fell on
 gemitus. Haec secūtus, horrificus terrae tremor urbem ipsam et loca suburbāna 3
 ēvertit. Statim, quoniam in clīvō collium aedēs plēraeque stābant, aliae super aliās 4 **clīvō** = slope; **plēraeque** = very many
 concidēre sonitū ruīnārum immēnsō. Tēctorum culmina variīs hominum clāmōribus 5 **culmina** = peaks
 resonābant, coniugēs liberōsque quaeritantium. Multī aedium cadentium sub ipsīs 6 **quaeritantium** = seeking repeatedly
interiēre ponderibus. Quīdam, collō tenus obrūtī, cum superesse possent sī quī 7 **interiēre** = died; **collō tenus** = up to their neck;
 iūvissent, auxiliī inopiā necābantur. Aliī lignōrum exstantium acuminibus fixī 8 **acuminibus** = by the points **obrutī** = covered
 pendēbant. Ūnō ictū caesī complūrēs, paulō ante hominēs, nunc cadaverum acervī 9 **Ūnō ictū** = by one blow; **acervī** = heaps
 cernēbantur. Et superesse potuisset aedium hominumque pars maior, nisi rapidō 10
 cursū ignēs per quīnque diēs et noctēs, quidquid cōsumī poterat, exussissent. 11 **exussissent** = had burned up

Ammianus Marcellinus, *Rerum Gestarum Libri* 17.7.2-8 (adapted)

29. **Prīmō...ortū** (line 1) indicates that the disaster began A) at sunrise B) in the middle of the night C) late in the day D) at noon
30. According to line 1, the date the earthquake occurred was A) August 21 B) August 24 C) September 9 D) September 23
31. In lines 1-2, we learn that A) people gathered everywhere B) the sunlight was glaring C) celebrations were in progress D) dark clouds obscured daylight
32. In line 2, **furentēs** describes A) the people B) the city C) the winds D) the clouds
33. Lines 2-4 (**Mox...ēvertit**) reveal that A) the city and suburbs were spared B) the winds destroyed everything C) the winds preceded a devastating earthquake D) the horrific quake was diverted from the city and suburbs
34. We learn in lines 4-5 that A) many buildings with sloping roofs were safe B) many buildings on the slopes slid into each other C) the population ran to the hills in great confusion D) the hills proved a safe place to be
35. In line 6, **quaeritantium** describes A) women seeking shelter B) children seeking their parents C) people seeking their spouses and children D) people seeking the roof tops
36. Lines 6-7 (**Multī...ponderibus**) indicate that many people perished A) crushed by their falling houses B) falling off the roofs of their houses C) weighed down with possessions from their houses D) because they fell into deep crevices
37. In lines 7-8, **cum...iūvissent** is best translated A) when they could have helped anyone B) if anyone could have been helped C) while those who had survived could help D) though they could have survived if anyone had helped
38. **Aliī...pendēbant** (lines 8-9) describes A) people impaled on sharp timbers B) people searching through jagged lumber C) people defending their property with sharp stakes D) people collecting splintered firewood from the ruins
39. Lines 9-10 (**Ūnō...cernēbantur**) indicate that those people who were struck so suddenly, were now A) either helping or dying B) pulling bodies from the rubble C) simply seen as heaps of bodies D) witnessing a scene of destruction and death
40. Lines 10-11 (**nisi...exussissent**) reveal that A) the final blow came from people setting fires and looting B) disease spread rapidly like a consuming fire C) after the quake, quick and destructive fires raged D) the majority of people and buildings survived

1. Septimō diē ad urbem perveniēmus. A) in seven days B) for seven days C) on the seventh day D) for the seventh day
2. Aut discite aut discēdite! A) Some... others B) Either... or C) Both... and D) As many... as
3. Hannibal trāns Alpēs elephantōs ad Rōmānōs terrendōs dūxit. A) to terrify the Romans B) because he feared the Romans C) to Roman territory D) that the Romans must be feared
4. Senātor clāmantem multitudinem placāre cōnābātur. A) having shouted B) to shout C) by shouting D) shouting
5. Nihil nōbīs metuendum est praeter metum ipsum. A) because of B) through C) except D) never
6. Herculēs dīcitur fuisse fortissimus omnium. A) to be B) to have been C) he was D) he would be
7. Tē oportet sequī ducem. A) You ought to follow the leader. B) The leader will follow you. C) I have followed your leader. D) It is hard to follow the leader.
8. Antōnius Cleopatraque Actiō celerrimē profectī sunt. A) to Actium B) from Actium C) in Actium D) near Actium
9. Fīāmus nunc meliōrēs. A) Let us begin B) Let us make C) Let us wish D) Let us become
10. Cicero had perfected the art of speaking. A) dīcendī B) dictūrī C) dīcī D) dictī
11. Amīcus omnibus, amīcus nēminī. A) to no one B) by no one C) no one D) because of no one
12. Sōcratēs putābat sē esse cīvem tōtius mundi. A) to the entire world B) with the entire world C) entire world D) of the entire world
13. Tyrannus cīvibus timendus est. A) The tyrant is fearing the citizens. B) The tyrant must fear the citizens. C) The tyrant was feared by the citizens. D) The tyrant must be feared by the citizens.
14. Ut amēris, estō amābilis! A) So that you may be loved B) As you have been loved C) In order that you love D) That you were loved
15. **Marius eōsdem librōs iterum legere voluit.** What did Marius want to do? A) re-read the same books B) read some of the books C) read his own books D) read none of the books
16. Numquam sciētis, nisi cōnātī eritis. A) May you never know B) You should never know C) You will never know D) If you never know
17. **Festīnā lentē** is an example of the literary device known as A) oxymoron B) alliteration C) hyperbole D) chiasmus
18. Imperātor mīlitibus praecēpit ut pedēs referrent. A) to march quickly B) to retreat C) to set out D) to hold their ground
19. Quis flammeum, reticulum, et tunicam albam gerēbat, et dīcebat “Ubi tū Gāius, ego Gāia”? A) sacerdos B) lēgātus C) candidātus D) nova nūpta
20. When he marched from Spain to Italy, Hannibal crossed not only the Alps but also what other mountains? A) Atlas B) Caucasus C) Pyrenees D) Urals
21. “Baby teeth” are formally called **deciduous** because they can A) turn yellow B) become diseased C) fall out D) grow fast
22. What Flavian Emperor, son of Vespasian, ruled during the eruption of Mt. Vesuvius and had an arch named after him in the Roman Forum for his victory over Judea? A) Titus B) Claudius C) Domitian D) Trajan
23. The Latin teacher, hearing that the student had missed the field trip, said “Mē paenitet.” A) I’m angry B) I warned you C) I’m sorry D) Please see me
24. Even today one might see **Requiescat In Pāce**, or its abbreviation, on a A) tombstone B) temple C) shop D) calendar
25. After committing the crime of matricide, Orestes was pursued by what fierce mythological figures? A) Fates B) Furies C) Gorgons D) Sirens

26. Caesar defeated a confederacy of ____ led by Vercingetorix in 52 BC. A) Greeks B) Gauls C) Parthians D) Etruscans
27. Which Latin motto exemplifies the idea that diplomacy should be favored over war? A) Armīs et virtūte B) Sīc semper tyrannīs C) Cēdant arma togae D) Sī vīs pācem, parā bellum
28. What god, whose symbols included the thyrsus, leopards, and the vine, was often followed by frenzied women known as Maenads? A) Mars B) Bacchus C) Apollo D) Mercury

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

THE PLIGHT OF CICERO

Cicero writes a letter to his wife and children at the outset of his exile in 58 B.C.

Litterās ad vōs scrībō, minus saepe quam possum, quod cum aut scrībō ad vōs aut vestrās legō, cōnficior lacrimīs sīc ut ferre nōn possim. Sī minus vītae cupidus fuisset, certē nihil aut nōn multum malī in vītā vīdissem! Ego vērō tē quam prīmum, mea vīta, cupiō vidēre et in tuō complexū morī. Neque dī, quōs tū castissimē coluistī, neque hominēs, quibus ego semper servīvī, nōbīs grātiā rettulērunt. Ego Brundisiī apud M. Laenium Flaccum diēs XIII fuī, virum optimum, quī perīculum fortunārum et capitis suī prae meā salūte neglēxit. Brundisiō profectūrus sum a.d. III Kal. Mai. per Macedoniam Cyzicum petēns. Rogem tē ut veniās? Nōn rogem? Sine tē igitur sim? Hoc scītō: sī tū ad mē veniēs, nōn mihi vidēbor plānē perīsse. Nōn possum plūra iam scrībē; impedit dolor.

Marcus Tullius Cicero, *Epistulae ad Familiares* (14.4) adapted

- 1
2 **cōnficior** = I am overwhelmed
3
4
5 **castissimē** = most chastely; **coluistī** = worshipped
6
7
8
9 **Cyzicus** is a city near the Hellespont
10
11 **scītō** = know (*future imperative*); **plānē** = entirely
12

29. What noun is to be understood with **vestrās** (line 2)? A) tears B) letters C) children D) misfortunes
30. The best translation of **ut** (line 2) is A) as B) that C) in order to D) how
31. From lines 1-3 (**Litterās...possim**) we learn that Cicero A) only wants to write very briefly B) is prevented from writing more by the dangerous times C) will write as often as possible D) might write more if it didn't upset him so much
32. In lines 3-4 (**Sī...vīdissem**), Cicero suggests that A) his desire to live caused him to see evil things B) desiring to live a long life is evil C) a life free from desires is as bad as death D) he deserves a carefree life instead of a life of misery
33. In lines 4-5, when does Cicero want to see his wife? A) at first light B) within two weeks C) as soon as possible D) never
34. Cicero claims in lines 4-5 (**Ego...morī**) that he desires to A) remain where he is B) get a divorce C) trade his life for his wife's D) die in his wife's arms
35. What have neither the gods nor men done for Cicero and his wife (lines 5-6)? A) punished them B) instructed them C) made them wealthy D) thanked them
36. In lines 5-6 (**Neque...rettulērunt**), Cicero refers to A) his years of public service B) his humble background C) his essay on friendship D) the shame of his exile
37. In lines 7-8, how does Cicero characterize Flaccus? A) a person of poor health B) a person below Cicero in citizenship status C) one who disregards his own welfare for Cicero's D) one who is careless with money and friends
38. According to line 9, when does Cicero intend to set out from Brundisium? A) April 18 B) April 29 C) May 1 D) May 3
39. In line 10, (**Rogem...sim?**) the series of three questions and the use of subjunctives heighten the impression we have of Cicero's A) anger B) indecision C) boredom D) arrogance
40. In the last sentence of the letter, we learn that Cicero stops writing because A) he is dragged off by guards B) he is limited by darkness C) soldiers are entering the city D) he is too sad to continue

1. Oportet mē deōs tuōs colere et mōrēs tuōs sequī. A) I won't B) I do C) I ought D) I can
2. Sī senātōrēs ōrātiōnem mīrābilem Cicerōnis audīvissent, plausissent. A) they will applaud B) they might applaud C) they applauded D) they would have applauded
3. Mentēs nostrās legendō cōfirmāmus. A) must read B) I read C) by reading D) to be read
4. Etruscī tumulōs mortuōrum hūmandōrum grātiā exstrūxērunt. A) with thanks for their buried dead B) to bury their dead C) after burying their dead D) to honor their dead with burial
5. Refer nūntia bona dē proeliō aut nōlī revenīre. A) You all bring back B) To bring back C) Bring back D) I am brought back
6. Iūlius Caesar arbitrābātur Belgās esse omnium Gallōrum fortissimōs. A) is thought B) used to think C) has been thought D) will think
7. Mercātōrēs per mare asperum Dyrrachiō Brundisium nāvigāvērunt. A) in Dyrrachium B) to Dyrrachium C) from Dyrrachium D) by Dyrrachium
8. Rēs gestae cōsulum fuērunt dignae laude. A) full of dignity B) lacking honor C) praiseworthy D) forgettable
9. Brūtus ōsculātus est terram quod scīvit Gaīam esse mātrem omnium. A) is B) was C) will be D) had been
10. Orpheus carmina multō pulchriōra cēterīs lyrā composuit. A) much more beautiful than others B) more beautiful for many others C) with all the beauty possible D) with much beauty for all
11. Tē rogāvī utrum hunc gladiātōrem an illum vīdissēs. A) both...and B) neither...nor C) whether...or D) either...or
12. Fūmō ē monte Vesuviō vīsō, cīvēs perterritī ad lītus cucurrērunt. A) After the smoke had been seen B) As they see the smoke C) Although they see the smoke D) In order to see the smoke
13. Lēgātus imperātōrem suum dē calamitāte certiōrem faciet. A) will confuse B) will lie to C) will avoid D) will inform
14. Cicerō, ōrātōrī praeclārō Graecō similis, ōrātiōnēs in Antōnium habuit. A) of a famous Greek orator B) to a famous Greek orator C) by a famous Greek orator D) from a famous Greek orator
15. Senātus Rōmānus populō imperāvit ut Camillum laudāret. A) as he praised Camillus B) that Camillus be praised C) Camillus praised D) to praise Camillus
16. Tabernae eiusdem generis prope Forum aedificābuntur. A) of the same kind B) of a certain kind C) of other kinds D) of an unknown kind
17. Hoc opus nōbīs faciendum erat. A) We are doing this work. B) We are going to do this work. C) We have done this work. D) We had to do this work.
18. Commodus cum gladiātōribus in amphitheātrō pugnāvisse dīcitur. A) to fight B) had fought C) will fight D) to have fought
19. *Flāvia flūmen flētuum fūdīt*. What figure of speech is found in this Latin sentence? A) oxymoron B) alliteration C) chiasmus D) anaphora
20. What is the title of the chief Roman priest who wielded considerable political power? A) Vestal Virgin B) Pontifex Maximus C) Consul D) Augur
21. What wealthy member of the first triumvirate suppressed the slave revolt led by Spartacus and was killed by the Parthians in 53 B.C.? A) Pompey B) Sulla C) Lepidus D) Crassus
22. What god seduced Europa as a bull, Leda as a swan, and Danaë as a golden shower? A) Ares B) Apollo C) Hermes D) Zeus
23. What city, known for its library, was the capital of Roman Egypt? A) Corinth B) Carthage C) Alexandria D) Rhodes
24. In the Underworld, what Greek king, because of his impiety to the gods, was forced to roll a huge stone up a hill only to have it roll back down as he approached the top? A) Sisyphus B) Tantalus C) Charon D) Prometheus

25. What Roman holiday started on *a.d. XVI Kal. Ian.* and involved the reversal of social roles?
A) Saturnalia B) Lupercalia C) Parentalia D) Liberalia
26. The English words *diffuse*, *confound*, *refund*, and *effusive* all derive from the the same Latin verb meaning to
A) pour B) pollute C) establish D) perform
27. What Silver Age Roman historian wrote *Annales* and *Historiae*, which together provided a continuous history of the Empire up to the death of Domitian? A) Tacitus B) Pliny the Younger C) Livy D) Caesar
28. Where would you most likely find the abbreviations *op. cit.*, *ibid.*, *v.i.*, and *q.v.*? A) on a school calendar
B) in a medical prescription C) on a tombstone D) in footnotes of a document

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

LESSONS IN BEHAVIOR

King Louis (Ludovicus) has encounters with two servants.

Quīdam servus probus cum vīdisset pedīculum in veste rēgiā serpentem, flexīs genibus et sublātā manū, significāvit sē officiū minimum exsequī velle. Ludovicō sē praebente, servus sustulit pedīculum et clam abiēcit. Rēge rogante quid esset, puduit cōnfītērī. Cum īnstāret rēx, cōfessus est fuisse pedīculum. Rēx iussit līberālīter prō officiō numerārī dēnāriōs quadrāgintā. Paucīs postēā diēbus alter quīdam, quī vīderat tam humile officiū illī fēliciter cessisse, similī gestū appropinquāvit rēgī, et rūsus rēge sē praebente, improbus simulābat sē tollere aliquid ē veste rēgiā, quod mox abiceret. Cum urgeret rēx ut dīceret quid esset, mīrē simulātō pudōre, tandem respondit esse pūlicem. Rēx, intellectō mendāciō, “Num tū,” inquit, “mē esse canem cōgitās?” Iussit capī hominem improbum ac prō exspectātīs quadrāgintā dēnāriīs īnflīgī quadrāgintā verbera.

Adapted from Erasmus’ *Convivium Fabulosum*, Asteus

- 1 **pedīculum** = louse (singular of lice)
- 2 **serpentem** = crawling; **officiū** = service
- 3 **exsequī** = to perform; **sē praebente** = turning (to him)
- 4 **puduit** = he was embarrassed
- 5 **īnstāret** = insisted
- 6
- 7
- 8 **cessisse** = had turned out
- 9
- 10
- 11 **pūlicem** = flea
- 12 **mendāciō** = the lie
- 13 **prō** = instead of
- 14

29. What information in lines 1-3 did the servant convey to the king? A) that he liked the royal clothing B) that he refused to see the king C) that he wished to perform a very small service D) that his knees and hands were dirty
30. The phrase *flexīs genibus et sublātā manū* (line 2) demonstrates the servant’s A) humility B) pride C) anger D) indifference
31. From what Latin verb do *sublātā* (line 2) and *sustulit* come (line 3)? A) *sum* B) *sustineō* C) *suscipiō* D) *tollō*
32. What did the king ask the servant in line 4? A) where he was going B) what it was he removed C) what he hoped would happen D) why he was lying
33. In lines 5-6, the king ordered the servant to be A) removed B) punished C) bathed D) rewarded
34. What noun is understood with *alter quīdam* in line 7? A) *rēx* B) *pedīculum* C) *officiū* D) *servus*
35. Lines 6-10 (*Paucīs...abiceret*) describe A) the reason for the king’s happiness B) a second chance for the same man C) another servant faking a similar action D) the king’s departure
36. The antecedent of *quod* (line 10) is A) *sē* (line 9) B) *rēx* (line 10) C) *aliquid* (line 9) D) *veste* (line 9)
37. In lines 10-11, how did the man respond to the king? A) promptly B) with fake modesty C) inquisitively D) without any pretense
38. In line 12 (“*Num tū...cōgitās?*”), the king demonstrated A) diligence and brashness B) wit and scorn C) eagerness and alarm D) weariness and compassion
39. What did the servant receive in lines 12-14? A) financial reward B) honor and glory C) personal embarrassment D) physical punishment
40. Which would be the most appropriate moral of this story? A) Honesty is the best policy.
B) Slow and steady wins the race. C) Glory is its own reward. D) A penny saved is a penny earned.

1. Mīlītēs fortissimī in illō proeliō cecidērunt. A) rather brave B) more bravely C) bravely D) bravest
2. Praetor togam magnī pretī gessit. A) the great price of a toga B) a toga of great price C) a large expensive toga D) the price of a large toga
3. Achillēs odiō Hectōris pugnāre compulsus est. A) because of a hatred of Hector B) to hate Hector C) hated by Hector D) hateful Hector
4. Custōdēs lēgātum litterās ad Catilīnam portantem cēpērunt. A) about to carry B) carrying C) having been carried D) must be carried
5. Potestās Rōmānōrum pāce victīs praebendā aucta est. A) by offering peace to the conquered B) with the conquered offering peace C) to offer peace to the conquered D) peace of the conquered had to be offered
6. Multae lēgēs senātuī cōstituendae erant. A) of the senate B) by the senate C) in the senate D) from the senate
7. Cum Caesar pervēnit, Pompeius iam Brundisiō discesserat. A) of Brundisium B) to Brundisium C) from Brundisium D) at Brundisium
8. Imperātōrēs exercitūs suōs hortātī sunt. A) must be encouraged B) are encouraging C) encouraged D) had encouraged
9. Patria Cicerōnī vītā cārīor erat. A) than life B) of life C) for life D) from life
10. Cincinnātus rūrī manēre volēbat. A) to the country B) in the country C) from the country D) the country's
11. Cīvēs audīvērunt Brūtum Caesarem necāvisse. A) would kill B) was killing C) is killing D) had killed
12. Legiōnēs Scīpiōnis multō ācrius quam hostēs pugnāvērunt. A) many more fierce B) more fierce than many C) as fiercely as possible D) much more fiercely
13. Viātōrēs Rōmam īre volunt ut septem collēs videant. A) how they see B) as they saw C) so that they may see D) where they may see
14. Triumvirī sē orbem terrārum rēctūrōs esse spērābant. A) they B) he C) that very D) those
15. Graecī antīquī honōris causā morī volēbant. A) honoring the cause B) thankful for the cause C) for the sake of honor D) causing honor
16. Nihil erat tam dēsīderābile Crassō quam aurum. A) as long...as B) not only...but also C) both...and D) so...as
17. Duo filiī senātōrī sunt. A) They are the sons of two senators. B) The two sons are senators. C) The senator has two sons. D) The two senators have sons.
18. Multa dē cīvibus Rōmānīs doceāmus. A) We are teaching B) Let us teach C) We will teach D) We were teaching
19. Cōsul dīxit, “Dare auxilium istī hominī recūsō!” A) to that man B) to every man C) to a certain man D) to the same man
20. How do bats show that they are lucifugous creatures? A) They live in colonies. B) They avoid daylight C) They have wings. D) They eat insects.
21. The term *novus homo* was used to designate A) the first one in a family to be elected to high public office B) a newly elected consul C) a military commander given his first command D) the dictator on his first day in power
22. Tiberius and Gaius Gracchus were brothers who were killed because of their attempts to A) change religious practices B) re-organize the army C) institute social and land reform D) restore the monarchy
23. Where would the expression “Moritūrī tē salūtāmus” most likely be heard? A) at a gladiatorial contest B) in the Roman baths C) in Roman military camps D) at a meeting of the Roman Senate
24. The student looked forward to his summer job as factotum at the public library. A factotum is one who A) is not paid B) works part time C) is the last to leave in the evening D) does everything

25. *Latium*, *Etrūria*, and *Campānia* were A) famous Vestal Virgins B) hills in Rome C) wives of Roman kings D) regions of Italy
26. Who were the wild and capricious male mythological creatures who inhabited woods and hills? A) Furies B) Satyrs C) Fates D) Muses
27. Although he was Julius Caesar's former son-in-law, this military commander became Caesar's opponent in Rome's Civil War. A) Crassus B) Antony C) Pompey D) Cicero
28. *Optimātēs* and *Populārēs* were A) taxes on the rich and poor B) military ranks C) offices of the *Cursus Honōrum* D) political factions
29. Which former consul, known for his oratory, was named *Pater Patriae* but was later exiled? A) Cicero B) Caesar C) Brutus D) Octavian
30. What rhetorical device is used in *Castrōrum imperātōrem ducemque hostium in senātū vidēmus*? A) transferred epithet B) litotes C) simile D) chiasmic word order

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

AN OFFER HE COULD REFUSE

The Samnites send a delegation to the Roman general Fabricius.

Lēgātī ā Samnītibus ad C. Fābriūm, imperātōrem populī Rōmānī, vēnērunt. 1
 Memorātīs multīs et magnīs rēbus, quae post redditam pācem Samnītibus bene 2
 fēcērat, obtulērunt dōnō grandem pecūniā ōrāvēruntque ut acciperet. Samnītēs 3
 hoc fēcērunt quod vīdērunt multa ad splendōrem eius domūs atque victūs dēfierī. 4 **victūs** = of his way of life; **dēfierī** =
 Fābriūm esse dignum meliōribus putāvērunt. Tum Fābriū manūs ab auribus 5 were lacking
 ad oculōs et ad nāsū et ad ōs et ad gulam atque inde ad ventrem īmū dēdūxit 6 **gulam** = throat; **ventrem** = stomach
 et lēgātīs ita respondit: “Dōnec haec omnia membra quae attigī regere possum, 7 **Dōnec** = As long as; **attigī** =
 numquam quicquam mihi dēerit. Ergō nōn possum accipere pecūniā quae 8 I have touched
 nūllō modō ūsuī mihi est ab vōbīs quibus magnō ūsuī certē est. 9

Adapted from Aulus Gellius, *Attic Nights*: Book I, XIV. 1-2

31. According to lines 1-3 (*Lēgātī...fēcērat*), the Samnites sent envoys to Fabricius because they A) were ready to surrender B) feared that he would destroy them C) were pleased with his treatment of them D) wanted him to be their king
32. How is *Memorātīs multīs et magnīs rēbus* (line 2) best translated? A) after the great deeds of many had been mentioned B) you mention many great deeds C) when many great deeds had been mentioned D) great deeds too many to be mentioned
33. What did the Samnites offer Fabricius in line 3? A) their lasting devotion B) a great sum of money C) their military service D) a large number of slaves
34. In line 3, *dōnō* is best translated A) as a gift B) to a gift C) of a gift D) in spite of a gift
35. How should *ut acciperet* (line 3) be translated? A) how to accept it B) that he accept it C) however he might accept it D) as he was accepting it
36. The Samnites made this offer (*Samnītēs...dēfierī* in lines 3-4) because they could see that Fabricius A) was a cruel commander B) was power-hungry C) did not have luxuries D) would be a just ruler
37. In lines 5-6 (*Tum...dēdūxit*), Fabricius A) points out various parts of his body B) shows his physical strength C) displays the wounds he has received D) complains about his weaknesses
38. In line 8, *numquam quicquam mihi dēerit* means A) I will never be away from anyone B) never will anything bother me C) he will never miss me D) never will I lack anything
39. In lines 7-8 (*Dōnec...dēerit*), Fabricius is making a point about A) the pursuit of glory B) simplicity of needs C) control of others D) pain and suffering
40. Fabricius says in lines 8-9 (*Ergō...est*) that he will not accept the gift because A) he thinks that the Samnites can use it more than he can B) he will not accept a gift from an enemy C) the gift was not given with sincerity D) he does not want to be indebted to anyone

1. Aenēās Carthāgine profectus ad Italiam nāvigābat. A) to Carthage B) at Carthage C) near Carthage D) from Carthage
2. Victōria ostendat uter exercitus bellō sit melior. A) every army B) why the army C) any army D) which army
3. Erant plūrima cōnsilia dē occupandō ponte. A) from the seized bridge B) concerning seizing the bridge C) concerning the bridge which was seized D) for the purpose of seizing the bridge
4. Nūllus dux in illā urbe fuit dignus laude. A) had such great praise B) was praised because of dignity C) was worthy of praise D) praised the worthy
5. Cum fulmen militēs terruisset, Periclēs eōs sēdāvit. A) Because lightning might frighten B) When lightning had frightened C) Whenever lightning frightens D) Although lightning frightens
6. Necesse est nōbīs cognōscere _____ exercitus Caesaris maneat _____ proficīscātur. A) nec...nec B) sive...sive C) aliī...aliī D) tam...quam
7. “Hoc est idem vīnum quod heri bibimus,” paterfamiliās dēclārāvit. A) the same wine that B) any other wine C) indeed another wine D) some kind of wine
8. Ducēs dīxērunt sēsē signum proelī datūrōs esse. A) has been given B) is given C) would give D) will be given
9. Trīstis morte uxōris Orpheus lacrimāvit. A) than his wife’s death B) because of his wife’s death C) after the death of his wife D) with his wife dead
10. Augustus et Agrippa nātī esse eōdem annō putantur. A) to have been born B) to be born C) born D) will be born
11. Nē Cerberus quidem Herculem vī superāre poterat. A) Not even B) Let not a certain C) Why not D) No one indeed
12. Cum adulescens causam dīceret, amīcī ad eum dēfendendum convēnērunt. A) he must be defended B) to defend him C) at his defense D) defending against him
13. Līberī ē somnō vōcibus irātissimōrum excitātī sunt. A) by very angry voices B) of the very angry voices C) by the voices of very angry men D) with very much anger in their voices
14. Tam malae memoriae sum ut frequenter nōmina amīcōrum oblīvīscar. A) There are so many bad memories B) I am mindful of such bad things C) I have such a bad memory D) I am remembered for such bad things
15. Verbīs scrīptīs, Antōnius ōrātiōnem in Forō dē Caesare mortuō habuit. A) After words had been written B) For words to be written C) While writing words D) Since words will be written
16. Nisi memoriam tuam exerceās, ea dīminuātur. A) would be diminished B) is never diminished C) must be diminished D) has been diminished
17. Nē quid novī fiat contrā exempla atque īnstitūta maiōrum. A) Let not anything new be done B) Let something new happen C) What new thing will be done D) Who would do anything new
18. Augustus plūs amābātur quam Tiberius. A) how B) which C) as D) than
19. Caesar praesidiō equitibus legiōnem V praemīsīt. A) because of the cavalry’s guard B) by means of the guard and cavalry C) as a guard for the cavalry D) having guarded the cavalry
20. Identify the figure of speech in the sentence, “*Tū quidem, Cicerō, ut homō vīxistī, ut ōrātor dīxistī, ut philosophus scrīpsistī.*” A) tricolon B) chiasmus C) litotes D) interlocking word order
21. A Roman would be given a *bullā* to hang around his neck to ward off evil spirits when he A) received his name B) entered adulthood C) joined the army D) married
22. Who wrote sixteen books of letters to his dear friend Atticus, whom he loved as much as he loved his brother Quintus? A) Caesar B) Cicero C) Pompey D) Octavian
23. Valdē mē paenitet. A) I am especially angry. B) I am very sorry. C) I am almost strong enough. D) I cry a lot.
24. What mythological women spun, measured, and cut the thread of life? A) Furies B) Graces C) Muses D) Fates
25. The *paucity* of evidence affected the outcome of the trial. A) abundance B) lack C) weight D) mediocrity
26. The impersonal verbs *ningit*, *tonat*, *grandinat* and *fulgurat* all relate to A) hostile conversation B) fierce competitions C) bad weather D) sordid business

27. To which location on the map would a Roman travel to seek divine prophecy from the Pythia at the famous oracle of Apollo? A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4
28. Who am I? My triumphal arch in the Roman Forum commemorates my sack of Jerusalem in AD 70. I also supervised the opening of the Colosseum in AD 80. A) Augustus B) Nero C) Titus D) Hadrian
29. The Latin inscription “*Quī legis hunc titulum, mortālem tē esse mementō*” would most likely be found on a A) mile marker B) military standard C) tombstone D) gold coin
30. What advice should be given to a person speaking disrespectfully of a deceased relative? A) *cedant arma togae* B) *nil nisi bonum de mortuis* C) *cum grano salis* D) *de gustibus non disputandum est*



READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

THREE FINAL WARNINGS

Omens of Caesar's Death

Scrībitur in chronicīs quod annō XXII ab urbe conditā populus Rōmānus columnam marmoream in Forō Rōmānō statuit. Post multōs annōs ante columnam populus imāginem Iūlii Caesaris fēcit et super caput eius nōmen Iūlii scrīpsit, quod in honōre ipsius factum est. Postea ipse Iūlius Caesar tria signa dē morte accēpit; centēsimo enim diē ante mortem suam fulmen cecidit ante imāginem in Forō et in nōmine superscriptō litteram p̄mā dēlēvit. Nocte vērō praecedente diem mortis suae, fenestrae cubiculī cum tantō sonitū et impetū dīvinō apertae sunt ut domum collāpsūram putāret. Eādem vērō diē mortis suae cum ad Capitōlium īret, data est eī epistula dē morte suā imminētī, quam sī statim lēgisset, mortem ēvāsisset.

adapted from *Gesta Romanorum: De Morte* (97)

- 1 **quod** = that
 2 **marmoream** = marble
 3
 4
 5 **centēsimo** = hundredth
 6
 7
 8
 9
 10

31. According to lines 1-2 (*Scrībitur...statuit*), in what year did the Roman people erect a column in the Roman Forum? A) 775 BC B) 732 BC C) 44 BC D) 22 BC
32. According to lines 2-4 (*Post...factum est*), how did the Romans honor Caesar? A) They built a triumphal arch for him. B) They buried him in the Forum. C) They erected a statue of him. D) They praised him with loud cheers.
33. In line 4, *ipsius* refers to A) the Romans B) the column C) the city D) Julius Caesar
34. What was the **first** omen, which happened on the hundredth day before Caesar's death (lines 5-7)? A) Caesar himself was almost struck by lightning. B) The first letter of Caesar's name was removed by a lightning bolt. C) Lightning struck three times to symbolize applause for Caesar. D) The marble column was completely destroyed by lightning.
35. In lines 7-9, what was the **second** omen? A) Caesar's house loudly collapsed. B) Shouting from the streets woke Caesar. C) Caesar's statue fell out of a window and was destroyed. D) The windows of Caesar's house burst open with noise.
36. In lines 8-9, *ut...putāret* indicates A) the purpose of Caesar's action B) the result that Caesar expected C) Caesar's command to his attendants D) the time of the incident
37. What word should be understood with *collāpsūram* (line 8)? A) sunt B) est C) esse D) erat
38. What is the best translation of *eī* (line 9)? A) they B) his C) to him D) by them
39. According to the **third** omen of the passage in lines 9-10 (*Eādem...ēvāsisset*), we learn that Caesar might have lived if he had A) avoided the senate house B) carried a dagger with his letters C) read the letter warning him of his assassination D) condemned many senators to death in a letter
40. Based on their descriptions, which omens would a Roman most likely have thought to be from the gods? A) first and second B) second and third C) first and third D) only the third

1. Pompeio victo, Caesar ad Aegyptum profectus est. A) by defeating Pompey B) after Pompey had been defeated
C) conquered by Pompey D) with Pompey as victor
2. Pater ab Hannibale petit ne in amicitia cum Romanis sit. A) that he is B) that he not be C) that he would be
D) that he had not been
3. Hoc turpius nobis fuit nihil. A) This was rather shameful to us. B) He was never more shameful to us than this.
C) We had never seen anything more shameful. D) Nothing was more shameful to us than this.
4. Quattuor horas legatus nos secutus erat. A) followed B) will follow C) had followed D) will have followed
5. Orpheus uxorem tantum amabat ut sine ea vivere nollit. A) wanted to live B) was unwilling to live
C) does not wish to live D) preferred to live
6. Poetae scripserunt Herculem in Graecia habitavisse. A) lives B) used to live C) had lived D) would live
7. Utinam isti mandato paruissim! A) I could obey that order! B) Would that I had obeyed that order!
C) I hesitated to obey that order! D) I should never have obeyed that order!
8. Scimus quid nobis faciendum sit. A) what we could do B) what has been done to us C) what must be done by us
D) what had been done with us
9. Ulixes fortior ceteris navis erat. A) than the rest of the sailors B) by the rest of the sailors C) with the rest of the sailors
D) to the rest of the sailors
10. Copiae praesidio oppido missae sunt. A) The troops were sent as a guard for the town. B) The town was guarded by the
troops. C) The troops sent a guard for the town. D) The troops are sent from the town with a guard.
11. Miles se suaque dediderunt. A) They surrendered their possessions and soldiers. B) The soldier surrendered himself and
his home. C) The soldiers surrendered themselves and their possessions. D) He himself surrendered his soldiers.
12. Plinius dixit se domi mansurum esse. A) that he had to stay at home B) that he wanted to stay at home
C) that he would stay at home D) that they had stayed at home
13. Num sunt Uraniae septem sorores? A) Urania doesn't have seven sisters, does she? B) Urania has seven sisters, doesn't
she? C) Does Urania have seven sisters? D) Who are the seven sisters of Urania?
14. Princeps legatum mittit qui reginam videat. A) which queen is seen B) who has seen the queen
C) whom the queen has seen D) to see the queen
15. Cincinnatus in agris quam _____ laborabat. A) *diligentissimē* B) *diligentēs* C) *diligentius* D) *diligentia*
16. Romam ventum est. A) Rome has arrived. B) They came to Rome. C) It is near Rome. D) They left Rome.
17. Nos autem satis facere rei publicae videmur si istius furorem ac tela vitamus. A) of the same man B) of the man himself
C) of someone D) of that one
18. Qua laetitia hic fruēris? A) What happiness will you enjoy here? B) Have you been happy here?
C) Where have you found happiness? D) Are you enjoying this very happiness?
19. Si quid novi erit, faciam te certiorē. A) I will help you. B) I will assure you. C) I will inform you. D) I will follow you.
20. Chiron, tutor of both Jason and Achilles, one of the _____, was wise, gentle, and skilled in the arts of medicine and music.
A) Cyclopes B) Furies C) Centaurs D) Harpies
21. The Golden Age of Latin Literature included the authors Caesar and Cicero. The Silver Age included
A) Martial and Pliny B) Plautus and Terence C) Vergil and Catullus D) Ovid and Horace
22. Reflecting the identity of those who colonized it, the southern part of Italy was known as
A) Magna Graecia B) Etruria C) Latium D) Gallia Cisalpina
23. Pompey was defeated at the Battle of Pharsalus. Where is it on the map?
A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4
24. *Prōnuba*, *cōnfarreatiō*, *flammeum*, and *tunica rēcta* are terms associated
with Roman A) funerals B) weddings C) baths D) games
25. Which of the following words literally means “to unfold”?
A) exonerate B) excoriate C) explicate D) exhilarate
26. During the summer, we had become accustomed to taking
postprandial naps. The naps were taken after A) lunch B) work
C) swimming D) reading



27. When Cicero defended the poet Archias, his brother Quintus was the presiding judge or A) tribune B) praetor C) aedile D) consul
28. The Flavian Emperors who built the first permanent amphitheater in Rome, sacked Jerusalem and dealt with the eruption of Vesuvius were A) Augustus, Tiberius, Caligula B) Claudius, Nero, Galba C) Vespasian, Titus, Domitian D) Trajan, Hadrian, Marcus Aurelius
29. What Latin abbreviation found in reference books means *see which*? A) Q.E.D. B) i.e. C) vs. D) q.v.
30. Ovid's stories of Philemon, Baucis, and Daphne involve metamorphoses into A) birds B) trees C) streams D) rocks

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

FOR THE LOVE OF THE LIBERAL ARTS

Cicero defends the pursuit of literary studies.

Quod sī nōn hīs [virīs] tantus fructus ostenderētur, et sī ex hīs studiīs dēlectātiō sōla peterētur, tamen, ut opīnor, hanc animī adversiōnem hūmānissimam ac liberālissimam iūdicārētis. Nam cēterae [animī adversiōnēs] neque temporum sunt neque aetātum omnium neque locōrum: haec studia adulēscēntiam alunt, senectūtem oblectant, secundās rēs ōnant, adversīs perfugium ac sōlācium praebent, dēlectant domī, nōn impediunt forīs, pernoctant nōbīscum, peregrīnantur, rūsticantur.

Quod sī ipsī haec neque attingere neque sēnsū nostrō gustāre possēmus, tamen ea mīrārī dēbērēmus, etiam cum in aliīs vidērēmus. Quis nostrum tam animō agrestī ac dūrō fuit, ut Roscī morte nūper nōn commovērētur? Quī cum senex mortuus esset, tamen propter excellentem artem ac venustātem vidēbātur omnīnō morī nōn dēbuisse.

Cicero, *Pro Archia* xvi-xvii

31. In line 1, *tantus fructus* is best translated A) so great an advantage B) the only advantage C) so many advantages D) the same advantage
32. In lines 2-3, *peterētur...iūdicārētis* is best translated A) is sought...you may judge B) were sought...you would judge C) had been sought...you would have judged D) will be sought...you will judge
33. According to lines 1-3, which word or words reveal that this is what Cicero believes? A) *hīs studiīs* (lines 1-2) B) *ut opīnor* (line 2) C) *animī* (line 2) D) *iūdicārētis* (line 3)
34. According to lines 3-5 (*Nam cēterae...locōrum*), mental relaxations apart from the liberal arts A) must be done at a certain time of day B) cannot be done apart from the proper setting C) are fitting for all stages of life D) are not for all times or places
35. According to lines 5-8, what do *haec studia* NOT do? A) heal our diseases B) nurture our youth C) please us at home D) spend the night with us
36. What rhetorical device has Cicero employed in lines 5-8 (*haec studia...rūsticantur*)? A) simile B) polysyndeton C) personification D) apostrophe
37. The verb *atingere* (line 9) is formed from A) *ab + tegō* B) *ab + tergō* C) *ad + taceō* D) *ad + tangō*
38. According to lines 9-10, Cicero indicates that we should A) employ all five senses B) despise the offenses of others C) admire artistic pursuits of others D) isolate ourselves from distractions
39. In lines 11-12, Cicero believes that A) one should be moved by the death of a great artist B) living in the country allows a life of leisure C) Roscius was punished justly by death D) one should be punished for harsh actions
40. According to the end of the passage, why does it seem that Roscius "should not have entirely died?" A) he died a tragic death B) he was only a poor man from the country C) he possessed incredible skill and charm D) he might return from the dead

- 1 **Quod sī** = But if; **ostenderētur** = were evident
 2 **dēlectātiō** = delight
 3 **adversiōnem** = distraction
 4
 5
 6 **oblectant** = delight; **secundās** = favorable
 7 **praebent** = offer; **forīs** = abroad
 8 **peregrīnantur** = travel abroad
 9 **gustāre** = to taste
 10
 11 **agrestī** = unsophisticated; **Roscī** = of Roscius
 12 (a Roman actor)
 13 **venustātem** = charm; **omnīnō** = altogether
 14

1. Nōn modo Cicerōnī sed etiam Caesarī ad Graeciam īre placuit. A) Not only...but also B) Both...and C) Whether...or D) On the one hand...on the other hand
2. Quīntus Rōmae familiam vīsītāvit. A) from Rome B) to Rome C) in Rome D) with Rome
3. Vēnimus hūc emendī equī causā. A) by the way of B) with the result of C) on the occasion of D) for the sake of
4. Graecīs latentibus, Troiānī circum equum laetē saltābant. A) Intending to hide the Greeks B) With the Greeks hiding C) Because the Greeks had been hidden D) Although the Greeks will be hidden
5. Tūne mēcum ambulāre pollicēbēris? A) Do you promise B) Will you promise C) Could you promise D) Were you promising
6. Loquere, discipule, magnā vōce! A) To speak B) You should have spoken C) You have spoken D) Speak
7. Hoc proelium mīlitibus fortissimīs gerendum est. A) will be waged B) has been waged C) must be waged D) was being waged
8. Sī Rōmānī hostēs vincant, cīvēs gaudeant. A) If the Romans will have conquered the enemy B) If the Romans conquered the enemy C) If the Romans should conquer the enemy D) If the Romans had conquered the enemy
9. Crassus spērāvit sē Parthiam annō proximō victūrum esse. A) to have conquered B) would conquer C) will be conquered D) is conquered
10. Pūblius est fortior quam frāter. Choose an accurate substitution for the underlined phrase. A) *frātris* B) *frātrī* C) *frātre* D) *frātre*
11. Utinam Marius iterum fīat cōsul! A) Let Marius not become consul again! B) How can Marius be consul again! C) If only Marius would become consul again! D) Marius should not become consul again!
12. Caesar Helvētiōs prōvinciā prohibuit. A) of the province B) for the province C) from the province D) toward the province
13. Cicerō prō Pompeiō ōrātiōnem habēbit. A) will receive an ovation B) will give a speech C) will hold a contest D) will conduct a discussion
14. Cicerō scīvit ubi Catilīna nocte proximā fuisset. A) should have been B) had been C) to have been D) would be
15. Certum mihi est Rōmānōs suam patriam amāre. A) It pleases me B) I was told C) It has been sent to me D) I am sure
16. Caesar mīlitēsque castrīs potiuntur. A) take possession of the camp B) were pitching camp C) were drinking in the camp D) are able to storm the camp
17. Conclusion, inclusive, secluded, and clause are all derivatives of the Latin verb which means A) to yield B) to think C) to seize D) to close
18. The primary duty of a *praetor* in the Roman government was A) to sponsor public games B) to judge trials C) to mint money D) to maintain the water system
19. Which two Roman generals opposed one another at the Battle of Pharsalus in Greece? A) Crassus and Spartacus B) Pompey and Julius Caesar C) Marc Antony and Brutus D) Marius and Sulla
20. Which of the following men was one of the Five Good Emperors and is known for his writings on Stoic philosophy? A) Augustus B) Nero C) Domitian D) Marcus Aurelius
21. What ancient city is located in the Campanian region of Italy? A) Neapolis B) Syracusae C) Zama D) Massilia
22. During what Roman event were wax masks of ancestors typically used? A) sacrifices B) births C) funerals D) athletic competitions
23. In classical mythology, with what god are satyrs generally associated? A) Dionysus B) Poseidon C) Apollo D) Zeus
24. What prolific writer of letters often wrote to his brother Quintus, his wife Terentia, and his friend Atticus? A) Cicero B) Cato the Younger C) Livy D) Pliny the Elder

25. Identify the rhetorical device illustrated by the statement “*Quae cum ita sint, Catilīna, perge quō coepistī. Ēgredere aliquandō ex urbe; patent portae; proficīscere.*” A) litotes B) oxymoron C) polysyndeton D) alliteration
26. Clio, Terpsichore, and Calliope are the names of A) Nymphs B) Muses C) Fates D) Furies

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

A CALL TO ACTION

Cicero implores the Senate to respond to the plans of Mark Antony.

Ūnum sentītis omnēs, ūnum studētis, M. Antōnī cōnātūs āvertere
 ā rē pūblicā, furōrem extinguere, opprimere audāciam....Vēnit tempus,
 Quirītēs, sērius omnīnō quam dignum populō Rōmānō fuit,
 sed tamen ita mātūrum ut differī iam hōrā nōn possit. Fuit
 aliquis fātālis cāsus, ut ita dīcam, quem tulimus quōquō modō
 ferendum fuit; nunc sī quis erit, erit voluntārius. Populum Rōmānum
 servīre fās nōn est, quem dī immortalēs omnibus gentibus imperāre
 voluērunt.... Aut vincātis oportet, Quirītēs, quod profectō
 et pietāte vestrā et tantā concordiā cōsequēminī, aut quidvīs
 potius quam serviātis. Aliae nātiōnēs servitūtem patī possunt,
 populī Rōmānī est propria libertās.

1 cōnātūs = efforts
 2
 3 Quirītēs = Romans; sērius omnīnō = altogether later
 4 mātūrum = overdue
 5 fātālis cāsus = unavoidable misfortune; quōquō = whatever
 6 quis = any (misfortune); voluntārius = of our own choice
 7
 8 quod = id quod; profectō = assuredly
 9 cōsequēminī = you will attain; quidvīs = faciātis quidvīs
 10 = [that you do] whatever you want
 11 propria = the property

Cicero, *Philippics* VII.18-19

27. According to lines 1-2, what is the one desire of the Roman Senate? A) to turn away Antony's efforts
 B) to support Antony's efforts C) to extend Antony's civic responsibilities D) to praise Antony's actions
28. What figure of speech is found in lines 1-2 (cōnātūs...audāciam)? A) polysyndeton B) oxymoron C) zeugma D) tricolon
29. What is the best translation of vēnit tempus in line 2? A) The time has come B) The time had come
 C) The time will come D) The time may come
30. According to Cicero in lines 2-4 (Vēnit...possit), when should the Senate respond to Antony's actions? A) never
 B) next year C) next month D) immediately
31. What do sērius (line 3) and mātūrum (line 4) modify? A) audāciam (line 2) B) tempus (line 2) C) Quirītēs (line 3)
 D) populō (line 3)
32. According to line 4, what does Cicero say about the time for action? A) It is too late. B) It is too early to act.
 C) It cannot be put off. D) It is not worthy of consideration.
33. In lines 5-6, what is the best translation of quōquō modō ferendum fuit? A) in whatever way it had to be tolerated
 B) whatever was tolerated C) whatever we could tolerate D) whatever will have to be tolerated
34. In lines 6-7 (Populum...est), it is NOT divine will that the Roman people A) protect the strong B) be slaves
 C) mislead the enemy D) save the weak
35. In line 7, quem refers to A) Antony B) the Senate C) the Roman people D) Cicero
36. According to lines 7-8, the gods desired A) universal peace B) for all nations to be empowered
 C) for the Romans to rule over all nations D) for all people to live in freedom
37. In line 8, what is the best translation of vincātis oportet? A) it is wonderful for you to conquer
 B) it is right that you conquer C) it is destined that you conquer D) it is worthy for you to conquer
38. In line 10, what is the meaning of potius quam? A) much more B) rather than C) how powerful D) which is greater
39. In line 10, what is the best translation of patī possunt? A) are able to endure B) will endure C) are accustomed to endure
 D) were able to endure
40. According to Cicero, what must the Romans avoid at all cost? A) wrath of the gods B) pride C) servitude D) war

1. Dea Venus pulchrior Iūnōne esse dīcitur. A) than Juno B) by Juno C) to Juno D) from Juno
2. Puer in hortō lūdere mālet. A) prefers B) will prefer C) used to prefer D) preferred
3. Omnēs liberī mātribus cārī erant. A) by their mothers B) of their mothers C) to their mothers D) with their mothers
4. Reī pūblīcae servandae causā, Cicerō magnam ōrātiōnem habuit. A) Because he had saved the republic B) While saving the republic C) For the sake of saving the republic D) Saved by the republic
5. Mīles properābat ad urbem ut imperātōrī litterās redderet. A) to deliver a letter to the general B) as he had delivered a letter to the general C) having delivered a letter to the general D) how to deliver a letter to the general
6. Fīlia māterque eandem ancillam vocābant. A) each slave woman B) the same slave woman C) a certain slave woman D) the slave woman herself
7. Familia mea Athēnīs quattuor diēs manēbit. A) of Athens B) to Athens C) near Athens D) in Athens
8. Sī hostēs appropinquantēs audīvissem, perterritus fuissēm. A) If I should hear the enemy approaching B) If I had heard the enemy approaching C) If I did hear the enemy approaching D) If I hear the enemy approaching
9. Atalanta erat puella maximā celeritāte. A) of the greatest speed B) in the greatest speed C) by means of the greatest speed D) because of the greatest speed
10. Multa proelia Gallīs pugnanda erant. A) have been fought B) were being fought C) had to be fought D) will be fought
11. Patre Tulliae interfectō, Tarquinius rēx factus est. A) Since Tullia killed her father B) After Tullia's father had been killed C) Tullia's father being a killer D) About to kill Tullia's father
12. Senātor scit _____ tribus diēbus ventūrum esse. A) tū B) tuī C) tibi D) tē
13. Omnēs quam saepissimē Rōmam vīsītāre cupiunt. A) often B) rather often C) very often D) as often as possible
14. Caesare duce, Rōmānī flūmine Rhēnō potītī sunt. A) the Rhine River B) from the Rhine River C) in the Rhine River D) toward the Rhine River
15. Rēx mulierēs ad Cūriam prōcēdentēs cōspexit. A) having proceeded B) proceeding C) about to proceed D) to proceed
16. Nunc Rōmam Cicerōnī redeundum est. A) Cicero must return to Rome now. B) Cicero now is returning to Rome. C) Cicero now has returned to Rome. D) Cicero will return to Rome now.
17. Imperātor, dē pugnā certior factus, mīlitēs convocāvit. A) being unaware B) disturbed greatly C) clearly done D) having been informed
18. Nūntius crēdit exercitūs Gallicōs superātōs esse. A) are being defeated B) will be defeated C) have been defeated D) will defeat
19. What figure of speech can be found in the sentence *Clōdius nullā raedā, nullīs impedīmentīs, nullīs Graecīs comitibus iter fēcīt*? A) anaphora B) metaphor C) polysyndeton D) simile
20. To which Roman emperor did Pliny the Younger write letters concerning the Christians in AD 112? A) Augustus B) Claudius C) Trajan D) Marcus Aurelius
21. What very wealthy province, located between the provinces of *Libya* to the west and *Iūdaea* to the east, did Augustus acquire? A) *Aegyptus* B) *Belgica* C) *Macedonia* D) *Sardinia*
22. Who were the defenders of the common people's interests in ancient Rome? A) *dictātōrēs* B) *tribūnī* C) *cōsulēs* D) *quaestōrēs*
23. Who has given us much information about Roman life toward the end of the Republic through his letters and philosophical essays? A) Catullus B) Caesar C) Cicero D) Sallust

24. Orestes, Oedipus, and Theseus were haunted by vengeful deities known as the A) Fates B) Furies C) Gorgons D) Sirens
25. Livy wrote a history of early Rome called A) *De Bello Gallico* B) *Pro Archia* C) *De Republica* D) *Ab Urbe Condita*
26. The abbreviation *h.s.*, standing for *horā somnī* on a doctor's prescription, means A) take at bedtime B) take with food C) take in the morning D) take twice a day
27. Seneca's advice, *sī vīs amārī, amā*, generally means A) love is the greatest virtue B) one must be patient in love C) love is a two-way street D) one cannot hurry love
28. The clients asked the builder for elucidation regarding the architectural plans. A) special treatment B) praise C) extra help D) clarification

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

ROMAN SUCCESS IN BRITAIN

Petilius Cerialis and Julius Frontinus were exceptionally good Roman generals.

Sed ubi cum cetero orbe Vespasianus et Britanniam recuperavit, erant magni ducēs, egregii exercitūs, et minuta hostium spēs. Terrōrem statim intulit Petilius Cerialis; Brigantum civitatem, quae numerosissima provinciae totius perhibetur, aggressus est. Multa proelia, et aliquandō nōn incruenta; magnamque Brigantum partem aut victoriā amplexus est aut bellō. Et Cerialis quidem alterius successōris cūram famamque obruisset: subiit sustinuitque mōlem Iūlius Frontinus, vir magnus, quantum licēbat, validamque et pugnācem Silurum gentem armīs subēgit, super virtutem hostium locōrum quoque difficultatēs elūctatus.

Adapted from Tacitus, *Agricola*, 17

- 1 **et = etiam**
- 2
- 3 **Brigantum** = of the Brigantes (a British tribe)
- 4 **perhibetur** = is considered
- 5 **aliquandō** = sometimes; **incruenta** = bloodless
- 6
- 7 **obruisset** = would have surpassed
- 8
- 9 **Silurum** = of the Silures (a British tribe); **subēgit** =
- 10 **elūctatus** = having overcome subdued

29. In lines 1-2, Vespasian A) accepted great British leaders and distinguished armies B) recognized there was hope for the small numbers of the enemy C) lessened the number of leaders and army members D) recovered Britain and diminished the hope of the enemy
30. In line 3 (*Terrōrem...Cerialis*), Petilius Cerialis A) attacked later B) caused fright immediately C) was alarmed by the enemy D) feared that the enemy would resist
31. How does Tacitus describe the Brigantes in lines 3-4? A) the smallest province of the whole empire B) having very great wealth throughout C) the most populous of the entire province D) the most recent part of the whole province
32. In line 5, the phrase *aliquandō nōn incruenta* is an example of A) litotes B) alliteration C) simile D) tricolon
33. In lines 3-5 (*Brigantum...incruenta*), Cerialis A) abandoned his pursuit of the Brigantes B) attacked the Brigantes C) increased their population D) gave them citizenship
34. In line 7, the best translation of *alterius successōris* is A) for the same successors B) by each successor C) some successors D) of another successor
35. In line 7, the root of the Latin verb *subiit* is A) *sum* B) *agō* C) *fiō* D) *eō*
36. In lines 7-8 (*subiit...Frontinus*), Julius Frontinus A) took over the work B) held up the enemy C) held back the crowd D) delayed the attack
37. In lines 8-9 (*vir magnus, quantum licēbat*), Julius Frontinus was a man A) greater than anyone B) as great as his predecessor C) as great as was allowed D) who wanted to be great
38. In line 10, *super* means A) under B) except C) in addition to D) against
39. In line 10, Julius Frontinus is described as having overcome the A) surprising tactics of the enemy B) hardships of the terrain C) cruelty displayed by the enemy D) lack of supplies
40. The tone of this passage is A) indifferent B) sarcastic C) dubious D) laudatory