

Level II

Exams

2003-2017

1. Gaius prō patriā pugnāvit. A) for his country B) by his country C) with his country D) from his country
2. Complete the following analogy: ūnus : prīmus :: trēs : _____. A) secundus B) quīntus C) tertius D) sextus
3. Illud aedificium in Forō multōs annōs stetit. A) stood B) will stand C) was standing D) is standing
4. Omnia saxa ā servis mōta sunt. A) against the slaves B) to the slaves C) above the slaves D) by the slaves
5. Neque cibum neque pecūniam habēmus. A) both...and B) whether...or C) not only...but also D) neither...nor
6. Vir ____ Flāvia amat est fēlix! A) cuius B) quem C) quō D) quās
7. Duae puellae ad magnum canem fortiter accessērunt. A) rather bravely B) brave C) bravest D) bravely
8. Marcus dicit epistulam ā patre missam esse. A) is sending B) will be sent C) was sent D) had sent
9. Ambulā mēcum ad oppidum. A) with me B) by me C) me D) for me
10. Eratne Iūlius Caesar fēlicior imperātor quam Marcus Antōnius? A) lucky B) luckily C) luckier D) luckiest
11. Multōs et celerēs equōs in campō vidēbis. A) you were seeing B) you will see C) you have seen D) you will have seen
12. Haec arbor est altior quam illa. A) for that one B) than that one C) of that one D) by that one
13. Ōrātiō in Cūriā audiri nōn poterat. A) to be heard B) to have heard C) to have been heard D) to hear
14. Quot pueri in viā currēbant? A) Why B) How many C) Where D) When
15. Caecilia ad tabernās prope Forum iverat. A) had preferred B) had become C) had brought D) had gone
16. Statuam in hōc templō invenient. A) which B) that C) this D) itself
17. Pompōnius XLIV nāvēs cēpit. A) 54 B) 94 C) 44 D) 64
18. Senātor epistulās ad omnēs amicōs missūrus erat. A) about to send B) having been sent C) while sending D) to have sent
19. The competitive athlete won her event. Competitive comes from two Latin words which mean A) run to B) seek with C) play in D) jump over
20. The Palatine Hill became the location of the A) temple of Vesta B) senate house C) rostra D) imperial palaces
21. What province at the eastern end of the Mediterranean Sea fell under the domination of the Persian Empire before being conquered by the Greeks a later was added to the Roman Empire? A) Britannia B) Gallia C) Asia D) Africa
22. What foreign invaders sacked Rome in 390 BC and were finally defeated by Julius Caesar in their own homeland in 52 BC? A) Gauls B) Etrusca C) Greeks D) Germans
23. With what Greek hero do we associate Medusa, Atlas, and Andromeda? A) Odysseus B) Jason C) Perseus D) Achilles
24. What Latin expression could be used both as a greeting and as a farewell? A) caveat emptor B) pax vobiscum C) quod erat demonstrandum D) per annum
25. The terms Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian refer to types of A) columns B) gladiators C) ships D) clothes
26. What island, the mythological home to the Minotaur and the labyrinth, forms the southern boundary of the Aegean Sea? A) Sicily B) Sardinia C) Crete D) Britain
27. Athletic contests held "within the walls" of a single school are called A) intramural B) inspired C) interscholastic D) invincible
28. What musician charmed Pluto with his music in order to win the release of his wife from the Underworld? A) Jason B) Orpheus C) Aeneas D) Theseus
29. The walls damaged by the recent earthquake left the city vulnerable to attack by the enemy. Vulnerable comes from the Latin noun meaning A) laughter B) war C) disaster D) wound
30. If the teacher announced Aperite, discipuli, vestrōs librōs, what would the students do? A) write on the board B) open their books C) get out their homework D) answer the question

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

HERCULES AVENGES A MONSTROUS THEFT

The monster Cacus steals some cattle from Hercules as he drives them to Greece.

Ōlim Herculēs bovēs ad Graeciam agēbat. Dēfessus longō itinere, cōstitit prope flūmen Tiberim et dormīvit. Mōnstrum horribile, Cācus nōmine, bovēs cōspexit et surripere paucōs cōstituit. Cācus fallere Herculem voluit itaque paucos bovēs caudis in propinquam spēluncam trāxit. Herculēs, ē somnō excitātus, mox vidit paucos bovēs abesse. Herculēs āmissōs bovēs nēquiquam quaesivit et vocāvit. Vestigia cōspexit sed nōn intellexit cūr vestigia ē spēlunca excederent. Tandem Herculēs, omnī spē dēpositā, reliquōs bovēs collēgit et discēdēbat. Bovēs surrepti sēnsērunt Herculem discēdere et coeperunt mūgire. Herculēs spēluncam intrāvit et āmissōs bovēs invēnit. Herculēs quoque Cācum cōspexit et eum interfēcit. Multis post annis, Rōmāni Forum Boārium condidērunt ubi Herculēs et Cācus pugnāverant.

—Adapted from traditional mythology

- 1 agēbat = was driving; Dēfessus = tired; cōstitit = he stop
- 2
- 3 surripere = to steal; fallere = to confuse
- 4 caudis = by their tails; spēluncam = cave
- 5 nēquiquam = in vain
- 6 Vestigia = footprints; excederent = led
- 7 surrepti = stolen
- 8 mūgire = to moo
- 9
- 10 Forum Boārium = cattle market

31. Why did Hercules stop driving his cattle (lines 1-2)? A) he wanted to pasture his herd on the rich grasses B) he was visiting a friend who lived near C) he was tired from his long journey D) he wanted make a sacrifice to Jupiter
32. Where did Hercules stop (lines 1-2)? A) in the tall grass B) under a tree C) in a sacred grove D) near the river
33. How did Cacus plan to confuse Hercules while stealing his cattle (lines 3-4)? A) by howling like a wolf B) by dragging the cows away by their tails C) by replacing the cows with goats D) by causing the herd to stampede
34. Where did Cacus hide Hercules' cattle (line 4)? A) in a hidden valley B) in a nearby cave C) on an island in the river D) behind a large grove of tree
35. In line 5, what is the best translation of abesse? A) were missing B) had been missing C) cannot be missing D) will be missing
36. What did Hercules NOT understand (line 6)? A) why the cows' tracks were leading out of the cave B) why the cattle were stampeding C) why he found his cattle wading in the river D) why he had slept so long
37. As Hercules began to leave, what did the stolen cattle do (lines 7-8)? A) they rushed out of the cave to rejoin the herd B) they wandered off into the woods C) they began to moo D) they stampeded and crushed Cacus
38. In line 9, what is the best translation of āmissōs? A) lösing B) to löse C) about to löse D) löst
39. What happened to Cacus after Hercules discovered his missing cattle (line 9)? A) Hercules threw him into the river B) Hercules killed him C) Hercules sealed him in the cave D) Hercules fed him to his cattle
40. According to our story, what did the Romans later do at the site of Hercules' adventure (lines 9-10)? A) they set up a shrine to Hercules B) they built a temple to Cacus C) they established a cattle market D) they fought a famous battle

1. Argonautae ob tempestātem nāvīgāre nōn poterunt. A) away from the storm B) on account of the storm C) out of the storm D) after the storm
2. Puerī diū labōrāvērunt et labōrem cōnfēcērunt. A) by the gods B) obediently C) harshly D) for a long time
3. Laudārī ab populō summum bonum cōsulī erat. A) To be praised B) Praise C) Praising D) Having been praised
4. Cicerō putāvit rem pūblicam servātam esse. A) is saved B) had been saved C) was being saved D) would be saved
5. Pēnelopē Ulixem vigintī annōs exspectāvit. A) for twenty years B) in twenty years C) for the twentieth year D) of twenty years
6. Mūcius, interficere rēgem volēns, ad castra hostium vēnit. A) wishing B) having wished C) to wish D) will wish
7. Tarquiniī ex urbe Rōmā ā Brūtō expulsi sunt. A) for Brutus B) from Brutus C) by Brutus D) against Brutus
8. Nerō sē plūs quam populū Rōmānum amāvit. A) them B) that very one C) her D) himself
9. Aliī bellum cupivērunt, aliī pācem petivērunt. A) Both. . . and B) You. . . we C) Some. . . others D) This. . . that
10. Hannibal, Rōmānum exercitum oppugnātūrus, suōs militēs cōnfīrmāvit. A) having been attacked B) attacking C) to attack D) about to attack
11. "Nēmō," inquit Catullus, "pulchrior est quam mea puella!" A) as beautiful as possible B) most beautiful C) more beautiful D) beautiful
12. Aestāte Proserpina cum mātē habitat. A) In summer B) Before summer C) After summer D) With summer
13. Praemium huic dabitur quī pirātās superāvit. A) by this man B) of this man C) to this man D) with this man
14. Sī militēs exercuerimus, barbarī Rōmam nōn oppugnābunt. A) we will have trained B) we had trained C) we did train D) we were training
15. Magister pueris fābulam lēgit quod illi fuerant dīligentēs. A) he B) his C) they D) them
16. Aenēās ab suō patre magnopere adductus est. A) had influenced B) was influenced C) shall be influenced D) is influencing
17. Caesar Gallōs multis proeliis vincere poterat. A) is able B) was able C) will be able D) will have been able
18. Plūtō amāvit Proserpinam quae filia Cereris erat. A) which B) who C) whose D) to whom
19. During the Republic, senators held their power ad vitam aut ad culpam, which means A) until they were elected consul B) as long as they supported those in power C) until their sons were old enough to take over D) until they died or were found guilty of wrongdoing
20. In which general direction did Julius Caesar travel through Italy on his way to Gaul? A) north B) east C) south D) west
21. The man who fashioned his own wings and flew from England to France in the summer of 2003 reminds us of the story of A) Daedalus B) Atlas C) Cerberus D) Hercules
22. Cassandra, the prescient daughter of King Priam, was never believed by the Trojans. A) lying B) insane C) ignorant D) foreknowing
23. What mountain range separated Gaul from Spain? A) Pyrenees B) Apennines C) Caucasus D) Atlas
24. Who was the messenger of the gods who carried the caduceus and escorted souls to the Underworld? A) Vulcan B) Pluto C) Mercury D) Neptune
25. After the vote of the committee, the chairperson adjourned the meeting sine die. A) without taking attendance B) until that afternoon C) until further evidence could be gathered D) without a day set for another meeting
26. At the city council meeting several citizens impugned the actions of the mayor. A) attacked B) praised C) clarified D) endorsed
27. Mount Olympus, the legendary home of the gods, is located in A) Asia Minor B) northern Greece C) southern Italy D) Africa
28. Romulus : Monarchy :: _____ : Empire A) Cicero B) Brutus C) Aeneas D) Augustus
29. In the battles of Trasimene, Cannae, and Zama, the Roman army fought against A) the Gauls B) the Carthaginians C) the army of Cleopatra D) the assassins of Julius Caesar
30. Which of these mottoes means "Don't just say it; do it"? A) Fortes fortuna adiuvat B) Mens sana in corpore sano C) Facta non verba D) E pluribus unum

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

NISUS AND EURYALUS

Nisus and Euryalus, two young Trojan soldiers, carry out a daring night raid.

Per umbram noctis duo amīcī, Nisus et Euryalus, castra hostium

clam petivērunt, ubi multōs hostēs per herbam dormientēs vidērunt.

Nisus, susurrāns, amīcō dīxit: "Euryale, venī! Facile erit nōbīs

dormientēs hostēs interficere!" Fortiter gladiīs pugnāvērunt et multōs

interfēcērunt. Deinde Euryalus arma militum mortuōrum, solidō argentō

perfecta, vidit et valdē cupīvit. Sed Nisus dīxit: "Tempus est discēdere!

Multa perīcula cum lūce venient!" Euryalus autem, galeam pulchram

cōspiciēns, eam rapuit et in suō capite posuit.

Intereā trēcentī equitēs hostium ab urbe Latīnā advēnērunt.

Galeam refulgentem quam Euryalus gerēbat per lūnam cōspexērunt.

Quamquam Troiāni effugere magnopere temptāvērunt, circumventī sunt

et interfectī. Itaque id quod fortiter inceptum erat male ēvēnit ob vanitātem.

Adapted from the *Aeneid*, Book IX

- 1
- 2 **clam** = secretly
- 3 **susurrāns** = whispering
- 4
- 5 **argentō** = silver
- 6
- 7 **galeam** = helmet
- 8
- 9
- 10 **refulgentem** = shining
- 11
- 12 **inceptum erat** = had been begun

31. Where were the soldiers of the enemy sleeping (line 2)? A) on the bank of the river B) scattered throughout the grass C) in their tents D) in the woods
32. In line 3, **erit** means A) it will be B) it has been C) it was D) it is
33. What does Nisus suggest that he and Euryalus should do (lines 3-4)? A) kill the enemies B) wait until they can see better C) summon their own soldiers to help D) take hostages
34. According to line 5-6, what attracts the attention of Euryalus? A) much money B) shiny weapons C) expensive horses D) drinking cups
35. In lines 6-7 (**Sed...venient**), what does Nisus encourage Euryalus to do? A) take as much loot as possible B) remain hidden until dawn C) leave the enemy camp D) burn the fortifications of the camp
36. According to line 7, Nisus warns Euryalus that dangers are associated with the approaching A) darkness B) storm C) army D) dawn
37. Why did Euryalus not do as Nisus encouraged (lines 7-8)? A) he lost his helmet B) he tripped over the helmet of one of the soldiers C) he wanted a helmet which he had spotted D) his helmet became entangled in the branches of a tree
38. How many enemy soldiers entered the forest (line 9)? A) 13 B) 33 C) 100 D) 300
39. What happened to Nisus and Euryalus (lines 11-12)? A) they joined the ranks of the enemy B) they were killed by the soldiers C) they were wounded but escaped D) they exchanged the helmet for their freedom
40. The moral of this story can be summed up in the saying A) They can because they think they can B) Time heals all wounds C) Pride goes before a fall D) Seeing is believing

- Grammatici in lūdō decem hōrās saepe mānsērunt. A) in ten hours B) at the tenth hour C) until the tenth hour D) for ten hours
- Tullia celerius quam frāter ambulat. A) quick B) more quickly C) as quickly as possible D) very quickly
- "Nōli clamāre ad tuōs amīcōs trāns cameram," dixit magister. A) I did not shout B) Do you want to shout C) Do not shout D) I am not shouting
- Multi illa templa in Graeciā amant. A) these B) themselves C) which D) those
- Aenēas, ā Mercuriō monitus, Carthāgine nāvīgāvit. A) warning B) about to warn C) warned D) to warn
- Vīgintī senātōrēs in Cūriā stant. Duodecim discēdunt. Quot senātōrēs manent? A) XII B) XXVII C) XVIII D) VIII
- Civēs bonās lēgēs huius ducis probant. A) to this leader B) with these leaders C) of this leader D) for these leaders
- Rōmulus, _____ rēx, frāter Remi erat. A) primus B) primī C) primum D) primō
- Libri, _____ discipulī legēbant, erant difficilēs. A) quae B) quōs C) quibus D) quōrum
- Puella ā suis frātribus terrēbatur. A) by her brothers B) with her brothers C) her brothers D) to her brothers
- Marcus domum tribus mēnsibus adveniet. A) within three months B) during the third month C) for three months D) until the third month
- Magister putat _____ bene scribere. A) puerōs B) puerī C) puerōrum D) puerīs
- Minerva erat sapientissima omnium deōrum. A) wiser B) wise C) rather wise D) wisest
- Ēchō Narcissum tangere nōn potuit. A) has not been able B) had not been able C) is not able D) will not be able
- Sciō gladiātōrēs in arēnā pugnāvisse. A) are fighting B) will have fought C) fought D) will fight
- Explōrātōrēs terram incognitam intranēs erant perterriti. A) entered B) entering C) will enter D) enter
- Rōma ā septem rēgibus rēcta erat. A) ruling B) ruled C) had been ruled D) will have ruled
- Venite nōbiscum ad Forum. A) with us B) to us C) for us D) us
- The abbreviation **cf.** (**confer**) means A) see above B) with care C) compare D) and the following
- Orpheus made a futile trip to the Underworld to rescue his bride A) Andromeda B) Atalanta C) Daphne D) Eurydice
- Magna Graecia**, an area of Greek colonization, was located in A) Gallia B) Italia C) Hispania D) Helvetia
- Pelias ordered Jason to A) capture the Cretan bull B) kill the Gorgon Medusa C) bring back the Golden Fleece D) build the Wooden Horse
- Shoppers should always remember this motto: A) sine loco B) pro tempore C) caveat emptor D) rigor mortis
- Fluency, influence, and affluence** are all derived from a Latin verb meaning to A) flow B) fall C) weep D) steal
- Which emperor, who built the **Domus Aurea**, was blamed for the great fire of Rome in A.D. 64? A) Augustus B) Vespasian C) Trajan D) Nero
- Elysium, Tartarus and the river Styx were located A) in Colchis B) in the Underworld C) on Mt. Olympus D) in the Aegean Sea
- With what structure did the Romans associate the **apodytērīum**, **frigidārīum**, and **palaestra**? A) templum B) viae C) theātrum D) thermae
- In 510 B.C., Brutus and Collatinus were responsible for the A) destruction of Alba Longa B) defeat of Hannibal C) expulsion of Rome's last king D) kidnapping of the Sabine women
- Where would you likely see Myrmillones, Retiarii, and Samnites fighting each other? A) templa B) Curia C) Colosseum D) basilica
- A Roman child, who has not learned to share, might exclaim A) "Meum est!" B) "Amīcum sciō!" C) "Tē amō!" D) "Venī mēcum!"

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

IUPPITER ET RĒGĪNA APIUM

How a Bee Gained Protection for Herself

Rēgīna apium Montem Olympum ascendit et Iovī dulce mel ā favō dat. Iuppiter est laetus quod mel est multum bonumque. Iuppiter prōmittit sē rēgīnae datūrum esse quid libeat. Rēgīna improbum et acūtum aculeum cupit. Paulisper cōgītans, rēgīna dīcit, "Nunc dā mihi acūtum aculeum. Hominēs meum mel capere saepe temptant. Meum mel aculeō custōdiam. Hominēs nōn amō itaque aculeō eōs vulnerāre volō."

Iuppiter erat irātus quod ipse hominēs amābat sed rēgīnae negāre nōn poterat aculeum quod prōmiserat. Iuppiter respondit, "Id quod postulāvistī dābō, sed periculum tuae vitāe erit. Postquam hominem pungāveris, aculeus tuus in corpore hominis manēbit. Tum sine aculeō tuō ē vitā discēdēs."

- apium** = of the bees; **Iovī** = to Jupiter; **mel** = honey
- favō** = honeycomb
- quid libeat** = whatever she wants
- improbum** = wicked; **aculeum** = stinger; **paulisper** = for a little while
-
- custōdiam** = I will protect
-
-
-
- postulāvistī** = you have requested
- pungāveris** = you will have stung
-

Adapted from Aesop's *Fables*

- In lines 1-2, why does the queen bee visit Jupiter? A) to praise his kindness B) to give him a gift C) to ask for wings D) to receive a punishment
- Iuppiter est laetus quod (line 2) A) the bee leaves Mt. Olympus B) the bee is so beautiful C) he receives lots of honey D) he is worshipped by the bee
- In line 3, **datūrum esse** is best translated as A) gives B) will give C) was giving D) has given
- According to lines 3-4, the bee wants to A) feed men honey B) receive a stinger C) punish dishonest men D) give honey to Jupiter
- From lines 5-6, the reader discovers that A) the bee wants to make more honey B) men often try to take the bee's honey C) some men do not eat honey D) the bee cannot make enough honey
- Why did Jupiter grant the queen bee her request (lines 8-9)? A) the bee will sting him B) the bee will kill men C) he had promised the bee D) he loves the bee
- Why was Jupiter, who loved mankind, angry (lines 8-9)? A) he felt the bee had tricked him B) the honey was not as good as it looked C) he feared he would not get the honey again D) he did not understand what men wanted
- In lines 11-12, where will the stinger stay? A) on the bee B) in a man's body C) in Jupiter's possession D) in the honeycomb
- What does Jupiter predict will happen to the queen bee (line 12)? A) she will sting many men B) she will die C) she will give Jupiter more honey D) she will keep her stinger
- Three of the following answers are possible morals for this story. Which one is **NOT**? A) be careful what you wish for B) not all gifts are sweet C) never look back D) be careful what you promise

1. Nōn poterāmus aperire hanc iānuam! A) We were not able B) We will not be able C) We are not able D) We have not been able
2. Carmen ab omnibus puellis cantābātur. A) by all the girls B) because of all the girls C) of all the girls D) about all the girls
3. Cornēlia dixit _____ habitāre in illā insulā. A) frāter B) frātris C) frātre D) frātre
4. Servi pānem vīnumque in mēnsam posuērunt. A) bread but not wine B) bread and wine C) neither bread nor wine D) bread or wine
5. Statua orātōris fracta est. A) The orator's statue is breaking. B) The orator broke the statue. C) The statue of the orator has been broken. D) The orator will break the statue.
6. Augustus quintō cōsulātū numerum Patriciōrum auxit. A) of his fifth consulship B) in his fifth consulship C) to his fifth consulship D) before his fifth consulship
7. Amīcus meus, _____ mē in atrīo exspectat, canēs nōn amat. A) quī B) cui C) quem D) quō
8. Graecia suāviorēs olivās quam Hispania prōdūcit. A) tasty B) tastier C) the tastiest D) as tasty as possible
9. Caesar, cōpiās in proelium ductūrus, ā populō laudātus est. A) leading B) having been led C) about to lead D) to be led
10. Postquam cēnāvimus, carmina Ovidī audivimus. A) While B) During C) After D) Before
11. Nūntius dīxit sē multās nāvēs in portū vīdisse. A) had seen B) was being seen C) has been seen D) sees
12. Mīlitēs cēnāre volunt. Dabitne dux eīs cibum? A) to them B) of them C) by them D) from them
13. Hoc novum cōsiliū mihi placet. A) I need B) I must C) I want D) I like
14. Quot athlētās Sparta ad lūdōs mīsit? A) Where B) How many C) Which D) When
15. Mala facta semper pūniri dēbent. A) to be punished B) to have punished C) to punish D) to have been punished
16. Rēge mortuō, civēs lacrimābant. A) Before the king died B) On behalf of the dead king C) Near the king who was dying D) Because the king was dead
17. Discipulī quam alacerrimē legere et scribere dēbent. A) how eagerly B) who were eager C) than the eager one D) as eagerly as possible
18. In A.D. LXIV a great fire destroyed much of Rome. A) 46 B) 54 C) 64 D) 76
19. If your friend asked you Quid agis hodiē, what would be an appropriate response? A) Absum. B) Nōn habeō librum. C) Sōl occidit. D) Laetus sum.
20. What Carthaginian general led his troops across the Alps to Italy during the Second Punic War? A) Pyrrhus B) Jugurtha C) Hannibal D) Mithridates
21. What monster, slain by Bellerophon, had the head of a lion, body of a goat, and tail of a serpent? A) Pegasus B) Chimera C) Griffin D) Python
22. **Detention**, **tenant**, and **contents** are all derived from the Latin verb meaning A) lead B) build C) hold D) carry
23. The terms **spina**, **mappa**, and **auriga** pertain to A) gladiatorial combats B) public elections C) military exercises D) chariot races
24. When Theseus sailed from Athens to Crete, in what direction did he travel? A) north B) south C) east D) west
25. The Lethe, Phlegethon, and Styx were A) muses of poetry B) sailors on the Argo C) rivers in the Underworld D) monsters slain by Hercules
26. Which of the following is an appropriate comment when you and a friend disagree over tastes in music? A) Sic transit gloria mundi B) De gustibus non est disputandum C) Labor omnia vincit D) Tempus fugit
27. What emperor moved the capital of the Empire to Byzantium, renaming the city after himself? A) Constantine B) Tiberius C) Nero D) Trajan
28. According to Roman legend, the shepherd Faustulus found the twins Romulus and Remus being nursed by a(n) A) bear B) wolf C) lion D) snake
29. What architectural feature is prominent in the Colosseum and the bridges and aqueducts of the Roman Empire? A) arch B) podium C) pediment D) dome
30. Enthusiasm is a **sine qua non** for anyone entering the teaching profession. **Sine qua non** means A) an option B) a necessity C) a challenge D) a hindrance

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

A ROMAN GENERAL REBELS AGAINST SULLA

Sertorius employs unusual means to influence the native Spaniards

Quīntus Sertōrius, dux Rōmānus, quī tribūnus propter potestātem Sullae nōn ēlectus est, irātus ad Hispaniam sē tulit. Ille, quī propter magnum ōdium condere novam civitātem Rōmānam volēbat, multōs Hispanōs collēgit et eōs militēs exercuit.

Sertōrius habēbat hinnuleum albānum quī ab Hispaniīs eī datus erat. Propter magnam populī superstitiōnem hic hinnuleus auctōritātem ducis magnopere amplificāvit. Praetereā, Sertōrius dicēbat hinnuleum eī saepe dicere et cōsiliū deōrum patefacere.

Ōlim Sertōrius populō ēnūntiāvit, "Meae cōpiae Sullam magnā in victōriā superāvērunt! Hinnuleus albānus mē dē hōc certiōrem fēcit!" Multō diē nūntius victōriam cōfirmāvit. Hispani magnō cum gaudiō imperātōrem et hinnulei prōvidentiā laudāvērunt. Rē vērā, nūntius māne pervēnerat et imperātōrem dē victōriā certiōrem fēcērat. Sic Sertōrius et hinnuleus fidem Hispanōrum habēbant.

- 1
- 2 **condere** = to found
- 3 **militēs** = as soldiers; **exercuit** = trained
- 4 **hinnuleum albānum** = a white fawn (young deer)
- 5
- 6 **cōsiliū** = advice; **patefacere** = revealed
- 7
- 8 **certiōrem fēcit** = informed; **Multō diē** = late in the day
- 9 **prōvidentiā** = foresight; **Rē vērā** = actually
- 10 **māne** = in the morning

31. In line 1, Sertorius was not elected tribune because of A) his decision to fight in Spain B) his lack of qualifications C) his absence from Rome D) Sulla's power
32. What did Sertorius want to do in Spain (line 2)? A) find wealth B) become a farmer C) defeat Sulla D) establish a new Roman state
33. According to lines 2-3, what did Sertorius do in Spain? A) he swore an oath to the gods B) he created an army C) he named himself tribune D) he went hunting for deer
34. According to line 4, how did Sertorius get a white fawn? A) he found the fawn after killing its mother B) the fawn wandered into his tent one night C) the fawn appeared to him in a golden cloud D) the fawn was given to him by the natives
35. Why did a white fawn increase Sertorius' authority (lines 4-5)? A) the natives were very superstitious people B) the fawn proved that he was a great hunter C) the fawn spoke to the people on behalf of Sertorius D) his troops loved the fawn
36. What is the best translation of **dicere** in line 6? A) will speak B) had spoken C) was going to speak D) spoke
37. In lines 5-6, what did Sertorius claim that the fawn had revealed to him? A) stories about its family B) what his soldiers were saying about him C) divine guidance D) that a terrible storm was coming
38. According to Sertorius (line 8), what message did he receive late in the day? A) Sulla had died in Rome B) His troops had been defeated by Sulla C) His troops had defeated Sulla D) Sulla was leading a great army against him
39. How did the Spaniards react to Sertorius' announcement (lines 8-9)? A) with joy B) with anger C) with surprise D) with relief
40. According to line 10, Sertorius used the fawn A) to frighten and confuse his enemies B) to gain the trust and support of the natives C) to amuse and delight his troops D) to honor and worship the gods

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

MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

1. Mūcius Scaevola Rōmam servāre poterat. A) is able B) will be able C) was able D) will have been able
2. Cuius librōs portās? A) Whose B) To whom C) What D) With which
3. Brūtus et Collātinus erant cōnsulēs clārissimī. A) more famous B) as famous as possible C) famous D) very famous
4. Nōlī illud facere. A) I won't do that. B) That won't do. C) Don't do that. D) I didn't do that.
5. Mīles fortis urbem crās dēfendet. A) has defended B) had defended C) was defending D) will defend
6. Medūsa, Gorgō immortalis, ā Perseō interfecta est. A) for Perseus B) by Perseus C) to Perseus D) with Perseus
7. Meī amicī in Hispāniā paucōs mēnsēs manēbant. A) in a few months B) after a few months C) a few months later D) for a few months
8. Multi senātōrēs Caesarem, _____, necāvērunt. A) clārō duce B) clārī ducis C) clārūm ducem D) clārus dux
9. Duodecim plūs trēs sunt A) octō B) trēdecim C) novem D) quīndecim
10. Dea dīxit sē nautīs auxiliūm datūram esse. A) she B) it C) them D) him
11. Puerī vōcēs lacrimantium mātrūm audīvērunt. A) for the weeping mothers B) from the weeping mothers C) of the weeping mothers D) by the weeping mothers
12. Puella exclāmāvit, "Ego celerius quam tū currere possum!" A) quickly B) more quickly C) very quickly D) as quickly as
13. Mea fīlia esse _____ vult. A) magistrīs B) magistra C) magistrae D) magistrās
14. Nūntius dīcit decimam legiōnem manēre in Galliā. A) is remaining B) would remain C) was remaining D) had remained
15. Dux tibi Viam Sacram in Forō dēmōnstrābit. A) to you B) by you C) your D) from you
16. In a British town the students saw a monument dated MDCLXVI which indicates the year A) 1566 B) 1776 C) 1346 D) 1666
17. Vir tēlō vulnerātus est. A) for a weapon B) weapon C) by a weapon D) of a weapon
18. Īte, Marce et Iūli, celeriter ad lūdum! A) To go B) Go C) They are going D) You will go
19. Senātōrēs prope templum stābant. A) in front of the temple B) from the temple C) near the temple D) behind the temple
20. Librī huius poētae sunt optimī. A) of this poet B) for this poet C) by this poet D) this poet
21. The king's reasons for declaring war were cogent ones. A) forceful B) positive C) deceitful D) negative
22. What were the shops along the streets of Rome called? A) thermae B) tabernae C) templa D) tablīna
23. What body of water lies between Italy and Greece? A) Atlantic Ocean B) Adriatic Sea C) Black Sea D) Red Sea
24. What leader of the early Roman Republic became dictator in an emergency and later returned to farming? A) Horatius B) Tiberius C) Cincinnatus D) Romulus
25. The rowdy student in the library was considered _____ by the librarian. A) festīnā lēnte B) terra incognīta C) cogitō ergō sum D) persōna nōn grāta
26. A friend may ask "Quid novī?" which means A) Why now? B) What's new? C) What happened? D) Why not?
27. Who blinded the Cyclops Polyphemus for killing and eating some of his crew? A) Jason B) Theseus C) Perseus D) Odysseus
28. What greeting did gladiators offer the emperor before combat in the arena? A) Mēns sāna in corpore sānō B) Nōs moritūrī tē salūtāmus C) Labor omnia vincit D) In hōc signō vincēs
29. The words ientāculum and prandium refer to A) animals B) coins C) meals D) clothing
30. What goddess lost her daughter to Hades and grieved for half of every year? A) Demeter B) Hestia C) Hera D) Niobe

READ THE STORY AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

Faber Infelix

An amazing product is presented to the emperor.

Ōlim erat faber qui fēcit phialam vitream quam nēmō frangere poterat. Faber igitur phialam p̄ncip̄i dare cup̄ivit. P̄nceps laetus eum cum dōnō m̄rābilī excēpit. Deinde faber, ubi p̄ncip̄i phialam dēmōstrābat, eam in pav̄imentum iēc̄it. P̄nceps perterritus erat. Mox faber phialam dē terrā sustulit. Collisa est tamquam vāsum aēneum, sed faber celeriter phialam martiolō corrēxit. Itaque faber valdē superbus erat et exspectābat laudem dē p̄ncipe. P̄nceps rogāvit, "Scitne alius faber tālem phialam facere?" Postquam faber negāvit, p̄nceps militēs iussit caput fabr̄i removēre. P̄nceps enim timēbat fabr̄i phialam quod phiala erat nova et m̄rābilis et poterat aurum reddere vīle.

- 1 **faber** = craftsman; **phialam vitream** = glass bowl
2
3 **m̄rābilī** = wonderful; **excēpit** = welcomed
4 **eam** = it (phialam); **pav̄imentum** = tiled floor
5 **sustulit** = picked up
6 **Collisa ... aēneum** = was dented like a bronze vase
7 **martiolō** = little hammer
8
9 **tālem** = such a
10
11
12 **reddere vīle** = to make worthless

31. The craftsman (lines 1-2) A) broke a glass bowl B) had made unbreakable glass
C) was unable to make glass D) made a bowl no one wanted
32. **Quam** (line 1) refers to A) ōlim B) faber C) phialam D) nēmō
33. **P̄ncip̄i** (line 2) is best translated A) to the emperor B) by the emperor C) with the emperor D) the emperor's
34. At first the emperor (lines 2-3) A) gladly received the craftsman B) took the gift away from the craftsman
C) threw the craftsman out D) gave the craftsman a wonderful gift
35. What did the craftsman do to frighten the emperor (lines 3-4)? He A) lunged at him B) threw the bowl to the floor
C) made the gift disappear D) fell to the floor as if dead
36. The craftsman (lines 6-7) A) dazzled the emperor with magic words B) made a new vessel of bronze
C) threatened the emperor with his hammer D) easily repaired the glass bowl
37. In lines 7-8, the proud craftsman was A) frightened by the emperor B) eagerly anticipating praise
C) unable to speak D) dejected and sad
38. What does the emperor want to know (lines 8-9)? A) who made the bowl B) whether the craftsman can make another bowl
C) whether anyone else can make this sort of glass bowl D) why the glass bowl was so durable
39. In lines 9-10, we learn that A) P̄nceps fabrum magnā vōce laudāvit B) Faber miser necātus est
C) P̄nceps militēs malōs ē villā m̄sit D) P̄nceps cup̄ivit fabr̄i caput cōservāre
40. The emperor (lines 11-12) A) wanted the craftsman's secret so he could make his own glass bowl
B) did not believe the craftsman's miraculous abilities C) disliked the cheap nature of bronze
D) feared that the glass bowl would reduce the value of gold

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

MARK ANSWERS ON SHEET.

1. Mātris fābula erat nōtissima. A) Mother's B) To mother C) With mother D) Mother
2. Germānī ā Rōmānīs vincēbantur. A) are conquered B) were being conquered C) will be conquered D) have been conquered
3. Cui rēx pecūniam dedit? A) Whose B) To whom C) Whom D) With whom
4. Puerī in agrīs trēs hōrās labōrāvērunt. A) in three hours B) after three hours C) for three hours D) about three hours
5. Servōs in hortō ambulantēs spectāvit. A) about to walk B) to walk C) having walked D) walking
6. Discipulī quam saepissimē librōs legere dēbent. A) as often as possible B) however often C) more often D) often
7. Senātor putāvit cōsulem esse in urbe. A) had been B) is C) was D) will be
8. Soror mea herī discēdere voluerat. A) wanted B) had wanted C) will want D) wants
9. Iter trāns Alpēs erat longissimum. A) long B) longer C) rather long D) very long
10. Cerēs Prōserpinam, _____, per orbem terrārum petīvit. A) sua filia B) suae filiae C) suam filiam D) suārum filiārum
11. Nōlī nārrāre, Lūcī, tōtam fābulam. A) Don't tell B) I didn't tell C) I'm not telling D) He cannot tell
12. Trēs et quīndecim sunt A) octō B) trēdecim C) sēdecim D) duodēvīgintī
13. Aedificium, _____ parvus puer vīdit, magnum erat. A) quī B) quae C) quod D) cuius
14. Gladiīs strictīs, gladiātōrēs pugnāre coepērunt. A) to draw swords B) swords having been drawn C) drawing swords D) about to draw swords
15. Nec māter nec pater dē dōnīs scit. A) Both...and B) Each...and C) Neither...nor D) Either...or
16. Liber ab omnibus puerīs legētur. A) by all the boys B) for all the boys C) of all the boys D) about all the boys
17. Quandō eōrum parentēs pervēnērunt? A) How B) Why C) How many D) When
18. Clāmōrēs liberōrum per viās audiri poterant. A) to hear B) to be heard C) will be heard D) were heard
19. The lawyer portrayed the witness as **veracious**. A) unreliable B) truthful C) defiant D) confused
20. Marcus Favōnius dīcit, "Quid novī est hodiē? Brevī tempore vidēbimus." A) Now B) For a long time C) Never D) Soon
21. An ancient Roman would hear shouts such as "**Verberā!**" "**Hoc habet!**" and "**Avē, imperātor, moritūrī tē salūtamus!**" A) in a school B) at the Curia C) in a temple D) at the Colosseum
22. The first emperor of Rome who brought about a lengthy period of peace known as the Pax Romana was A) Romulus B) Augustus C) Constantine D) Aeneas
23. Which Latin phrase should you remember if you are thinking of buying a used car? A) **caveat emptor** B) **cum laude** C) **cave canem** D) **divide et impera**
24. King Pelias ordered Jason to A) obtain the Golden Fleece B) bring Cerberus from the Underworld C) kill the Gorgon Medusa D) tame the winged horse Pegasus
25. The tour leader called the group's attention to the abbreviation **S.P.Q.R.** which symbolized Roman A) mythology B) education C) government D) slavery
26. Quae īnsula est proxima Ītaliae? A) Crēta B) Dēlos C) Sicilia D) Cyprus

27. The **Pontifex Maximus**, the **Vestals**, and the **Penates** were all important Roman A) religious figures
B) military officers C) educational institutions D) mythological transformations
28. Scipio Africanus the Elder is best remembered for A) writing *De Bello Gallico*
B) expelling the last king of Rome C) revising the calendar D) defeating Hannibal

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

A THIEF'S DILEMMA
A trap is set to catch a thief.

Ōlim in rēgiā splendidā rēx dīvitissimus vīvēbat. Senex ad hunc rēgem vēnit et dīxit, "Pōne in rēgiā tuā crātēram bitūmine calidō replētam. Sī lātrōnēs venient, nūllum dolum exspectābunt et in crātēram cadent."

Illā nocte duo lātrōnēs, pater et filius, ad urbem rēgis vēnērunt. Nūllō dolō suspectō, pater rēgiam intrāvit. In crātēram usque ad collum cecidit, et statim bitūmine immōbilis tenēbātur! Nec manūs nec pedēs movēre poterat; caput solum tamen līberum mānsit. Gemēns igitur pater infēlīx filium advocāvit. "Servā, mī fili, et tē et fāmam patris tuī! Amputā caput ā corpore meō. Sic nēmō nōmen lātrōnis cognōscet."

Filius perturbātus erat nam manūs suās nece patris cruentāre nōlēbat. Filius etiam cōgitabat, "Capite patris meī vīsō, ā mīlitibus rēgis capiar." Dēnique filius caput patris gladiō amputāvit et miser cum capite fūgit.

Adapted from Joannes of Alta Silva

- 1 rēgiā = palace; dīvitissimus = very rich
2 crātēram = tub; bitūmine = with tar
3 replētam = filled ; lātrōnēs = thieves; dolum =
4
5
6 collum = neck
7
8 gemēns = groaning
9
10
11 nece = by the murder; cruentāre = to stain with
12
13 blood =

29. What does an old man tell the king (lines 1-3)? A) to put himself in a tub B) that smart thieves were hiding in a tub
C) that he should place a tub in his palace D) to conceal treasure in his tub
30. In lines 2-3, what is the best translation of **crātēram bitūmine calidō replētam**? A) a tub filled with hot tar
B) to fill a tub with hot tar C) covered with hot tar D) a tub which he saw stuck in the tar
31. Quis in crātēram cecidit (lines 6-7)? A) filius B) pater C) senex D) rēx
32. In line 7, **immōbilis** describes A) pater (line 6) B) crātēram (line 6) C) collum (line 6) D) bitūmine (line 7)
33. Quae pars corporis patris lībera remānsit (line 8)? A) caput B) manus C) pectus D) pēs
34. In line 9, **mī fili** is best translated A) my son B) of my son C) to my son D) by my son
35. In line 9, the father wanted his son to A) run for help B) take more of the treasure
C) save himself and his father's reputation D) get him out of the tar
36. If the son followed his father's request, the father believed (line 10) A) no one would recognize the king
B) no one would know the name of the thief C) the name of the thief would be well-known to all
D) everyone would be recognized by name
37. After his father finished speaking, the son (line 11) A) took his father's hand B) called out his father's name
C) was very upset D) forced himself to start digging
38. Quid filius facere nōluit (line 11)? A) fugere B) cōgitāre C) patrem necāre D) patriam vidēre
39. The son was afraid (line 12) A) that he would be beheaded B) that he would fall into the tub C) to enter the treasury
D) that he would be captured by the king's soldiers
40. What did the son finally do (line 13)? A) he refused his father's request B) he cut off his father's head and fled with it
C) he surrendered himself to the king's soldiers D) he returned the stolen loot to the king

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

1. Socii reliquos dies in Italiā placidē habitābant. A) of the remaining days B) with the days remaining C) after the remaining days D) for the remaining days
2. Pōns Sublicius ab Horatiō dēfēnsus erat. A) by Horatius B) to Horatius C) from Horatius D) with Horatius
3. Rōmānī Tarquinius Superbum, septimum _____, expulērunt. A) rēx B) rēgis C) rēgem D) rēgum
4. Quae puella celerius quam Atalanta currere poterat? A) quickly B) more quickly C) quick D) very quick
5. Octō et septem sunt A) septendecim B) quīndecim C) sēdecim D) duodēvīgintī
6. “Oppugnābisne haec castra?” lēgātus imperātōrem rogāvit. A) Will this camp be attacked? B) Will you attack this camp? C) Surely you are attacking this camp? D) Was this camp attacked?
7. Mīles pugnāns gladium amīsit. A) while fighting B) after fighting C) by fighting D) about to fight
8. Paedagōgus cum puerīs ad lūdum ambulāverit. A) will have walked B) had walked C) has walked D) will walk
9. Liberīs ire ad mare licēbat. A) it was necessary B) it was right C) it seemed D) it was allowed
10. Aenēās nōn putat nympham pulchram esse suam mātrem. A) will be B) is C) was D) had been
11. Quamquam longē abest, ad circum ambulābimus. A) Wherever B) Although C) Since D) When
12. Augustus erat melior imperātor quam Tiberius. A) who was Tiberius B) because of Tiberius C) than Tiberius D) after Tiberius
13. Cuius puerī equus aquam bibēbat? A) For which boy B) By which boy C) Which boy’s D) The boy whose
14. Servī per Forum dūcī nōn amābant. A) to have led B) to be led C) to have been led D) to lead
15. Spartacus scīvit sē nōluisse esse servum. A) his B) him C) they D) he
16. Caesar _____ magnam in proximō colle vīdit. A) aciem B) aciēi C) aciērū D) aciēbus
17. Alesia, urbs capta ā Caesare, est in Galliā. A) having captured B) about to capture C) capturing D) captured
18. The common element of the words **suppress**, **suffer**, **success**, and **surreptitious** is their Latin prefix which means A) apart B) without C) under D) behind
19. **Pluit**, **ningit**, and **sōl lūcet** all deal with A) sports B) weather C) entertainment D) fashion
20. Whose quest for the golden apples took him to the North African home of Atlas? A) Hercules’ B) Theseus’ C) Jason’s D) Bellerophon’s
21. When a citizen of Pompeii went from the **apodytērīum** to the **tepidārīum** he was at the A) circus B) basilica C) arēna D) thermae
22. Rome’s first province was Sicily, won in the First Punic War against A) Egypt B) Britain C) Gaul D) Carthage
23. The forensic investigator photographed the evidence **in situ**. A) in its original position B) after death C) without delay D) with skill
24. Chronologically, which event occurred first? A) eruption of Vesuvius and destruction of Pompeii B) Caesar’s conquest of Gaul C) Octavian took the name Augustus D) Hannibal crossed the Alps into Italy
25. A Roman could learn about Lucretia, Livia, and Cornelia by reading A) Aesop’s *Fables* B) Homer’s *Odyssey* C) Livy’s *From the Founding of the City* D) Ovid’s *Metamorphoses*

26. Which body of water lies between Italy and Greece? A) Baltic Sea B) Adriatic Sea C) Atlantic Ocean D) Black Sea
27. What might a judge say to a defendant who says, "But, sir, I didn't know!" A) Habeas corpus B) Nolo contendere C) Sine die D) Ignorantia legis neminem excusat

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

APOLLO'S REVENGE

Ōlim erat lēgātus Rōmānus nōmine Gāius Verrēs quī erat improbus āmēnsque. Hic vir, ab Italiā iter faciēns, ad īnsulam Dēlum vēnit. In hāc īnsulā fuit templum clārissimum Apollinis. Verrēs templum vīsītāvit atque multa et pulchra vīdit, quae dēsīderāvit. Hic igitur statuās pulcherrimās ex hōc templō ūnā nocte remōvit et eās in nāvem posuit.

Postrīdiē, fūrtō cognitō, incolae huius īnsulae erant īrātī, sed etiam eī maximē timēbant vītā in īnsulā sine statuīs. "Apollō erit īrātus," dīxērunt. "Quōmodo nostrās vītās agēmus?"

Nāvis autem quae statuās ferēbat vix discesserat cum magna tempestās orta est. Nāvis ipsa dēlētā est, sed Verrēs superfuit. Statuae quae in lītore inventae erant in templum ab incolīs repōnēbantur. Mox hic vir improbus ad urbem Rōmam redīvit. Postea Gāius Verrēs prōcōnsul Siciliae factus est. Ibi artēs īnsulae iterum cēpit.

- 1 **improbus** = wicked
 2 **āmēns** = crazy
 3
 4
 5
 6
 7
 8
 9 **vix** = scarcely
 10 **orta est** = arose **superfuit** =
 11 survived
 12 **prōcōnsul** = governor
 13

Based on Cicero *In Verrem* II.1

28. What was Verres doing (lines 1-2)? A) painting B) farming C) writing D) travelling
29. The best translation of **clārissimum** (line 3) is A) famous B) very famous C) more famous D) rather famous
30. **Quae** (line 4) refers to A) the temple B) the island C) beautiful things D) Verres
31. In line 4, **hic** refers to A) Delos B) the statues C) Verres D) Apollo
32. What did Verres do to the statues (lines 4-5)? A) buried them B) broke them C) stole them D) painted them
33. The best translation of **eās** (line 5) is A) it B) them C) some D) his
34. The best translation of **fūrtō cognitō** (line 6) is A) in order to discover the theft B) while discovering the theft C) after the theft had been discovered D) that they had discovered the theft
35. In line 6, **īrātī** describes A) Verres B) the statues C) the inhabitants D) Apollo
36. What is the best translation of **agēmus** (line 8)? A) can we live B) did we live C) had we lived D) will we live
37. In line 9, **vix discesserat** indicates the A) reluctance of the sailors to depart B) lateness of the hour C) difficulty in moving the statues D) speed with which the storm arose
38. The best translation of **quae in lītore inventae erant** (line 10-11) is A) which had been found on the shore B) which were floating to the shore C) which had been carried onto the shore D) which they found buried on the shore
39. In lines 10-11, what happened to the statues? A) They were lost at sea B) The inhabitants put them back C) Verres successfully stole them D) The inhabitants buried them.
40. At the end of the story we learn that A) all the statues were broken B) Verres lived to steal again C) Verres was killed D) the inhabitants rebuilt the temple to Apollo

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

1. Prōserpina cum Plūtōne tōtum annum nōn manet. A) for the whole year B) in the whole year C) of the whole year D) after a whole year
2. Mīlitēs viam mūnientēs dīligerter labōrābant. A) diligent B) more diligent C) diligently D) most diligently
3. Sacerdōs āram in templō nōbīs dēmōnstrābit. A) our B) by us C) with us D) to us
4. Quōmodo exercitus noster urbem ab illīs oppugnantibus dēfendet? A) How B) Why C) When D) Where
5. Senātōrēs ad Cūriam crās convocābuntur. A) will be summoned B) were summoning C) will summon D) are summoned
6. Ille parvus servus fortior est virīs quā fūgērunt. A) by the men B) than the men C) with the men D) to the men
7. Puellae cum sorōribus ad fīnitimum oppidum eunt. A) are going B) will go C) went D) had gone
8. Lūdi ā Rōmānīs in amphitheātrō spectātī sunt. A) from the Romans B) by the Romans C) to the Romans D) with the Romans
9. Quibus dominus hoc negōtium dabit? A) Who B) Whom C) To whom D) With whom
10. Ubi urbs tūta vidēbātur, fēminae ad eam rediērunt. A) to it B) to us C) to him D) to them
11. Tribūnī dē periculīs plēbem monuerant. A) were warning B) have warned C) had warned D) shall have warned
12. Dux cīvibus in forō haec dīxit. A) those people B) these things C) that woman D) to these men
13. Frātre meum futūrum esse bonum marītum crēdō. A) is B) was C) had been D) will be
14. Magister numerō epistulārum ā puerīs scrīptārum dēlectātus est. A) write B) written C) about to write D) to be written
15. Cēnae coquī nostrī pessimae sunt. A) very good B) very large C) very small D) very bad
16. Mātrēs virtūtem filiōrum laudant quī prō patriā pugnābant. **Quī** refers to A) mātrēs B) virtūtem C) filiōrum D) patriā
17. Cicerō scit _____ ad Forum venīre. A) amīcus B) amīcum C) amīcō D) amīcīs
18. Mosquitoes are among the most common aestival pests. A) summertime B) disease-bearing C) fast-multiplying D) flying
19. What hero in quest of the golden fleece sowed a field with dragon teeth from which sprang armed men whom he had to defeat? A) Theseus B) Jason D) Daedalus D) Perseus
20. The Rubicon River separated A) Spain from Gaul B) North Africa from Egypt C) Macedonia from Greece D) Italy from Gaul
21. Which happened first according to Roman history and tradition? A) Rome defeated Carthage in the Punic Wars B) Octavian defeated Marc Antony at Actium C) Julius Caesar marched on Rome D) Horatius defended Rome from the Etruscans
22. Quirinal, Viminal, Palatine, and Aventine are names of A) sections of the Underworld B) rivers in Greece C) hills in Rome D) divisions of Italy
23. Which Latin motto could well accompany an official warning? A) Ab ovo usque ad mala B) Dum spiro spero C) Amor omnia vincit D) Verbum sapienti sat est
24. What would someone most likely say to a friend whom he has not seen for a long time? A) Quāenam est tempestās? B) Bene respondistī C) Mihi vidētur D) Quid novī?

25. Who was Odysseus' wife who waited twenty years for his return from the Trojan War? A) Circe B) Penelope
C) Medea D) Eurydice
26. The treasurer of the company is a member of the finance committee on the basis of his position. A) ex officio
B) in absentia C) sine die D) pro tempore
27. Where would Roman soldiers gather to exercise or train? A) Appian Way B) Roman Forum C) Campus Martius
D) Capitoline Hill

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

WHAT IS THE BEST PATH TO SUCCESS?

The power of magic reveals the true character of a man.

Ōlim habitābat in Lȳdiā rēgis pāstor, Gȳgēs nōmine. Quōdam diē, ovēs
cūrāns, corpus hominis magnitūdine inūsitatā invēnit. In digitō huius hominis
fuit ānulus aureus quem Gȳgēs extrāxit et in suō digitō posuit. Ubi gemma
huius ānulī ad suam palmam verterat, Gȳgēs ā nūllō vidēbātur, sed ipse omnia
vidēre poterat. Postquam gemmam ā palmā in locum reverterat, omnēs eum
rūsus vidēre poterant. Itaque auxiliō huius ānulī, rēgem interfēcit, et removit
eōs quōs obstāre putābat. Nēmō eum in hīs maleficiīs vidēre potuit quod
gemma ad palmam verterat. Sīc statim pāstor factus est rēx Lȳdiae.

Possumusne illum Gȳgem sapientem iūdicāre? Minimē! Vir sapiēns semper
bonus vir est etiam sī nēmō eum observāre potest. Honesta, nōn occulta, ā
virīs sapientibus quaeruntur.

- 1 **Quōdam** = certain; **ovēs** = sheep
2 **inūsitatā** = unusual
3 **gemma** = gem
4
5
6 **rūsus** = again
7 **obstāre** = were standing in the way
8
9 **sapientem** = wise
10 **etiam sī** = even if; **occulta** = secret things
11

Based on Cicero, *De Officiis*, III. IX

28. In line 1, we learn that Gyges was the king's A) shepherd B) teacher C) weaver D) general
29. The best translation of **cūrāns** (line 2) is A) to tend B) having been tended C) about to tend D) tending
30. What did Gyges find (line 2)? A) sheep B) a body C) a box D) armor
31. What was unusual about what he found? A) the location B) the size C) the smell D) the color
32. What object did Gyges remove (line 3)? A) a gleaming sword B) a curved horn C) a golden ring D) a leather sandal
33. What did Gyges do with this object (line 3)? A) he put it on himself B) he hid it C) he showed it off
D) he worshipped it
34. In line 4, **suam** refers to A) the king B) Gyges C) the sheep D) the gem
35. What advantage did this object give Gyges (lines 3-4)? A) riches B) strength C) invisibility D) wisdom
36. In lines 6-7 (**remōvit...putābat**), Gyges A) blocked those trying to kill the king B) interfered with his successors
C) stood in the way of progress D) eliminated those he thought were obstructing him
37. What position in Lydia did Gyges acquire (line 8)? A) king B) richest man C) wisest man D) greatest general
38. Line 8 (**Sic. . . Lydiae**) tells us that this happened A) happily B) suspiciously C) chaotically D) immediately
39. **Possumusne** (line 9) is best translated A) Why can't we? B) Aren't we able? C) Are we able? D) How can we?
40. According to lines 9-11, a wise man A) searches for ways to help others B) acts honestly when there are no witnesses
C) treats others as he would like to be treated D) learns from his past mistakes

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

1. Puellae geminae prope arborēs sedēbant. A) away from the trees B) around the trees C) near the trees D) through the trees
2. Athēna formam puellae in arāneam mūtāre in animō habuit. A) tried B) feared C) was able D) intended
3. Flūmen lentum in campō erat _____ quam flūmen in montibus. A) lātius B) lātissimus C) lātus D) lātē
4. Placet nōbīs spectāre canēs in hortō lūdentēs. A) It is allowed B) It is pleasing C) It is fitting D) It is necessary
5. Nāvis longa trāns mare celerrimē ferēbātur. A) as quickly as possible B) very quickly C) quicker D) quickly
6. Callistō in ursam ā deā mūtāta est. A) to the goddess B) of the goddess C) near the goddess D) by the goddess
7. Cervus in silvam cursūrus magnum clāmōrem subitō audīvit. A) about to run B) while running C) will run D) after running
8. “Spectāvistī, mī fili, lūdōs?” rogāvit māter. Fīlius respondit, “Lūdōs _____.” A) spectāre B) spectant C) spectāvī D) spectāte
9. Cui Paris mālum aureum dedit? A) What B) Of whom C) Where D) To whom
10. Rōmānī fābulam dē Caesare, _____, in scholā legēbant. A) ducem clārum B) dux clārus C) ducis clārī D) duce clārō
11. Rōmulus vīdit _____ salīre trāns mūrōs. A) Remō B) Remum C) Remī D) Remus
12. The Trojans will bring the horse into town. A) ībunt B) poterunt C) volent D) ferent
13. Quandō Argonautae nāvīgābant? A) When B) How long C) Why D) Where
14. Herculēs dēmōnstrāvit Cerberum regī quī in Graeciā habitābat. A) the king to whom B) to the king who C) of the king whose D) the king by whom
15. Quot animālia in amphitheātrō cotīdiē interficiēbantur? A) were being killed B) were killing C) killed D) will be killed
16. Narcissus _____ in aquā spectābat et dīxit, “Quam pulcher sum ego!” A) suum B) tē C) sē D) mē
17. The best gladiator was stronger than the soldier. A) mīlitibus B) mīlitum C) mīlite D) mīlitis
18. Quod longum bellum Caesar in Galliā gessit? A) That B) Because C) What D) Why
19. The best response when you inadvertently bump into your Latin teacher in the hallway is
A) Maximē pluit! B) Ignōsce mihi! C) Satis bene! D) Grātiās tibi agō!
20. Apodytērium et peristīlium et tepidārium erant A) in thermīs B) in forō C) in basilicā D) in amphitheātrō
21. According to Roman legend, which group of men lived during the Roman monarchy? A) Tiberius, Hadrian, Trajan
B) Spartacus, Crassus, Pompey C) Numa, Ancus, Tarquinius D) Cincinnatus, Gracchus, Horatius
22. Medea figures prominently in the myth involving A) Jason and the Argonauts B) Odysseus and the Cyclops
C) Perseus and Medusa D) Bacchus and Midas
23. Which Latin expression could describe the ticket necessary to enter a movie? A) ex post facto B) per se C) sine qua non
D) casus belli
24. At the root of the words **animator**, **animated**, and **exanimate** is the Latin noun which means A) friend B) spirit
C) no one D) earthly
25. Where in ancient Rome would you hear “Hoc habet,” “Iugulā,” and “Avē, Imperātor, nōs moritūrī tē salūtāmus?”
A) in the Curia B) in a temple C) in the amphitheater D) in a basilica
26. With the help of Pegasus, the monster Chimaera was killed by A) Orpheus B) Bellerophon C) Achilles D) Jason

27. Who delivered Julius Caesar's funeral oration and later became a member of the Second Triumvirate?
A) Mucius Scaevola B) Tarquinius Priscus C) Cornelius Scipio D) Marcus Antonius
28. A Roman traveling from Brundisium to Greece would sail across the A) Adriatic Sea B) Caspian Sea C) Black Sea D) Tyrrhenian Sea
29. Which of these events from Roman history happened first? A) Hannibal's victory at the Battle of Cannae B) eruption of Mt. Vesuvius C) Caesar's invasion of Gaul D) reign of Augustus
30. The English word **jovial** , the expression "By Jove," and the original name for Thursday (Diēs Iovis), all refer to what Roman deity? A) Juno B) Venus C) Jupiter D) Mars

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

MĀRCUS CURTIUS, CĪVIS FORTISSIMUS

Antīquī Rōmānī nōn solum patriam vehementer amābant sed etiam prō patriā mortem libenter petere solēbant.

Ōlim magna rīma propter causam ignōtam mediō in forō appāruerat. Cīvēs Rōmānī maximē terrēbantur. Illī cōpiam terrae et saxōrum parāvērunt et eam in rīmam iēcērunt. Sed frūstrā labōrāvērunt quod rīma neque saxīs neque terrā complērī potuit.

Tandem auxiliū ā deīs quaesītum est. Tum ōrāculum deōrum ita respondit, "Maximum bonōrum vestrōrum in illam rīmam iacī dēbet. Tum rīma complēbitur."

Inter Rōmānōs erat illō tempore cīvis fortissimus, nōmine Mārcus Curtius. Ille dīxit, "Ego sciō maximum bonōrum nostrōrum nōn esse aurum neque gemmās. Fortis fidēlisque animus cīvis Rōmānī est maximum bonōrum nostrōrum."

Deinde in equum ascendit et in rīmam lātā equitāvit. Simul atque equus et vir ē cōspectū Rōmānōrum discessērunt, rīma complēta est.

Posteā locus in Forō, ubi Mārcus Curtius prō patriā vītā dedit, ā Rōmānīs Lācus Curtius appellābātur.

- 1 **nōn solum...sed etiam** =
- 2 not only...but also
- 3 **rīma** = crack
- 4 **saxōrum** = of rocks
- 5 **complērī** = to be filled
- 6
- 7 **bonōrum** = of possessions
- 8
- 9
- 10
- 11 **Simul atque** = as soon as
- 12
- 13
- 14

Based on a story from Roman tradition

31. From lines 1-2 we can assume that there will be A) the construction of a temple to the gods B) a heroic death C) the election of a new magistrate D) an assassination of an elected official
32. According to line 3, the location of the crack was A) on a building B) on a statue C) in a city wall D) in the marketplace
33. In line 3, **appāruerat** is best translated A) has appeared B) did appear C) was appearing D) had appeared
34. **Illī**, line 4, is best translated A) To him B) They C) For them D) That
35. The best translation of **neque saxīs neque terrā** (line 5) is A) whether with rocks or earth B) either with rocks or earth C) with both rocks and earth D) with neither rocks nor earth
36. According to lines 6-7, what does the oracle advise the Romans to do? A) plant trees in the crack B) seek help from the gods C) throw something very valuable into the crack D) cover the crack with timber
37. In line 9, the best translation of **nōn esse aurum** is A) does not possess gold B) gold is not able C) has not been gold D) is not gold
38. Marcus Curtius asserts in line 10 that the most precious possession is A) the Roman form of government B) the beauty of the city of Rome C) love of the Roman gods D) the fighting spirit of a Roman citizen
39. How did Curtius prove his claim was true? A) The gods gave him a sign. B) He rode his horse into the crack. C) He pointed out the temple in the forum. D) An earthquake instantly closed the crack.
40. At the end of the story we learn that A) a column was erected to Curtius in the forum B) the Romans deified Curtius C) a place in the Forum was named for Curtius D) an equestrian statue of Curtius was erected

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

1. Nēmō sine aquā diū vīvere potest. A) without water B) by water C) in water D) out of water
2. Magnum flūmen per campōs Italiae celerimē fluit. A) swift B) swiftly C) more swiftly D) very swiftly
3. Difficile est nāvīgāre autumnō. A) for the fall B) in the fall C) the fall D) from the fall
4. Mox hic senātor erit _____. A) cōnsul B) cōsulis C) cōsulī D) cōsule
5. Vir humilis sē numquam laudat. A) them B) this C) himself D) her
6. Vīsne omnēs populōs esse līberōs? A) Did you wish B) Will you wish C) Were you wishing D) Do you wish
7. Quibus dux auxilium dedit? A) Who B) Whose C) To whom D) With whom
8. Mīlitēs Rōmānī fortiōrēs omnibus hostibus erant. A) than all their enemies B) of all their enemies
C) by all their enemies D) with all their enemies
9. Ancillae ā dominā laudātae sunt. A) are praised B) were praised C) will be praised D) had been praised
10. Troiānī Graecōs urbem nōn dēlētūrōs esse crēdunt. A) are not destroying B) have not destroyed
C) have not been destroyed D) will not destroy
11. Dā mihi vīnum, _____. A) Rūfus B) Rūfe C) Rūfō D) Rūfum
12. Servīs arma habēre nōn licet. A) Slaves ought to have their own weapons. B) He agrees that the slaves will not
have weapons. C) Slaves do not like to have weapons. D) Slaves are not permitted to have weapons.
13. Nōlī abīre; tē mēcum manēre volō! A) I am not going away B) Don't go away C) No one is leaving
D) Never leave
14. Servī huius hominis quattuor annīs līberābuntur. A) this man B) to this man C) of this man D) by this man
15. Medicus amīcum vulnerātum ē proeliō portāvit. A) wounded B) about to wound C) wound D) wounding
16. Multa et mala Troiānīs ā Iūnōne facta sunt. A) for Juno B) by Juno C) to Juno D) with Juno
17. Rēgēs, quōrum potestās maxima est, multōs annōs regent. A) who B) to whom C) whose D) by whom
18. Nūntius dīcit _____ accēdere ad urbem. A) exercitibus B) exercituī C) exercitum D) exercitū
19. The expression on the mother's face revealed her *prescience* of her son's plans. A) fear B) appreciation
C) ignorance D) foreknowledge
20. While serving as the first emperor of Rome, he ushered in a period of peace known as the *Pax Romana*.
A) Caligula B) Tiberius C) Claudius D) Augustus
21. The English words *interjection*, *dejected*, *eject*, and *trajectory* all derive from the Latin word that means to
A) throw B) pour C) put D) report
22. Where would you find the abbreviation of the Latin words *Post Scriptum*? A) at the exit of a theater
B) on a college diploma C) at the end of a letter D) on the sail of a ship
23. What proud girl challenged Minerva to a weaving contest? A) Daphne B) Arachne C) Proserpina D) Pandora
24. *Fēlicem nātālem tibi* is an expression appropriate for A) a wedding celebration B) a birthday party
C) the senior prom D) graduation day
25. As the second king of Rome, _____ greatly influenced the religion of the Roman people. A) Cincinnatus
B) Tarquinius Superbus C) Numa Pompilius D) Brutus
26. Which island lies between the toe of Italy and Carthage? A) Sicily B) Britain C) Corsica D) Crete

27. Where would the Romans go to enjoy *lūdī* and *mūnera*? A) the Pantheon B) the Via Appia C) the Servian Wall D) the Colosseum

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

GETTING ELEPHANTS ACROSS A RIVER

Hannibal set out from Spain with an army and thirty-eight elephants in his attempt to take Rome.

Militēs Hannibalis <u>ratem</u> ūnam longam CC pedēs et lātam L pedēs	1	ratem (ratis, ratis, f.) = raft
ā <u>rīpā</u> in flūmen extendērunt. Haec ratis, similis <u>pontī</u> , in parte	2	rīpā = river bank; pontī = to a bridge
superiōre rīpae adversae multīs <u>vinculīs</u> <u>religāta est</u> . Secunda ratis,	3	vinculīs = chains; religāta est = was bound
aequē lāta sed longa C pedēs, ad prīmam ratem iūncta est. Militēs	4	
prīmam ratem <u>humō</u> <u>texērunt</u> . Tum elephantī, sē terram firmam	5	humō texērunt = covered with dirt
trānsire crēdentēs, ā fēmineīs elephantīs in prīmam ratem ductī sunt.	6	
Ubi in minōrem ratem prōcesserant, statim vincula, quibus haec	7	
secunda ratis ad prīmam ratem iūncta erat, <u>resolūta sunt</u> . Tum secunda	8	resolūta sunt = were unfastened
ratis celeribus et parvīs nāvibus ad rīpam adversam tracta est. Ubi	9	
prīmī elephantī dēpositī erant, aliī hōc modō trānslātī sunt.	10	

Adapted from Livy, *Ab Urbe Condita* XXI.xxviii.7

28. What was the length of the raft described in line 1? A) 20 feet B) 50 feet C) 100 feet D) 200 feet
29. How did the soldiers make the raft stable (lines 2-3)? A) they anchored it to the bottom of the riverbed B) they wedged it against the bank C) they tied it to the opposite river bank D) men standing in the water held it in place
30. According to lines 3-4, a second raft is described as A) exactly like the first raft B) not as long as the first C) not as wide as the first D) larger than the first both in length and width
31. Why did the soldiers cover the first raft with dirt (*Tum...ductī sunt*, lines 5-6)? A) to make the elephants think it was solid ground B) to increase the weight of the raft C) to make the raft watertight D) so that the elephants did not slip
32. How is *crēdentēs*, line 6, best translated? A) having believed B) about to believe C) believing D) to have believed
33. How were the elephants encouraged to go onto the first raft (*Tum...ductī sunt*, lines 5-6)? A) They were led by female elephants. B) They were driven by slaves. C) They were dragged by ropes. D) They were enticed by food.
34. In line 7, *prōcesserant* is best translated A) they were proceeding B) they proceeded C) they proceed D) they had proceeded
35. What happened when the elephants reached the second raft (lines 6-8)? A) They became frightened. B) A barrier was erected to keep them from turning back to shore. C) The two rafts were separated. D) Some elephants fell into the river.
36. How did the elephants get to the other side of the river (lines 8-9)? A) The current carried the raft across. B) The raft was pulled by small boats to the other side. C) Swimmers pushed the raft across the river. D) Soldiers on the other side pulled the raft across using chains.
37. According to lines 9-10, what happened when the elephants made it to the other side of the river? A) The process was repeated. B) They were fed. C) They continued on the journey to Italy. D) Both they and the soldiers rested.
38. What Latin verb is at the root of *trānslātī sunt* (line 10)? A) *eō* B) *possum* C) *volō* D) *ferō*
39. From your knowledge of Roman history, this episode is associated with the A) Persian Wars B) Punic Wars C) Gallic Wars D) Trojan War
40. Which Latin expression best describes the Carthaginians' attitude in this passage? A) *Sic semper tyrannis* B) *Aut viam inveniam aut faciam* C) *Ab ovo usque ad mala* D) *Ars longa, vita brevis*

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

QUESTIONS 1-20 TELL A SHORT STORY.

FUN AND FRUSTRATION

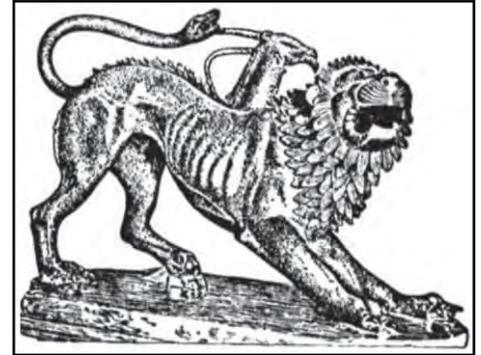
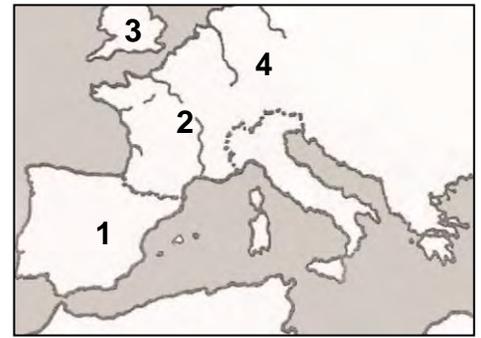
An ordinary day at the baths turns sour.

1. Iūlius, quī sordidissimus est, ad thermās ire cōstituit. A) rather dirty B) dirty C) hardly dirty D) very dirty
2. Iūlius servō, “Portā,” inquit, “rēs meās ad thermās!” A) of the slave B) the slaves C) to the slave D) with the slaves
3. Ad thermās ambulāns, Iūlius mercātōrem, quī togās vēndit, cōspicit. A) about to walk B) after he walked C) since he walked D) while walking
4. “Licetne mihi,” Iūlius inquit, “togās novās tangere?” A) Do I want B) Is it permitted for me C) Will I be able D) Is it necessary for me
5. “Ita vērō!” respondet mercātor. “Hae togae meliōrēs quam omnēs cēterae sunt!” A) than B) how C) which D) whom
6. Iūlius togās tangit sed emere nōn vult; itaque exclāmat, “Necesse est mihi _____.” A) esse B) ferre C) abire D) posse
7. Tum Gāius Iūlium in thermās intrātūrum videt. A) about to enter B) entering C) having entered D) to enter
8. Gāius, amīcus Iūliī, exclāmat, “Tē duās hōrās exspectābam!” A) at the second hour B) after two hours C) for two hours D) in two hours
9. Amīcī inrant et exclāmant, “Cūrā, _____, vestīmenta nostra!” A) serve B) servōrum C) servō D) servus
10. “Nōlī dormīre propter fūrēs!” A) next to thieves B) among the thieves C) according to the thieves D) on account of thieves
11. Mox amīcī pilā ludent et sē exercēbunt. A) play B) will play C) were playing D) played
12. Amīcī servō clāmant, “Quaere nōbīs pilam!” A) for me B) for them C) for us D) for yourself
13. Postquam sē exercuerunt, in tepidāriō sedent. A) they will exercise B) they were exercising C) they are exercising D) they have exercised
14. Tum in caldārium inrant, in quō aqua calidissima est. A) in itself B) in that C) in this D) in which
15. Amīcī in caldāriō lavābantur; tum in frīgidārium dēscendunt. A) are washed B) to wash C) will be washed D) were being washed
16. Amīcī servō exclāmant, “_____, puer, vestīmenta! Vestīmenta nostra cupimus!” A) Pete B) Petite C) Petere D) Petunt
17. Subitō servus, quī accurrit, dīcit duōs fūrēs esse in apodytēriō. A) are B) have been C) were D) will be
18. Hīs verbīs commōtī, amīcī ad apodytērium currunt. A) disturbing B) to disturb C) having been disturbed D) about to disturb
19. “Ēheu! Nostra vestīmenta ā fūribus surrepta sunt!” A) have been stolen B) had been stolen C) are being stolen D) will be stolen
20. Ob servī neglegentiam, amīcī vehementius clāmant. A) violently B) rather violently C) most violently D) as violently as possible

QUESTIONS 21-30 CONCERN LATIN IN USE, CULTURE, AND CIVILIZATION.

21. Despite his best efforts, the negotiator was not able to *ameliorate* the hostage situation. A) document B) improve C) escape D) observe
22. Before beginning the church service, the priest put on his *vestments*, which are a special type of A) clothing B) hat C) medallion D) ring
23. The *murmillo*, *rētiārius*, and *secūtor* are different types of A) chariot racing teams B) merchants C) gladiators D) army officers
24. Who came first in Roman history? A) Augustus B) Hadrian C) Tarquinius Superbus D) Julius Caesar

25. On the map, identify which number represents *Gallia*. A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4
26. After flying with wings of wax over land and sea, I encouraged my son to do the same, and he fell into the sea. Who am I? A) Daedalus B) Theseus C) Perseus D) Phaethon
27. You start in the *carcerēs*, head along the *spīna*, and turn past the *metae*. Where are you? A) in the Roman Forum B) on the Via Appia C) beneath an aqueduct D) in the Circus Maximus
28. If your friend asks you “*Quid agis?*” which of the following is the best response? A) *Optimē* B) *Mihi nōmen est Marcus* C) *Mihi placet* D) *Salvē*
29. Which mythological monster is pictured? A) Cerberus B) Chimera C) Hydra D) Minotaur
30. What might Mary say after she has successfully graduated from college while working three jobs and caring for a sick family member?
A) *Ad astra per aspera* B) *Caveat emptor* C) *Ignorantia legis neminem excusat*
D) *Status quo*



READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

THREE MICE AND A CAT

Some mice come up with a plan to solve a problem.

Mūrēs capiunt cōnsilium quō ā fēle sē dēfendere possint. Ait p̄rīma mūs, sapientior cēterīs, “Campānam in caudam fēlis ligāre dēbēmus. Tum poterimus cavēre fēlem et audīre eam ambulāntem, et sic eius īnsidiās vītāre.” Hoc cōnsilium omnibus placet. Sed, secunda mūs ait, “Quis igitur inter nōs fortissima est et in caudam fēlis campānam ligābit?” Dīcit tertia mūs sē campānam certē nōn ligātūram esse. Respondet p̄rīma mūs sē numquam cupitūram esse appropinquāre ad fēlem. Mūrēs igitur nihil faciunt.

Haec fābula docet: Sic hominēs, ubi contrā dictātōrem īnurgere volunt, saepe inter sē dīcunt, “Quī homō contrā eum īnurgēt? Quī homō eum accūsābit?”

Adapted from Odo de Cerinton, *Nārrātiōnēs*

- 1 **possint** = they would be able; **Ait** = says
 2 **Campānam** = bell; **caudam** = tail; **ligāre** =
 3 **īnsidiās** = ambush to tie
 4 **vītāre** = to avoid
 5
 6
 7
 8
 9 **īnurgere** = to rise up
 10
 11

31. According to line 1, the mice plan to A) meet in secret B) defend the cat C) kill their enemy D) protect themselves
32. The best translation of *cēterīs* in line 2 is A) by the others B) from the others C) than the others D) of the others
33. In line 2, the wise mouse suggests that they should A) befriend the cat B) ring a bell when the cat comes C) tie a bell onto the cat D) watch the cat constantly
34. If the mice are successful in their plan, what will be the outcome, according to lines 2-3? A) The cat will die. B) They will hear the cat. C) The cat will be their friend. D) They will drive the cat away.
35. We learn in line 4 that the plan is pleasing to A) the owner B) everyone C) the cat D) no one
36. In lines 4-5, the second mouse is concerned that A) they may not hear the bell B) the cat will bravely resist the plan C) no one is able to jump high enough D) no one is brave enough to carry out the plan
37. The best translation of *nōn ligātūram esse* in line 6 is A) has not tied B) is not tying C) had tied D) will not tie
38. What Latin adjective best characterizes the mice in lines 5-7? A) *fortēs* B) *timidae* C) *īrātae* D) *laetae*
39. Which Latin word helps us to understand the gender of the mice in the story? A) *sapientior* (line 2) B) *mūs* (line 4) C) *sē* (line 6) D) *p̄rīma* (line 6)
40. Which phrase best captures the sense of the moral of the story in lines 9-11? A) *Ars longa, vita brevis* B) *Facta non verba* C) *Ad infinitum* D) *Summa cum laude*

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

1. Epistulae semper ad mātrem meam mittuntur. A) are sent B) will be sent C) were sent D) had been sent
2. Mīlitēs vehicula trāns _____ mōvērunt. A) pōns B) pontis C) pontem D) ponte
3. Necessē est discipulīs dīligentius studēre. A) very diligently B) so diligent C) most diligent D) more diligently
4. Incolae huius īnsulae hostēs dēvorant! A) these B) of this C) for this D) to these
5. Fīliī imperātōris fortiter in bellō pugnāvērunt. A) The brave sons of the general fought in the war.
B) The sons of the brave general fought in the war. C) The sons of the general fought bravely in the war.
D) The general fought bravely in the war with his sons.
6. Omnia ā nōbīs simul agentur. A) has been done B) must be done C) will be done D) had been done
7. Quibuscum ad lūdōs ībitis? A) With whom B) Whose C) To whom D) From whom
8. Pīrātae, _____, magnam nāvem capere volunt. A) virī scelestī B) virōs scelestōs C) virum scelestum D) virīs scelestīs
9. Apollō nymphae fugientī exclāmāvit, "Curre lentius!" A) about to flee B) they will flee C) fleeing D) she has fled
10. Aut discite aut discēdite! A) Both...and B) Either...or C) If only...then D) Whether...or
11. Placetne tibi hoc? A) Will you be allowed to do this? B) Is this necessary for you? C) Was this permitted to you?
D) Is this pleasing to you?
12. Herculēs duodecim labōrēs cōnfēcisse dīcitur. A) to be accomplished B) to have accomplished C) had accomplished
D) going to accomplish
13. Midās nūntiat sē cupere plūs aurī. A) that he turns himself to gold B) that he is able to have much gold
C) that he has enough gold D) that he desires more gold
14. Complete the sequence: *prīmus, secundus, tertius, _____*. A) *quārtus* B) *quīntus* C) *septimus* D) *decimus*
15. Pater meus est altior tuō! A) tallest of all B) taller than yours C) taller than all of you D) too tall
16. Magistra superba dīcit discipulōs omnia scītūrōs esse. A) know B) have known C) were known D) will know
17. Fēmina, _____ porcum dederam, cum eō per viās ambulāvit. A) quae B) quārum C) cui D) quam
18. The student exclaimed "*Tibi grātiās agō!*" as the Latin teacher handed him the gold medal. A) "I can't believe it!"
B) "You should be pleased!" C) "Thank you!" D) "I did it for you!"
19. Where would one find Charon, Proserpina, and the River Styx? A) Mt. Olympus B) Crete C) Troy D) the Underworld
20. Which sea is farthest to the EAST from Rome? A) Adriatic B) Aegean C) Black D) Tyrrhenian
21. Which of these famous people lived at the very end of the Roman Republic? A) Horatius and Cincinnatus
B) Antony and Cleopatra C) Nero and Hadrian D) Tullus Hostilius and Ancus Martius
22. Which hero was set adrift on the sea as an infant, grew up to slay a hideous monster, saved a princess chained to a rock,
and then turned his enemy to stone? A) Perseus B) Theseus C) Oedipus D) Jason
23. Ubi sum? Videō servum quī strigilem et unguentum in apodytērium portat. Mox in palaestrā mē exercēbō. Deinde in
frīgīdārium dēscendam! A) in forō B) in thermīs C) in basilicā D) in amphitheātrō
24. Which powerful god was the father of the heroes Hercules and Perseus, and of the deities Mars, Apollo, and Diana?
A) Pluto B) Jupiter C) Neptune D) Saturn
25. Who was known for leading a nearly-successful rebellion of slaves in Italy in 73-71 BC? A) Spartacus B) Julius Caesar
C) Tarquinius Superbus D) Hannibal

26. The English word *pejorative* derives from the Latin adjective meaning A) worse B) greater C) smaller D) more
27. As Pliny the Elder sailed toward Mt. Vesuvius, what did he reportedly exclaim in hopes that his courage would be rewarded? A) *Manus manum lavat!* B) *Ignōrantia lēgis nēminem excūsāt!* C) *Fortēs fortūna iuvat!* D) *Ab ōvō usque ad mālum!*
28. The common Latin abbreviation *N.B.* stands for A) Nullī Bovēs B) Nihil Bonī C) Nōbīscum Bibite D) Nōtā Bene

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

A SURPRISING DISCUSSION BETWEEN GENERALS

The Roman Scipio and Carthaginian Hannibal meet in their old age.

Post Bellum Poenicum Secundum, sc̄riptum est et Hannibalem et Sc̄ipiōnem simul forte esse in Syriā. Quamquam fuerant inimicī ācerimī, tamen eō tempore saepe familiāriter colloquēbantur. Renārrābant multa et mīra dē bellō et dē virtūtibus antiquīs. Ōlim Sc̄ipiō, cōgitāns dē victōriā suā Zamae, Hannibalem rogāvit, "Quis est optimus imperātor omnium?" Statim Hannibal respondit, "Alexander Magnus." Tum Sc̄ipiō rogāvit, "Quem pōnis in secundō locō?" "Pyrrhum, sine dubiō," respondit Hannibal. Ubi Sc̄ipiō tertium nōmen quaesīvit, Hannibal suum dīxit. Sc̄ipiō cum rīsū exclāmāvit, "Mehercule! Ego tē vīcī!" Hannibal placidē respondit, "Vērum est. Sed sī tē vīcissem, nōmen meum suprā etiam Alexandrī nōmen posuissem!"

- 1 **forte** = by chance
 2 **ācerimī** = very bitter
 3 **colloquēbantur** = they used to
 4 **Zamae** = at Zama | converse
 5
 6
 7
 8 **vīcissem** = I had defeated
 9 **posuissem** = I would have placed

Based on stories by Livy, *Ab Urbe Condita*, 35.14 and Appian, *History of Rome*, 10

29. We learn in lines 1-2 (*Post...Syriā*) that Hannibal and Scipio A) fought their last battle in Syria B) had agreed to meet in Syria C) were both born in Syria many years before D) happened to be in Syria at the same time
30. *Quamquam* (line 2) is best translated A) Whichever B) However C) Although D) Still
31. According to lines 2-3, what is the relationship between the two men? A) They were still bitter enemies and often insulted each other. B) Despite being former enemies, they found they had a lot to discuss. C) They were unfriendly to each other, speaking only when necessary. D) While they lived in the same town, they only spoke through messengers.
32. In line 3, what are the two men discussing? A) the very beautiful landscape of Asia B) many of their fallen comrades C) things they missed from their homelands D) many aspects of war and courage
33. In line 4, what is the best translation of *suā*? A) her B) himself C) their D) his own
34. What does Scipio ask Hannibal in lines 4-5? A) Who is the best general of all? B) What was the greatest victory of all? C) Who had the bravest army of all? D) Which of their native lands is the most powerful?
35. In lines 5-6, what does Scipio do upon hearing Hannibal's answer? A) nods silently B) moves to a new location C) asks about the second position D) offers his conflicting opinion
36. What does Hannibal give as his answer in lines 6-7 (*Ubi...dīxit*)? A) Scipio himself B) an unknown name C) his own name D) his father's name
37. Why does this answer surprise Scipio? A) Scipio was amazed Hannibal would give any credit to him. B) Scipio expected that his own name would be placed before that of Hannibal. C) Scipio didn't recognize the unfamiliar name. D) Scipio didn't understand why Hannibal repeated the question.
38. Which noun is NOT in the same case as the others? A) *victōriā* (line 4) B) *Sc̄ipiō* (line 5) C) *dubiō* (line 6) D) *rīsū* (line 7)
39. According to line 8, how does Hannibal react when Scipio shouts "*Ego tē vīcī!*" A) with anger B) with confusion C) calmly D) triumphantly
40. What is Hannibal's general point in the last sentence (*Sed...posuissem*)? A) If Hannibal had defeated Scipio, then Hannibal would consider himself above Alexander. B) If Scipio had been defeated, Hannibal would be second only to Alexander. C) If Hannibal had had the chance, he could have beaten Alexander himself. D) If Scipio had lost, Scipio's name would not even be on the list.

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

1. Pater huius pueri erat imperator clarus. A) this boy B) these boys C) of this boy D) to these boys
2. Fabulae de deis antiquis semper in schola leguntur. A) are reading B) will be read C) have been read D) were reading
3. Propter _____ dux exercitum magnum ad urbem misit. A) periculorum B) periculi C) periculis D) periculum
4. Atalanta celerrime currere poterat. A) quickly B) more quickly C) rather quickly D) very quickly
5. Milites Romani erant _____ qui audacter pugnabant. A) viri fortes B) viros fortes C) virorum fortium D) virum fortem
6. Omnes liberi ad theatrum meum ibunt. A) mine B) to me C) from me D) with me
7. Quot sunt viginti minus decem? A) novem B) decem C) quattuordecim D) duodeviginti
8. Dux Romanus urbem hostium oppugnari iussit. A) to be attacked B) about to attack C) having attacked D) attacking
9. Senator orationem scripturus in tablinum intravit. A) written B) about to write C) after writing D) while writing
10. Post multos annos Caesar totam Galliam vincere potuit. A) having conquered B) to be conquered C) to conquer D) conquering
11. Et pueri et puellae in magno horto ludabant. A) Both...and B) Either...or C) Whether...or D) Not only...but also
12. Ille poeta est melior hoc. A) best of these B) better than all C) better than this one D) very best of all
13. Multi barbari ab imperatore capti erant. A) were captured B) have been captured C) are captured D) had been captured
14. Amicos visitare semper mihi placet. A) I like B) I need C) I am allowed D) I am able
15. Nuntius tuba signum dabit. A) for a trumpet B) of a trumpet C) with a trumpet D) a trumpet
16. Princeps ab militibus suis laudabatur. A) for his soldiers B) with his soldiers C) of his soldiers D) by his soldiers
17. Tertia hora omnes ad urbem venient. A) For three hours B) At the third hour C) After three hours D) Before the third hour
18. "Fer auxilium ad me!" clamat agricola. A) Bring help B) He has brought help C) He is bringing help D) Let's bring help
19. Nonne cupis scire multa verba nova? Disce linguam Latinam! A) Do you want B) Don't you want C) Why do you want D) You won't want
20. Telemachus is related to Odysseus in the same way as _____ is related to Daedalus A) Perseus B) Theseus C) Icarus D) Jason
21. What is a typical response if a friend asks you, "*Quid novi?*" A) *Nihil* B) *Salve* C) *Optime* D) *Male*
22. Where did the mythological hero Theseus journey to seek the Minotaur? A) Sicily B) Troy C) Egypt D) Crete
23. What does the abbreviation *e.g.* mean? A) for example B) in other words C) note well D) thank you
24. The Latin phrase *Dramatis Personae* often introduces a list of A) names on a grave stone B) candidates on a ballot C) players on a sports team D) characters in a theater production
25. Where might a Roman audience see a spectacle featuring a *retiarius*, a *secutor*, a *bestiarius*, and a *venatio*? A) a theater B) a temple C) an amphitheater D) public baths
26. What sea is indicated by the white star on the map? A) Aegean Sea B) Adriatic Sea C) Black Sea D) Mediterranean Sea



27. If a friend says that a certain chain of stores is ubiquitous, you know that the stores in this chain are
A) expensive B) crowded C) everywhere D) spacious
28. What Latin verb is the root of the English words relate, reference, and translation? A) *faciō* B) *lavō*
C) *laudō* D) *ferō*
29. Quis sum? Ego dē Olympō ad terram dēscendō. Sum nūntius deōrum. Ālās in pedibus meīs habeō.
A) Neptūnus B) Mercurius C) Iānus D) Mars
30. At the Battle of Actium, the forces of Antony and Cleopatra fought with those of A) Octavian
B) Julius Caesar C) Pompey D) Brutus

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

TARQUINIUS SUPERBUS ENCOUNTERS THE SIBYL

Tarquinius Superbus, septimus rēx Rōmānus, in rēgiā splendidā in Forō habitābat. Ūnō diē rēx fēminam ambulāntem per viam prope rēgiam vīdit. Haec fēmina erat Sibylla quae futūra praedīcere poterat, sed Tarquinius eam nōn agnōvit. Rēx cōgitāvit, “Quis est haec fēmina?” Fēmina nūllum verbum dīxit et discessit.

Postrīdiē fēmina, quae nunc novem librōs portābat, ad Forum revēnit. Ea in rēgiam intrāvit et multam pecūniam prō librīs petīvit. Rēx respondit, “Hī librī sunt cāriōrēs! Ego tibi pecūniam nōn dabō!” Ergō fēmina trēs librōs in ignem iēcit et discessit.

Postrīdiē idem pretium petēns Sibylla revēnit, et rēx iterum prōclāmāvit, “Hī librī sunt cāriōrēs!” Iterum fēmina trēs librōs in ignem iēcit et discessit. Tandem rēx dēclārāvit, “Ego errāvī.” Itaque Tarquinius primum pretium fēminae dedit, et trēs librōs reliquōs accēpit. Rēx hōs librōs in templum posuit. Postea hī librī bonum cōnsilium Rōmānīs dabant et Rōmam periculō saepe servābant.

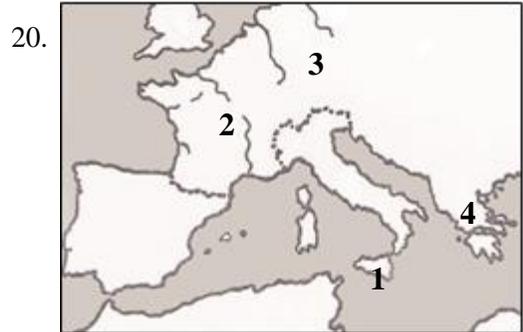
Based on tales from early Roman history

31. According to line 1, Tarquinius Superbus was the _____ king of Rome. A) sixth B) seventh C) eighth
D) ninth
32. The best translation of *ambulāntem* in line 2 is A) walked B) about to walk C) walking D) walks
33. According to line 3, the Sibyl was able to A) interpret dreams B) perform sacrifices C) travel from afar
D) foretell events
34. In lines 4-5 (*Fēmina...discessit*), the Sibyl A) did not talk B) did not recognize the king
C) bowed before the king D) lived near the Forum
35. To whom or what does *Ea* (line 6) refer? A) *Rēx*, line 4 B) *fēmina*, line 6 C) *librōs*, line 6 D) *rēgiam*, line 7
36. In lines 6-7 (*Ea...petīvit*), we learn that the Sibyl is trying to A) carry the books to a temple
B) take the books from the king C) sell the books to the king D) show the books to the people
37. In lines 8-9, the Sibyl A) threatened to destroy the palace B) said she had no money
C) promised never to return D) threw some of the books into the fire
38. How many books did the king finally receive? A) II B) III C) VI D) IX
39. Tarquinius in this story can best be described as a man who was A) generous B) warlike
C) able to admit his mistakes D) interested in building many temples
40. What did the king do with the books he had purchased? A) burned them B) copied them
C) gave them back to the Sibyl D) put them in a temple

- 1 **rēgia** = palace
2
3
4 **nōn agnōvit** = did not recognize
5
6 **Postrīdiē** = The next day
7 **prō** = in exchange for
8 **cāriōrēs** = too expensive
9
10 **idem pretium** = the same price;
11 **iterum** = again
12
13
14 **cōnsilium** = advice
15 **periculō** = from danger

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

1. Discipulī librum trīstissimū legēbant. A) sadly B) very sad C) rather sad D) sad
2. Cuius amīcus in ātriō est? A) Who B) Whom C) To whom D) Whose
3. Hostēs cōnsilia Rōmānōrum praedīcere poterant. A) will be able B) are able C) were able D) have been able
4. Minerva erat prūdentiōr cēterīs deīs. A) than the rest of the gods B) of the rest of the gods C) with the rest of the gods D) by the rest of the gods
5. Nymphae haec carmina canunt. A) those B) some C) these D) the same
6. Ūndēvīgintī servī in agrō labōrābant. A) Nine B) Eleven C) Nineteen D) Twenty-one
7. Dominus servum prope iānuam dormientem nōn videt. A) sleeping B) about to fall asleep C) to sleep D) had been asleep
8. Parvī puerī celeriter arborem ascendērunt. A) very quickly B) quickly C) rather quickly D) as quickly as possible
9. Nōbīs placet ire ad amphitheātrum. A) It pleases us B) We ought C) It is necessary for us D) We are forbidden
10. Aut pugnāte aut discēdite ab urbe! A) Neither...nor B) Either...or C) Both...and D) Although...nevertheless
11. Māter nostra, _____ dōnum dedimus, laetissima erat. A) quae B) quōs C) cui D) quā
12. *Nōne vīs ire ad lūdōs hodiē?* What is the expected answer to the question? A) *Ita vērō! Volō ire.* B) *Sōl lūcet hodiē.* C) *Minimē! Nōn hodiē.* D) *Est in amphitheātrō.*
13. Mōns, quī trēs diēs erūperat, trēs urbēs dēvāstāvit. A) on the third day B) within three days C) after the third day D) for three days
14. Nōnnūllī ducēs Gallōrum erant _____ Rōmānōrum. A) amīcum B) amīcōs C) amīcōrum D) amīcī
15. Hannibal impetum exercituum nōn timuit. A) of the armies B) armies C) to the armies D) by the armies
16. Ferte, ancillae, vīnum in triclinium! A) She is carrying B) Carry C) They did carry D) We will carry
17. Omnēs sociī regem vulnerātum salūtāvērunt. A) to wound B) about to wound C) wounding D) wounded
18. Deinde Hippomenēs pōmum ā deā datum dēposuit. A) to the goddess B) of the goddess C) by the goddess D) with the goddess
19. Puerī, puellam territūrī, post arborem stābant. A) to frighten B) frightened C) intending to frighten D) had frightened
20. Which number on the map indicates a Roman province acquired as a result of the First Punic War? A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4
21. What is the Latin word for the universal color of a stop sign? A) *āter* B) *caeruleus* C) *ruber* D) *viridis*
22. In classical mythology, which hero and monster do NOT encounter each other? A) Hercules and Cerberus B) Theseus and the Chimaera C) Perseus and Medusa D) Odysseus and Polyphemus
23. Take your time and think about the irrevocable decision you are about to make! A) unjustified B) unwise C) unfortunate D) unalterable
24. With too much work for one person to do, each committee member took a task. This is an example of A) *caveat emptor* B) *status quo* C) *alea iacta est* D) *divide et impera*
25. If your teacher says, “*Ī, discipule, ad tabulam et scrībe nōmen tuum,*” what should you do? A) Go to the board and write your name. B) Go to the library and sign in. C) Go to the shop and write your name on the wall. D) Go to the town record office and inscribe your name in the records.
26. With what common Roman activity are *strigilēs*, *unguentum*, and *tepidārium* associated? A) gladiatorial fights B) public bathing C) chariot racing D) stage productions
27. “*Diēs est calidus*” is an appropriate response to A) *Quis abest hodiē?* B) *Quot oculōs habēs?* C) *Quaenam tempestās est?* D) *Quota hōra est?*
28. Who is the hero associated with the Golden Fleece and Medea? A) Hercules B) Daedalus C) Jason D) Bellerophon



29. What Roman leader invaded Britain and Germany in 55 B.C. and spent a number of years in Gaul?
 A) Marcus Antonius B) Gaius Julius Caesar C) Publius Cornelius Scipio D) Marcus Licinius Crassus

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

REVOLUTION

Brutus leads a revolution against of the Roman people against Tarquinius Superbus who is not in Rome at the time.

Plēbēs miserīās et labōrēs habēbant quod Tarquinius erat rēx superbissimus. Brūtus, memorāns haec et alia ātrōciōra, turbam irātam claudere portās Rōmae contrā rēgem Tarquinium et uxōrem et liberōs coēgit. Brūtus adulēscētēs Rōmae cōnscribēbat et armābat, tum eōs in castra Ardeae mīsīt. Ibi adulēscētēs contrā rēgem mīlītēs Ardeae incitāvērunt. Brūtus imperium Rōmae Lucrētīō, quī antea ā rēge praefectus Rōmae creātus erat, dedit. Brūtus ad urbem Ardeam iter faciēbat. Postquam haec ad rēgem relāta sunt, rēbus novīs territus Tarquinius ad urbem Rōmam redīvit, quod rēs novās comprimere voluit.

Brūtus viam suam flexit quod obvius esse Tarquiniō nōluit. Simul Brūtus ad castra Ardeae, Tarquinius ad urbem Rōmam advēnit. Portae Tarquiniō clausae erant exsiliumque indictum est. Brūtus, liberātor Rōmānōrum, ā cīvibus laetīs laudātus est.

Adapted from Livy, *Ab Urbe Condita* I.59-60

- 1
 2
 3 **turbam** = mob
 4 **coēgit** = compelled
 5 **cōnscribēbat** = enrolled; **castra** = camp; **Ardeae** =
 6 at Ardea
 7
 8 **praefectus** = commander
 9
 10 **rēbus novīs** = because of revolution; **redīvit** = returned
 11 **comprimere** = to suppress
 12 **flexit** = changed; **obvius esse** = to meet (+ dat.)
 13 **nōluit** = did not want
 14
 15 **indictum est** = was decreed
 16

30. According to lines 1-2 (*Plēbēs...superbissimus*), Tarquinius was a king who was
 A) haughty and caused miseries for the people B) brave in war but feared by the people C) ordered to work for the people
 D) supported by the people in spite of their miseries
31. The best translation of *ātrōciōra* in line 3 is A) savagely B) more savage things C) very savage things
 D) as savagely as possible
32. In lines 3-4 (*turbam...coēgit*), Brutus urged the people to A) follow the advice of the king B) remove the angry mob
 C) shut out the king D) remember the good which the king had done
33. In lines 5-7 (*tum...incitāvērunt*), Brutus sent young men to Ardea to A) sign a treaty with the army B) build a new camp
 C) stir up the soldiers against the king D) capture Tarquinius
34. In lines 7-8 (*Brūtus...dedit*), what do we learn about Lucretius? A) Tarquinius had wanted to name him commander
 of Rome. B) Tarquinius already had established him as commander of Rome. C) Lucretius had ruled in Ardea
 earlier. D) Lucretius had held power before Tarquinius Superbus.
35. In line 9, what does the idiom *iter faciēbat* mean? A) was becoming B) was searching C) was leading D) was traveling
36. *Postquam haec ad rēgem relāta sunt* in line 9 most closely means: A) The messenger had been brought
 to the king later B) These events were spread far and wide later C) After these messengers left the king D) After
 these events were reported to the king
37. In lines 10-11 (*rēbus...voluit*), Tarquinius returned to Rome to A) cause a revolution B) put down the revolt
 C) increase his alliances D) explain his difficult situation
38. In lines 12-13 (*Brūtus...nōluit*), Brutus changed his route to A) gain time for attack B) capture Tarquinius on the way
 C) avoid facing Tarquinius D) set an ambush for Tarquinius
39. According to lines 13-15 (*Tarquinius...indictum est*), when Tarquinius arrived in Rome, A) the gates were opened
 by spies B) he chose to become an exile C) he was captured and killed D) the gates were closed and exile was ordered
40. At the end of the passage, the reader learns that A) Brutus was praised by the happy citizens B) Tarquinius was freed
 C) Tarquinius closed the gates D) Brutus was chosen as king by the citizens

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

1. Māter laetissima liberōs spectat. A) rather happy B) very happy C) happily D) happy
2. Cui canem dabis? A) From whom B) By whom C) To whom D) Whose
3. Discipulī ex urbe discēdere nōluērunt. A) will not want B) do not want C) were not wanting D) did not want
4. Hannibal pugnāvit ferōcius quam aliī hostēs. A) than other enemies B) of other enemies C) with other enemies D) by other enemies
5. Cupiō, māter, illam stolam! A) that B) her C) this D) the same
6. Miser canis ā dominō amārī vult. A) to love B) having been loved C) to be loved D) loving
7. Cicerō semper pulchrē dīxit. A) very beautiful B) beautifully C) rather beautifully D) beautiful
8. Fēminās currentēs per agrōs vīdī. A) running B) about to run C) to run D) had been running
9. Eī nōn placet ambulāre ad Forum. A) She is not allowed B) She should not C) It is not necessary for her D) It is not pleasing to her
10. Neque Gāius neque Tiberius est vir bonus! A) Neither...nor B) Either...or C) Both...and D) Although...nevertheless
11. Bellerophōn ā Chimaerā nōn necātus est. A) with the Chimera B) by the Chimera C) for the Chimera D) the Chimera
12. Caesar Galliam Germāniamque vīsītāverat. A) Gaul or Germany B) Gaul but not Germany C) Gaul and Germany D) Germany but not Gaul
13. Mīles vulnerātus trēs diēs surgere nōn poterat. A) on the third day B) within three days C) after the third day D) for three days
14. Mārcus est puer malus, sed frāter suus peior. A) the worst B) better C) worse D) good
15. Vītae senātōrum nōn semper fēlicēs sunt. A) of senators B) senators C) to senators D) by senators
16. Dīc mihi, pater, fābulam dē Mēdēā! A) she tells B) they tell C) tell D) to tell
17. Nōn licet _____ currere. A) puer B) puerī C) puerō D) puerōrum
18. Paris mālum aureum deae tertiāe dedit. A) to the third goddess B) from the third goddess C) by the third goddess D) with the third goddess
19. Puella, ā puerō terrīta, eum pulsāvit. A) to frighten B) having been frightened C) intending to frighten D) frightening
20. Which province produced linen, papyrus, and a large portion of Rome’s grain supply? A) *Britannia* B) *Gallia* C) *Germānia* D) *Aegyptus*
21. Based on its Latin root, which English word literally means, “to reduce to nothing”? A) reanimate B) annihilate C) decapitate D) defenestrate
22. In classical mythology, where would the best, bravest, and brightest heroes spend their afterlife? A) Tartarus B) beneath Mount Etna C) Elysian Fields D) Mount Parnassus
23. What Roman political faction generally appealed to the desires of the common people? A) *Optimātēs* B) *Equitēs* C) *Imperātōrēs* D) *Populārēs*
24. What savage mythological animal, pursued by many men, was first wounded by Atalanta? A) Calydonian Boar B) Minotaur C) Nemean Lion D) Hydra
25. If a team with aspirations for the championship suffers a disappointing but not season-ending loss, what might the coach say to encourage them? A) *veni, vidi, vici* B) *ad astra per aspera* C) *caveat emptor* D) *in loco parentis*
26. During what common Roman event would one see the dropping of a *mappa*, as well as *ōva* and *delphinī* mounted on the *spīna*? A) gladiatorial fights B) public bathing C) chariot racing D) stage productions

27. *Ēheu!* Your alarm did not go off and you are late for school once again. What Latin word gives us the English word which describes you? A) *tardus*, -a, -um B) *bonus*, -a, -um C) *parvus*, -a, -um D) *lātus*, -a, -um
28. After defeating his former ally at the Battle of Actium in 31 BC, what adopted son of Julius Caesar went on to become the first emperor of Rome? A) Antony B) Pompey C) Brutus D) Octavian
29. Which of the following are you most likely to say after you submit your college application? A) *ex post facto* B) *status quo* C) *alea iacta est* D) *divide et impera*

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

DAPHNE

A beautiful nymph reacts to being pursued by a god.

Ōlim erat nympha pulcherrima nōmine Daphnē quae in silvīs habitābat. Pater Pēnēus, deus flūminis, filiā amābat et volēbat eam esse laetam. Ergō licēbat nymphae errāre liberē inter arborēs. Ūnō diē, Daphnē vīsa est ā deō Apolline. Apollō statim ad terram dēscendit quod Daphnēn in mātirimōnium dūcere voluit. Daphnē, tamen, nōn Apollinem amābat, et uxor eius esse nōluit. Daphnē, ab Apolline fugiēns, per silvās celerrimē cucurrit, sed Apollō, āmittere eam nōlēns, secūtus est. Tandem, Daphnē dēfessa patrem invocāvit: “Pater, volō esse laeta! Sī Apollinī nūbam, trīstior omnibus aliīs puellīs erō. Adiuvā mē!” Pēnēus, quī vōcem filiāe audīvit, pedēs eius tetigit, et subitō pedēs factī sunt rādīcēs. Paulātīm tōtum corpus mūtātum est; Daphnē facta est arbor laurea. Apollō postea semper arborem lauream amāvit et arborem esse sacram sibi dēcrēvit.

- 1 **Daphnē** is nominative
2
3
4 **Daphnēn** is accusative
5
6
7 **āmittere** = to lose; **secūtus est** =
8 followed
9 **nūbam** = I will marry (+ dat.)
10 **rādīcēs** = roots
11 **Paulātīm** = Little by little
12

30. According to line 2, Daphne’s father wanted A) his daughter to be married B) to help his daughter C) his daughter to be happy D) to see his daughter
31. The best translation of *inter arborēs* in line 3 is A) in front of the trees B) among the trees C) against the trees D) above the trees
32. The literal translation of *Daphnē vīsa est ā deō Apolline* (lines 3-4) is A) The god Apollo saw Daphne. B) Daphne was seen by the god Apollo. C) Daphne had been seen by the god Apollo. D) The god Apollo sees Daphne.
33. According to lines 4-5 (*Apollō...voluit*), what did Apollo want to do? A) remain on Olympus B) go to the underworld C) marry Daphne D) approach the river
34. In lines 6-7 (*Daphnē...cucurrit*), where did Daphne run? A) to the temple B) to the river C) through the woods D) home
35. In lines 6-7, what is the best translation for *celerrimē*? A) quickly B) too quickly C) more quickly D) very quickly
36. What was Apollo’s reaction to Daphne’s display of her feelings (line 7)? A) He wanted her to go away. B) He ran away from her. C) He returned her affection. D) He pursued her.
37. According to lines 8-9, what does Daphne say will happen? A) She will be sadder than all other girls. B) She will be as sad as all other girls. C) She will sadly die like all other girls. D) All other girls will be sadder than she will be.
38. In lines 9-10 (*Pēnēus...tetigit*), what did Daphne’s father do after she called for him? A) came running to help B) struck Apollo C) touched his daughter’s feet D) covered her in a mist
39. In line 11, *Daphnē facta est arbor laurea* is translated A) Daphne created a laurel tree B) Daphne was made a laurel tree C) Daphne’s laurel tree was a fact D) he made Daphne a laurel tree
40. At the end of the passage, the reader learns that A) Apollo decorated the laurel tree B) Apollo destroyed the laurel tree C) Apollo hated the laurel tree D) Apollo made the laurel his sacred tree