

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

1. Octo horas saepe dormimus. A) in eight hours B) At the eighth hour C) Until the eighth hour D) For eight hours
2. Mitte, _, hanc epistulam ad principem! A) Marcus B) Marce C) Marco D) Marcum
3. Quis te amat plus quam ego? A) who B) whom C) than D) how
4. Scisne nomen huius discipulae? A) to this student B) of this student C) from this student D) by this student
5. The laws which govern us must be fair to all. A) quae B) quarum C) quas D) quibus
6. Parvus puer canem ferocem videre non poterat. A) is not able B) was not able C) will not be able D) had not been able
7. Noli narrare nobis fabulam miseram! A) I didn't tell B) Do you wish to tell C) Don't tell D) I'm not telling
8. A quo duce Gallia capta est? A) To which general B) For which general C) By which general D) According to which general
9. Verba non erant _ filio. A) grata B) grati C) gratas D) gratis
10. Aeneas Troiam a Graecis captam reliquit. A) captunng B) captured C) about to capture D) going to be captured
11. Augustus, _ imperator, cives Romanos diu ducebat. A) bonus B) boni C) bono D) bonum
12. Sol per caelum curro Apollinis trahebatur. A) pulled B) will be pulled C) was pulling D) was being pulled
13. Illa epistula longa est! Legistine eam? A) us B) it C) him D) them
14. Tullia celerius quam frater currit. A) quickly B) more quickly C) most quickly D) as quickly as possible
15. Narcissus se in aqua spectabat. A) her B) themselves C) us D) himself
16. Ad Britanmam nave animalia transportavimus. A)boat B)of a boat C)by boat D)to the boat
17. Caesar ad familiam scripsit se a piratis captum esse. A) that he would capture the pirates B) that he had captured the pirates C) that the pirates were his captives D) that he had been captured by pirates
18. Mea filia _ appellabitur A) Cornelia B) Comeliae C) Comeliam D) Comelius
19. Exploratores silvam intranates erant penerriti. A) entenng B) having entered C) about to enter D) prepared to enter
20. **Audiesne** meam vocem, si clamabo? A) Do you hear? B) Are you heard? C) Will you hear? D) Did you hear?
21. Quot sunt duodecim et quattuor? A) octo B) quattuordecim C) sedecim D) duodeviginti
22. In which famous Greek city could Romans study philosophy and round out their cultural education? A) Sparta B) Athens C) Carthage D) Troy
23. The businessman receives a **per diem** allowance whenever he travels for his company A) monthly B) weekly C) yeady D) daily
24. A Roman ship, sailing from the port of Ostia to Sicily, would head A) north B) west C) south D) east
25. Repugnant, impugn, and pugnacious all derive from the Latin verb meaning A) jump B) fight C) point D) taste
26. During which period of Rome's history did Augustus Caesar, Nero, and Trajan rule? A) Prehistoric B) Monarchy C) Republic D) Empire
27. Which Greek hero was associated with Danae, Medusa, and Andromeda? A) Hercules B) Jason C) Perseus D) Odysseus
28. Senator: curia :: gladiator: _ A) tabema B) templum C) amphitheatrum D) insula
29. "Having invaded Italy, I crushed three Romem amnies in one year My goal was to bring Rome's allies over to my side and thus defeat the Roman and for all. Who am I?" A) Julius Caesar B) Alexemder C) Aeneas D) Hannibal
30. Marcus md his friend went to the thermae to A) bathe and exercise B) watch chanot naces C) hear a court case D) make a sacnfice to the gods
31. If the teacher says to a student, "Cur librum hodie non habes?" she is asking him A) to go to the blackboard B) why is he so quiet C) why he doesn't have his textbook D) to leave the room
32. Where did Hercules have to go in order to fetch Cerberus as one of his labors? A) Mount Olympus B) Troy C) the Underworld D) Crete

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.**A TALE OF THE NOBLE CLAUDIAN FAMILY**

A Roman general takes the auspices before an important battle.

Inter Romamos gens Claudia nobilissima habebatur sed superbissima ferocissimaque. Unus ex hac gente, P. Claudius Pulcher. primo bello Punico consul factus, multis cum navibus ab Italia ad Siciliam navigant.

Is imperator, antequam contra naves Carthaginienses proelium commisit auspicia more maiorum petebat. At homo qui pullos sacros curabat malum omen Claudio nuntiavit: "Pulli," inquit, "neque exeunt e cavea neque edunt." Itaque Claudius iaci pullos in mare iussit, dicens, "Fortasse bibent quod edere nolunt!" Deinde proelium navale commissum est. Propter illam superbiam Claudii autem, Romani a Carthaginiensibus victi sunt et octo milia hominum suorum occisa sunt, viginti milia capta.

Adapted from Suetonius, *Life of Tiberius*

I gens, gentis = family; **superbissima**, from **superbus** = haughty, arrogant

primo bello Punico = in the first Punic War (against Carthage, 264-201 BC)

imperator = commander; **proelium commisit** = he began battle

5 auspicia = auspices (predicting the future by the actions of birds); **maiorum** = according to the custom of his ancestors; pullos = chickens (pullus = chick)

7 e cavea = from their cage; **iaci** = to be thrown

8 Fortasse = Perhaps

33. We learn from lines 1-2 that the Claudian family was known for its nobility, haughtiness, and A) wealth B) kindness C) ferocity D) generosity
34. In line 3, **consul factus** tells us why Claudius Pulcher was in command: A) his family had bought the ships B) he had the best plan C) he had been made consul D) the Carthaginians feared him
35. Lines 3-4 suggest that the First Punic War A) was largely a naval war B) was fought in Africa C) was an undeclared war D) was won by the Carthaginians
36. What did Claudius do before the battle (lines 4-5)? A) He put on his best armor B) He encouraged his men. C) He sought a sign of divine favor D) He sent spies to the Carthaginian camp.
37. What does the keeper of the sacred chickens tell Claudius (lines 5-7)? A) The chickens have gotten out of their cage. B) The chickens are not eating. C) The omens for success are good. D) The enemy have poisoned the sacred chickens.
38. In line 7, what order does Claudius give? A) that the chickens be returned to their cage B) that the chickens be given more food C) that the keeper be thrown into chains D) that the sacred chickens be thrown overboard
39. What was the outcome of the battle? A) Claudius won a great victory in spite of his arrogance. B) 28,000 Romans were killed or captured. C) The Romans won but had many men captured. D) The Carthaginians fled in terror
40. What lesson does the writer intend by this story? A) Great generals should be proud men. B) Pride and impiety can lead to disaster C) Omens are unreliable. D) Human strategy is more important than the help of the gods.

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