

1. Fēminae pulcherrima carmina canēbant. A) beautifully B) very beautiful C) more beautiful D) beautiful
2. Labor ā tribus puellis perfectus est. A) by three girls B) for three girls C) from three girls D) with three girls
3. Cuius pecūnia in mēnsā est? A) Who B) Whom C) To whom D) Whose
4. Pater filiōs ex urbe discēdentēs spectāvit. A) having left B) leaving C) about to leave D) having been left
5. Hannibal cōsilia Rōmānōrum prōvidere potuit. A) is able B) will be able C) had been able D) was able
6. “Mūnite longam viam in Galliam!” Caesar militibus dīxit. A) Build B) They have built C) To be built D) He builds
7. Urbs ā fidēlibus civibus servābitur. A) will save B) can be saved C) was saving D) will be saved
8. Illi quōs dei amant laeti sunt. A) to whom B) whose C) the whom D) for whom
9. Mīles arma audācter rapuit. A) bold B) very bold C) boldly D) more bold
10. Māter Tiberī erat \_\_\_\_\_. A) Livia B) Liviae C) Liviam D) Livīa
11. Puerī paucōs diēs cum amicō mānsērunt. A) in a few days B) a few days ago C) by a few days D) for a few days
12. Cōsulēs dīxērunt rem publicam dēfēnsam esse. A) will defend B) had been defended C) is defended D) was defending
13. Discipulī hōs librōs lēcūrī sunt. A) have read B) having been read C) are reading D) are going to read
14. Sciō \_\_\_\_\_ bene regere. A) Rōmānārum B) Rōmānōs C) Rōmānis D) Rōmānae
15. Iuppiter erat potentior quam cēteri dei. A) how B) whom C) than D) which
16. Multī cīvium meliōrēs lēgēs petunt. A) of the citizens B) the citizens C) for the citizens D) with the citizens
17. Hic vir validus est; ille autem infirmus est. A) the same B) each C) that one D) who
18. Rōmāni auxilium ā finitimīs quaesiverant. A) had sought B) were seeking C) seek D) shall have sought
19. The doctor identified the boy’s problem as noctambulation. A) headaches B) sleepwalking C) weak ankles D) night blindness
20. Ubi erat Troia? A) in Asiā Minōre B) in Africā C) in Graeciā D) in Helvētiā
21. Is the commander of the army ipso facto the ruler of the country? A) for the time being B) by the very fact C) other things being equal D) for example
22. Cleopatra’s amorous relationships with two different Romans, \_\_\_\_\_ and Antony, gave her power in the Roman world.  
A) Brutus B) Cicero C) Crassus D) Caesar
23. Which Roman emperor, fighting under the sign of the cross and the words **In hōc signō vincēs**, was the first to accept Christianity?  
A) Romulus B) Constantine C) Augustus D) Aeneas
24. Which Titan was assigned the task of holding up the sky because of his attempt to overthrow the gods? A) Hercules B) Atlas  
C) Perseus D) Theseus
25. Dependents who relied on patrons for support in exchange for their personal services were known as A) optimātēs B) equitēs C) hostēs D) clientēs
26. On the first day of school the biology teacher discussed nomenclature. A) the characteristics of one-celled animals  
B) the naming system for classification C) the steps in the scientific method D) the instruments used in dissection
27. Brundisium, an important Roman seaport, was located on the southeastern “heel” of Italy on the \_\_\_\_\_. A) Red Sea B) Atlantic Ocean  
C) Adriatic Sea D) Black Sea
28. **Requiescat in pace** would most likely be found inscribed on A) a tomb B) an aqueduct C) a bridge D) a library
29. Delphi, the shrine visited by those who wanted to learn the will of the gods, was sacred to A) Jupiter B) Mars C) Neptune D) Apollo
30. The Styx, Acheron, and Phlegethon are rivers which A) Hannibal had to cross on his march to Italy B) serve as borders to provinces in North Africa  
C) are located in the Underworld D) are tributaries of the Tiber

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

AN EXCHANGE OF IDEAS BETWEEN THE ROMANS AND THE CARTHAGINIANS  
*The Romans and Carthaginians fought against each other in the Punic Wars. This episode took place during the second of these wars.*

In litterīs antiqūis Rōmāni atque Carthāginiēnsēs vigōre et animō parēs esse dicēbantur. Neque haec opiniō sine meritō fuit. Eius rei exemplum est hoc: Quintus Fabius, imperātor Rōmānus, lēgātōs ad Carthāginiēnsēs mīsit. Hi lēgātī hastam, signum bellī, et cadūceum, signum pācis, ferēbant; epistolam quoque ā Rōmānō populō ferēbant. Verba in epistolā erant: “Ēligite unum signum quod māvultis et existimāte unum ā vōbīs ēlectum ā Rōmānis missum esse.”

Carthāginiēnsēs Rōmānis lēgātīs respondērunt, “Ēligēmus neutrum signum. Relinquitē unum signum quod māvultis et existimāte unum ā vōbīs relictum ā Carthāginiēnsibus ēlectum esse.”

- 1 parēs = equal
- 2
- 3 lēgātōs = envoys; hastam = spear
- 4 cadūceum = herald’s staff
- 5 ēligo, ēligere, ēlēgi, ēlectum = choose  
māvultis = prefer; existimāte = consider
- 7
- 8
- 9

Adapted from Aulus Gellius, *Attic Nights* X.27

31. In the beginning of the story, the author states that his information comes from A) his opinion B) his eyewitness account  
C) ancient literature D) popular belief
32. In line 1, **vigōre et animō** is best translated A) in strength and spirit B) in wealth and prosperity C) in fame and fortune D) in sickness and death
33. Lines 2 and 3 refer to a mission to A) the Roman general B) the Roman envoys C) Quintus Fabius D) the Carthaginians
34. The mission, as described in lines 2-6, centered around a choice between A) poverty and wealth B) life and death  
C) war and peace D) blame and forgiveness
35. In line 5, **ēlectum** should be translated A) choosing B) chosen C) about to choose D) about to be chosen
36. The quote from the letter in lines 5-6 (“**Ēligite** . . . **esse**.”) contains A) instructions B) an apology C) praise D) a farewell
37. **Ēligēmus** (line 7) is best translated A) We have chosen B) We had been chosen C) We shall choose D) We choose
38. In line 7 (**Ēligēmus neutrum signum**.) the Carthaginians A) demand an apology from the Romans B) are flattered by the praise  
C) are frightened by the warning D) reject the Romans’ proposal
39. According to the last sentence, who was to make the ultimate decision? A) the Roman envoys B) the Carthaginians  
C) Quintus Fabius D) the Carthaginian general
40. What did the Carthaginians do at the end of the story? A) they decided to fight B) they refused to choose  
C) they sent back the shield D) they left the territory to the Romans