

1. Via Appia _____ longa et clara. A) eras B) eratis C) erat D) eramus
2. Est periculosum _____ viam ambulare. A) ab B) trans C) ex D) cum
3. Vos multos libros legistis. A) They B) You C) We D) Them
4. Nautae clamaverunt, "Nunc _____ videmus!" A) terram B) terrae C) terra D) terris
5. Mater _____ multas fabulas narrabat. A) filio B) filius C) filium D) filios
6. Novem minus quinque sunt _____. A) duo B) septem C) quattuor D) sex
7. In insula Sicilia sunt multi montes et _____. A) agris B) agro C) agrorum D) agri
8. Advenietne hodie aut cras? A) Did he arrive B) Will he arrive C) Has he arrived D) Was he arriving
9. Bonum est cum amicis sedere. A) he sits down B) sit down! C) I sit down D) to sit down
10. Claudius intrat cubiculum quod defessus est. A) therefore B) now C) because D) but
11. Veni, _____, mecum ad Forum! A) Lucius B) Luci C) Lucium D) Lucio
12. Filius regis in silva ambulabat. A) to the king B) by the king C) with the king D) of the king
13. Filia mea ad urbem Alexandriam iter fecit. A) travelled B) travels C) was travelling D) will travel
14. Fabius et Fabullus erant _____. A) amici mei B) amicos meos C) amicorum meorum D) amicum meum
15. Dux omnes milites tuba convocavit. A) of a trumpet B) for a trumpet C) to a trumpet D) with a trumpet
16. Matres _____ clamant et lacrimant. A) territae B) territi C) territas D) territa
17. Magister dixit, "_____ stilos, discipuli!" A) Deponis B) Deponit C) Deponere D) Deponite
18. The child sobbed miserably after he lost his toy truck. A) misere B) miseris C) miseros D) miseri
19. Epistulas ad amicos nostros saepe mittebamus. A) we will send B) we send C) we used to send D) we have sent
20. Quot sorores habes? Tres habeo! A) Where B) Who C) With whom D) How many
21. Quid agunt Romani in triclinio? A) currunt et pugnant B) tacent et dormiunt C) scribunt et legunt D) cenant et bibunt
22. In Arabic numbers, MMV would be A) 205 B) 2005 C) 1505 D) 2505
23. In its earliest days, Rome was ruled by _____. A) generals B) consuls C) emperors D) kings
24. Often pictured wearing a war helmet, _____ is also known to the Greeks as the goddess of arts and crafts. A) Athena B) Hera C) Aphrodite D) Demeter
25. The Roman equivalent of our proverb: "Haste makes waste" is A) Ad infinitum B) Caveat emptor! C) Festina lente! D) Nota bene
26. According to its name, the Pacific Ocean should be A) immense B) dark blue C) peaceful D) very deep
27. What Roman province was located between Hispania and Germania? A) Britannia B) Graecia C) Africa D) Gallia
28. The French word *soeur*, the Italian word *sorella*, and the English word *sorority* come from the Latin word for A) kind B) fate C) community D) sister
29. Pluto took Proserpina, the daughter of _____, to the Underworld to be his queen. A) Juno B) Ceres C) Minerva D) Vesta
30. A bystander was trying to ignite a conflict between the two candidates. The use of the word *ignite* here reflects its Latin root meaning A) fire B) sword C) battle D) hatred
31. According to the Roman custom of naming children, which of these men was the father of a daughter named Cornelia? A) C. Iulius Caesar B) P. Cornelius Scipio C) M. Tullius Cicero D) C. Caecilius Iucundus
32. When you attend sports events in a huge, circular, multi-story building with entrances all around, you might think back to the Roman A) curia B) Colosseum C) Forum D) basilica

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

ANTAEUS AND HIS MOTHER

Two Against One: A Struggle between Strength and Intelligence

Gaea erat "Mater Terra," mater omnium in terra. Haec dea erat magna, potens, et pulchra. Nutriebat omnes aves, pisces, et omnia animalia quae vivebant in terra. Inter multos liberos eius erant montes, stellae, oceanus, et arbores. Unus ex filiis Gaeae erat gigas, nomine Antaeus, qui natus est in Libya. Ubi Antaeus erat infans et deinde puer, habitabat in magno antro in Africa. Antaeus erat fortis, sed etiam crudelis. Puer necabat leones et deinde devorabat leones mortuos. Antaeus amabat pugnare cum omnibus viatoribus qui veniebant per Libyam. Hic crudelis vir multos miseros viatores necavit.

Ubi pugnabat, Mater Gaea auxilium semper Antaeo dabat. Olim Antaeus cum Hercule pugnavit, et auxilio matris Gaeae, paene Herculem vicit. Postquam duo viri diu pugnabant, Hercules tandem dolos Antaei et matris intellexit et gigantem necavit.

33. Quid est alterum nomen Matris Terrae in hac fabula? A) Antaeus B) liberos C) gigas D) Gaea
34. According to lines 1-3, what do all the creatures on earth have in common? A) They are powerful. B) They have many children. C) They are jealous of each other. D) They have the same mother.
35. The giant Antaeus was a A) traveller B) son of Gaea C) lion D) husband of Gaea
36. In lines 4-7, we learn that Antaeus as a boy A) lived in a cave in Africa B) lived with young children C) was as tall as a mountain D) healed many sick animals
37. The lions in this story were A) slaves of Antaeus B) food for Antaeus C) the guardians of a cave D) the sons of Antaeus
38. As Antaeus grew up, he used to enjoy A) fighting with travellers B) helping his mother C) riding on the backs of lions D) living in the forest
39. Hercules almost lost a fight (lines 11-14) because A) Antaeus enticed the lions to fight Hercules B) Antaeus was so big C) Antaeus' mother came to his aid D) Antaeus used the strategy of an ambush
40. How did the fight between Antaeus and Hercules end? A) Neither would surrender. B) Antaeus died. C) Hercules was tricked into surrender. D) Antaeus' mother rescued her son as he was about to be killed.

- 1 Gaea, Gaeae, f. = Gaea; omnium = of all things; Haec = This
- 2 Nutriebat = She nourished; aves = birds
- 3 vivebant = lived; eius = her
- 4 gigas, gigantis, m. = giant
- 5 Antaeus, -i, = Antaeus; natus est = was born
- 6 antro = cave
- 7 necabat = used to kill; deinde = then; devorabat = used to devour
- 8 mortuos = dead; viatoribus = travellers
- 9 Hic = This
- 10
- 11
- 12 paene = almost
- 13 diu = for a long time; tandem = finally
- 14 dolos = tricks

1. Diana erat dea bestiarum et lunae. A) to wild beasts B) from wild beasts C) by wild beasts D) of wild beasts
2. Vir ad urbem veniebat quod ludos in Colosseo videre cupiebat. A) because B) and C) but D) or
3. He won the argument with words, not with fists. A) a verbis B) verbis C) ex verbis D) verba
4. Dormite bene in vestris lectis, mei amici. A) To sleep B) They sleep C) She sleeps D) Sleep
5. Servi in flumine vestes lavabant. A) will wash B) were washing C) wash D) are washing
6. Liberi et parentes sunt _____. A) laetus B) laetos C) laeti D) laetis
7. Imperator cum _____ ludos spectavit. A) filiorum B) filios C) filiis D) filii
8. Septem reges Romam rexerunt. A) ruled B) will rule C) are ruling D) to rule
9. Quis est in atrio? A) What B) Who C) Why D) How
10. _____ lunam post cenam videbis. A) Ego B) Tu C) Nos D) Vos
11. Milites Romani in Britannia cras erunt. A) were B) are C) will be D) have been
12. Proserpina et Pluto sub terris habitant. A) live B) did live C) will live D) to live
13. Equi trans _____ celeriter currebant. A) campi B) camporum C) campos D) campis
14. Pecuniam nostram servare debemus. A) they save B) you save C) we are saving D) to save
15. Sunt tres equi et septem porci in agro. Quot animalia in agro sunt? A) octo B) quattuor C) quinque D) decem
16. A Roman citizen wore a toga and a tunic. A) togam B) togae C) toga D) togis
17. Mars victoriam _____ dabit. A) Romanus B) Romanos C) Romanis D) Romanum
18. Servius Tullius proudly built a temple to Diana on the Aventine Hill. A) superba B) superbum C) superbe D) superbo
19. Trahuntne equi carrum? A) Why do the horses pull B) Where do the horses pull C) Are the horses pulling D) How do the horses pull
20. Ubi, Tiberi, sunt meae caligae? A) to Tiberius B) Tiberius C) for Tiberius D) with Tiberius
21. Nomen mihi est Marcus. A) My name is Marcus B) I gave a name to Marcus C) It is the name of Marcus D) Your name is Marcus
22. What was the Greek name for Venus, the goddess of love and beauty? A) Athena B) Hera C) Demeter D) Aphrodite
23. Ancient mapmakers used to indicate an unknown land by using the phrase _____. A) persona non grata B) terra incognita C) cave canem D) in medias res
24. The date traditionally given for the fall of the Roman Empire is 476 A.D. A) CDLXXVI B) CMLXXVI C) DCLXXVI D) DLXXVI
25. A multifaceted argument has A) many aspects B) no solution C) an obvious answer D) two sides
26. Which of these Roman provinces was in the eastern part of the Empire? A) Britannia B) Hispania C) Asia Minor D) Gallia
27. Curiosity was the downfall of _____, the first woman, who opened the box of misfortunes. A) Penelope B) Arachne C) Pandora D) Daphne
28. According to tradition, which of these events happened first? A) the last king was driven out of Rome B) L. Iunius Brutus became the first consul C) Aeneas settled in Italy D) Augustus was made the first emperor
29. This covered channel provided water for wealthy private homes as well as for public baths and fountains. A) circus B) aqueduct C) peristyle D) dome
30. This most important Roman road originally extended from Rome south to Capua and later east to Brundisium. A) Via Flaminia B) Via Aurelia C) Via Appia D) Via Sacra
31. Early Roman legends said that Romulus and Remus were the sons of _____. A) Jupiter B) Mars C) Neptune D) Apollo
32. The pool used to catch rainwater in the Roman house was the _____. A) cubiculum B) impluvium C) triclinium D) tablinum

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

LUPUS ET CANIS

A wolf and a dog discuss their lives.

Lupus: Tua pellis est magnifica. Tu es sanus et bene pastus.

Ego sum fortior quam tu, sed macer sum et esurio.

Quid edis?

Canis: Bonum cibum edo quod casam domini boni custodio. Cibum non rogo quod meus dominus et servi mihi cibum dant. Numquam esurio.

Lupus: In silva habito ubi saepe ningit et pluit. Vita mea est dura et solitaria. In casa habitare cupio.

Canis: Veni mecum, lupe.

Lupus: Tibi multas gratias ago.

(Lupus magno cum gaudio currebat, sed subito collum tritum canis vidit.)

Lupus: Cur est tuum collum tritum?

Canis: Interdiu exire amo, sed meus dominus circum meum collum vinculum ponit et me in stabulo tenet. Liber sum modo nocte.

Lupus: Tibi gratias ago sed libertatem amo. Rex esse non cupio si non sum dominus vitae meae.

Adapted from Phaedrus

33. In line 1, the wolf thinks the dog's fur is A) thin B) long C) splendid D) colorful
34. In lines 1 and 2, the wolf thinks that the dog is A) brave and powerful B) hungry and thirsty C) well cared for D) as brave as he is
35. What is the wolf's feeling toward the dog in the first two sentences of the story? A) pity B) admiration C) fear D) dislike
36. The dog says that he eats good food because he A) often asks for it B) always wanders away from the house C) guards the house of a good master D) is very hungry
37. Why is the wolf grateful (line 9)? A) The dog is going to take him home. B) It is snowing. C) It is raining. D) He likes living in the woods.
38. When the wolf sees the dog's neck, he A) tries to take care of it B) asks about the neck C) runs into the woods D) becomes very angry
39. When is the dog free (line 13)? A) all day B) never C) at dawn D) at night
40. In lines 14-15, what do we learn that the wolf wants? A) to live a long life B) to have a rich master C) to eat more food D) to have freedom

- 1 **pellis** = fur; **sanus** = healthy; **pastus** = fed
- 2 **fortior** = braver; **macer** = thin; **esurio** = I am hungry
- 3 **edis** = you eat
- 4
- 5
- 6 **ningit** = it snows; **pluit** = it rains
- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10 **collum** = neck; **tritum** = scraped
- 11
- 12 **Interdiu** = during the day
- 13 **vinculum** = chain; **modo** = only
- 14
- 15

1. If someone asks "Quot annos habes?" you will tell your A) name B) age C) address D) weight
2. Eras in magna urbe. A) You will be B) You are C) You have been D) You were
3. Pervenire ad urbem cras desidero. A) to arrive B) you are arriving C) we do arrive D) they arrive
4. Quis Andromedam servavit? A) Who B) What C) Why D) When
5. Musica nympharum erat pulchra. A) for the nymphs B) of the nymphs C) by the nymphs D) about the nymphs
6. Dividite, pueri, magna cum cura pecuniam! A) To divide B) You will divide C) Divide D) You are dividing
7. Pro patria pugnabat. A) to the country B) without the country C) in the country D) for the country
8. Hodie nos _____ in ludo. A) estis B) sumus C) sunt D) sum
9. Mater ad _____ currit. A) ianuam B) ianua C) ianuis D) ianuae
10. Ascanius erat _____ viri clari. A) filiorum B) fili C) filius D) filio
11. Fabulas multas de deis docuimus. A) We teach B) We will teach C) We were teaching D) We taught
12. Rex militibus signum dedit. A) of the soldiers B) with the soldiers C) to the soldiers D) from the soldiers
13. Laudantne discipuli bonos magistros? A) Do students praise B) Why do students praise C) When do students praise D) How do students praise
14. Audi, _____, verba poetae! A) amico B) amice C) amicum D) amicos
15. Liberi parvi equos timidly spectabant. A) timidus B) timide C) timido D) timidis
16. Multi carri sunt _____. A) periculosi B) periculosos C) periculosus D) periculosorum
17. Octavia cum fratre ad arenam ambulat. A) of her brother B) about her brother C) to her brother D) with her brother
18. Puer parvus currit sed non ambulat. A) both B) or C) but D) and not
19. Amicos nostros ad cenam convocabimus. A) we were inviting B) we invite C) we invited D) we will invite
20. He read the letter from his father. A) epistula B) epistulae C) epistulis D) epistulam
21. Which Roman numeral represents the year 1996? A) MDCXCVI B) MCMXCVI C) MXCVI D) MMXCVI
22. Two cities buried by the eruption of Mt. Vesuvius in 79 A.D. were Pompeii and A) Brundisium B) Rome C) Herculaneum D) Ostia
23. What type of government did Augustus initiate in 27 BC? A) monarchy B) republic C) empire D) dictatorship
24. Who was the god of the sun, medicine, and music, rejected by the nymph Daphne? A) Neptune B) Jupiter C) Vulcan D) Apollo
25. The toga could be worn by A) all men living in Rome B) all men and women who owned property in Rome C) only men who were Roman citizens D) only elected public officials
26. If your friends greet you with "Laetam tibi natalem diem," they are A) wishing you a happy birthday B) complaining that you are late C) congratulating you on a victory D) telling you to enjoy your vacation
27. Caesar, Cicero, Brutus, et al., were political figures during the Republic. Et al. means A) that is B) for example C) note well D) and others
28. The words enamored, amiable, and inimical are all related to the Latin word for A) praise B) love C) walk D) see
29. gladiator fight : Colosseum :: _____ : Circus Maximus A) chariot race B) play performance C) military exercise D) public bath
30. What characterized the triclinium in a Roman house? A) a garden surrounded by columns B) three couches on which Romans reclined to dine C) a shrine for worshipping the household gods D) a pool which collected rainwater
31. Which god was often called Dis, the Latin word meaning "rich," because his kingdom in the Underworld included the rich minerals under the earth? A) Jupiter B) Neptune C) Bacchus D) Pluto
32. What is the shape of a lunata window? A) 5-pointed star B) crescent moon C) square D) right triangle

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

A SURPRISE ATTACK

The Gauls reach Rome in 386 B.C.

Arx Capitoliumque in magno periculo erant. Galli nocte ad summum montem tacite ascenderunt. Galli canes ad portas aut custodes Romanos non excitaverunt. Sed Galli anseres sacros lunoni excitaverunt. Tum magnum clamorem anseres fecerunt. Unus ex Romanis, vir nomine M. Manlius, anseres sacros audivit. Gladium suum cepit et alios Romanos vocavit et solus contra Gallos pugnavit. Mox multi milites Romani contra Gallos pugnabant et Gallos de rupibus iaciebant. Romani Gallos vicerunt et Manlio anseribusque gratias egerunt.

Adapted from Livy

- 1 Arx = citadel; periculo = danger
- 2 summum = the top of
- 3 anseres = geese
- 4
- 5
- 6 Gladium suum = his own sword
- 7
- 8 rupibus = rocks
- 9 vicerunt = conquered

33. According to lines 1-2, when did the Gauls attack? A) early morning B) at night C) after lunch D) during a full moon
34. Line 2 (ad...ascenderunt), reveals that the Gauls attacked A) near the river B) at a low point in the wall C) at the top of a hill D) in a forest
35. How did the Gauls attack? A) noisily B) silently C) hurriedly D) slowly
36. _____ became aware of the Gauls first. A) The geese B) The dogs C) The Roman guards D) Marcus Manlius
37. According to lines 3-4, the geese were A) used as food B) near the gates C) sacred to Juno D) kept as pets
38. Line 7 (solus...pugnavit) indicates that Manlius A) was afraid to fight B) was awakened by the fighting C) fought alone at first D) lost his sword
39. In line 8, the Romans threw _____ from the cliffs. A) the geese B) Manlius C) weapons D) the Gauls
40. The last sentence states that the Romans gave credit to _____ for the victory. A) many Roman soldiers B) their superior numbers C) their better military discipline D) Manlius and the geese

1. *Quid* est nomen tibi? A) When B) What C) Who D) Where
2. In silva arbores sunt _____. A) altam B) altis C) altarum D) altae
3. Marcus in atrio aut in horto sedet. A) but B) or C) and D) because
4. Vocem pulchrae deae audivi. A) I shall hear B) I hear C) I heard D) I am hearing
5. Romani ludos _____ spectabant. A) multos B) multis C) multa D) multas
6. Villa consulis est magna. A) to the consul B) by the consul C) for the consul D) of the consul
7. We come to school every day. A) Venimus B) Venitis C) Venit D) Venio
8. Tres equi et quattuor equi sunt _____ equi. A) octo B) quinque C) septem D) unus
9. The teacher tells a story to his daughter. A) filiam B) filiae C) filias D) filia
10. Titus erit senator Romanus. A) is B) has been C) will be D) was
11. Discipulus librum novum tenebat. A) is holding B) has held C) was holding D) will hold
12. Hannibal elephantos trans _____ duxit. A) monte B) monti C) montes D) montibus
13. The messenger ran with great speed. A) magna celeritate B) magnae celeritatis C) magnam celeritatem D) magnas celeritates
14. Cur, Quinte, festinas? A) Why is Quintus hurrying? B) Quintus, why are you hurrying?
C) Why are you hurrying to Quintus? D) Why can't Quintus hurry?
15. Servus ex _____ properabit. A) agro B) agrum C) agrorum D) agri
16. The girl likes to walk along the river. A) ambulo B) ambulavit C) ambulare D) ambulabis
17. "Good-bye, students," said the teacher. A) Valete B) Valetis C) Vale D) Valent
18. The slaves placed the food on the table. A) cibum B) cibi C) cibus D) cibo
19. Deus multa dona nobis dedit. A) of us B) to us C) from us D) by us
20. The day certainly was sunny! A) certus B) certam C) certis D) certe
21. Tarquin the Proud was the last of the seven Roman _____. A) emperors B) consuls C) senators D) kings
22. Which land is west of Italy? A) Hispania B) Aegyptus C) Graecia D) Germania
23. The Latin words **cena**, **secunda mensa**, and **prandium** refer to Roman A) meals B) games C) clothing D) rooms
24. When Romulus and Remus were young, they A) strangled two snakes B) rode a chariot too close to the sun
C) went to the Underworld D) were nursed by a wolf
25. What does the abbreviation **i.e.** mean? A) for the time being B) that is C) and the rest D) note well
26. Who was the goddess of love and beauty? A) Venus B) Juno C) Minerva D) Vesta
27. The English words laboratory, laborious, and collaborate share a root which means A) work B) move C) pull D) run
28. The river that flows through the city of Rome is the A) Via Appia B) Campus Martius C) Mons Capitolinus D) Flumen Tiberis
29. The god who stole Proserpina and carried her to the Underworld is A) Neptune B) Mars C) Vulcan D) Pluto
30. The customer complained vociferously. A) in a loud voice B) by letter C) with gestures D) with good humor
31. When you make a mistake, you might say A) Mens sana in corpore sano B) Errare humanum est C) Carpe diem D) E pluribus unum
32. Quis erat rex deorum? A) Apollo B) Mercury C) Jupiter D) Bacchus

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

A GENERAL AND HIS FAMILY

A Roman general faces a mutiny by his troops.

Olim dux Romanus copias in Germaniam duxit. Sed post longum tempus
in Germania milites defessi erant. "Cur manemus in hac patria?" irati rogabant.

Dux tumultum timebat. Itaque uxorem et filium parvum, qui tum
in castris habitabant, mittere e periculo constituit.

Dum milites spectant, familia ducis miseri e castris discessit. Mater
filium portavit.

Milites ad ducem cucurrerunt. Clamabant, "Noli uxorem filiumque dimittere!
Nullum est periculum. Milites Romani sumus." Itaque familia ducis magno
cum gaudio ad castra revenit.

Adapted from Tacitus

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 | dux = general; copias = troops |
| 2 | defessi = exhausted; irati = angry |
| 3 | tumultum = mutiny; Itaque = therefore; uxorem = wife |
| 4 | castris = camp |
| 5 | discessit = departed |
| 6 | |
| 7 | Noli dimittere = Don't send away |
| 8 | |
| 9 | gaudio = joy |

33. What reason is given in lines 1-2 for the Roman soldiers' anger? A) They had been in Germany too long. B) They had poor living conditions.
C) They had suffered many losses. D) The weather had been unpleasant.
34. What did the general fear? A) a hard winter and starvation B) that his wife would not arrive in camp safely
C) that his army would rebel D) that the enemy would attack when his men were exhausted
35. What did the general decide to do in lines 3-4? A) to keep his family close to him in the camp B) to have the soldiers protect his family
C) to save his family by surrendering to the enemy D) to send his family out of the camp
36. In line 5, who is described by the word **miseri**? A) the soldiers B) the general's wife C) the general himself D) the whole family
37. How did the general's son leave the camp? A) on horseback B) in his mother's arms C) he ran D) a soldier carried him
38. When the family left camp, what did the soldiers do? A) They ran to the general and asked him to let the family stay.
B) They tried to harm the family. C) They followed the family in order to protect them. D) They proceeded with their planned mutiny.
39. At the end of the story (lines 8-9), **magno cum gaudio** indicates that the mood is A) dangerous B) joyful C) calm D) disorderly
40. What is the outcome of the general's decision? A) The threat of mutiny ended and the general's family was not harmed.
B) The Romans won the battle. C) The soldiers mutinied and killed the general's family. D) The enemy attacked and killed them all.

1. Dei boni nobis sunt. A) have been B) are C) were D) will be
2. Vita sine libertate misera est. A) for liberty B) from liberty C) because of liberty D) without liberty
3. Videbimus urbes _____ in Italia. A) pulchram B) pulchris C) pulchrae D) pulchras
4. Puer with his sisters in silva ambulabat. A) cum sororibus B) circum sorores C) prope sorores D) sororibus
5. Scribite, liberi, epistulam! A) You will write B) You are writing C) Write D) To write
6. Laboratne cum amico in agro? A) Why is he working B) When does he work C) He is not working D) Is he working
7. Nuntius to the gate urbis currebat. A) in porta B) ad portam C) trans portam D) ab porta
8. Meus pater erit _____. A) rege B) regem C) rex D) regi
9. Quot viri pro patria pugnabant? A) When B) What C) How many D) Where
10. Quinque naves et quattuor naves sunt _____ naves. A) octo B) septem C) decem D) novem
11. Novum ludum discipulis demonstrabamus. A) to the students B) by the students C) with the students D) from the students
12. Dux est frater nautarum. A) the sailors B) with the sailors C) to the sailors D) of the sailors
13. Debemus servare nostram pecuniam. A) have saved B) are saving C) to save D) will save
14. Quis librum in mensa ponebat? A) What B) Where C) When D) Who
15. Cives in forum tubis convocabimus. A) of trumpets B) with trumpets C) trumpets D) to trumpets
16. Romani senatores pacem, non bellum, rogabunt. A) will ask for B) asked for C) are asking for D) were asking for
17. Laudavimus the laws patriae. A) leges B) legibus C) lege D) legi
18. Canes in horto dormiunt. A) were sleeping B) will sleep C) slept D) are sleeping
19. Mater paterque videre nos cupiunt. A) you B) us C) me D) her
20. Hic poeta late notus est. A) wide B) widely C) widest D) very widely
21. When the student looked at the clock and realized that the afternoon had gone quickly, he exclaimed, A) Amor omnia vincit! B) Cave canem!
C) Ad astra per aspera! D) Tempus fugit!
22. The judge lectured the young men about their malicious behavior. A) evil B) careless C) silly D) angry
23. Brundisium et Pompeii et Capua sunt urbes in A) Graecia B) Gallia C) Hispania D) Italia
24. The city of Rome was founded by A) Jupiter B) Romulus C) Neptune D) Athena
25. The lucid statement in the lawyer's closing argument greatly influenced the jurors. A) bitter B) enlightening C) kind D) bold
26. The Romans worshipped Bacchus as the god of A) the underworld B) wine C) trade D) the sea
27. **E pluribus unum**, the motto of the United States, emphasizes the idea of A) community service B) foreign policy
C) the right to vote D) national unity
28. The Romans watched chariot races in the A) Pantheon B) Colosseum C) Circus Maximus D) Temple of Jupiter
29. To the Romans she was Juno, but the Greeks called her A) Athena B) Artemis C) Demeter D) Hera
30. A traveler leaving Rome on a journey to Gaul would A) sail up the Nile B) cross the Alps C) spend a night in Athens
D) travel through the city Carthage
31. During the Republic A) two consuls were elected B) kings seized power by military takeover C) Rome was founded
D) emperors were appointed
32. Because he was ill, the senior class president was awarded his diploma _____. A) Nota Bene B) id est C) in absentia D) ex libris

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

A MULE LEARNS A LESSON

Olim duo muli iter faciebant. Primus mulus multam pecuniam portabat. Erat superbus quod dominus ei pecuniam dederat; itaque caput altum tenebat. Secundus mulus multum frumentum portabat. Demittebat caput et tarde ambulabat. "Cupio portare pecuniam, non frumentum," dixit. "Cur dominus pecuniam mihi non dedit? Sum miser."
Ubi muli ad flumen veniebant, tres viri qui sub ponte latebant ad eos cucurrerunt. Primum mulum gladio necaverunt et pecuniam ceperunt, sed secundum mulum non necaverunt. "Iam laetus sum," dixit secundus mulus. "Et meum frumentum et vitam habeo. Paupertas est tutior quam opes!"
adapted from Phaedrus

- | | |
|----|---|
| 1 | iter faciebant = were making a journey |
| 2 | superbus = excessively proud; ei = to him |
| 3 | dederat = had given |
| 4 | frumentum = grain; demittebat = lowered |
| 5 | |
| 6 | |
| 7 | |
| 8 | latebant = were hiding |
| 9 | cucurrerunt = ran; necaverunt = killed |
| 10 | |
| 11 | |
| 12 | Paupertas = poverty; tutior = safer; opes = wealth |

33. What task had the master given to the mules? A) plowing a field B) transporting loads C) pulling a barge on a river D) competing in a contest
34. Why, according to lines 2-3, was the first mule so proud? A) He thought he would win the contest B) He had plowed more than the second mule
C) He was the stronger of the two mules D) His load was worth more than that of the second mule
35. The second mule felt A) inferior B) angry C) excited D) proud
36. How did the second mule show his feelings (lines 4-5)? A) He bragged about his honor B) He quit eating
C) He lowered his head and walked slowly D) He refused to move.
37. In line 8, we learn that three men approached the mules as the mules were A) running across the field B) coming toward the river
C) hiding behind rocks D) in the middle of the bridge
38. In lines 9-10, the men A) killed the judges in the contest B) killed the mule driver C) robbed and killed the first mule D) killed each other
39. At the end of the story the second mule rejoiced because A) his life had been spared B) he now had a chance to carry a valuable load
C) he had been declared the victor D) he was finally recognized for all his hard work
40. The lesson of this story is that A) having money can have disadvantages B) the more money one has, the more power one wields
C) self-confidence insures success D) hard work brings recognition

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

MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

1. Numerus of stars magnus est. A) stella B) stellarum C) stellae D) stellis
2. Agricola magnum _____ traebant. A) lapidis B) lapidi C) lapidem D) lapide
3. In urbe sunt _____ cives. A) multi B) multos C) multis D) multa
4. Equus territus a via in _____ fugit. A) agri B) agrorum C) ager D) agrum
5. Scribe nomen in tabula, amice. A) Write B) He is writing C) He will write D) To write
6. Multas picturas meis amicis in provinciis monstrabo. A) I showed B) I was showing C) I had shown D) I will show
7. Qui nobiscum ad forum ambulat? A) Where B) When C) Who D) Why
8. In silvis multa animalia were living. A) habitant B) habitabant C) habitabunt D) habitaverant
9. Semper _____ laboramus. A) a ludo B) magna cum cura C) de fabulis D) in Italiam
10. Multi gladiatores et bestiae in ludis will be seen. A) vident B) videbant C) videntur D) videbuntur
11. Heri nos miseri eramus sed hodie sumus laeti. A) we are B) we were C) we will be D) we will have been
12. Meus frater mihi multa dona dedit. A) to me B) about me C) by me D) with me
13. Lingua Latina a multis amatur. A) by many B) through many C) from many D) after many
14. Dic mihi, _____, fabulam de Italia antiqua. A) Marcus B) Marci C) Marco D) Marce
15. Esne discipulus aut discipula? A) and B) or C) not D) but
16. The angry father harshly scolded his son. A) durus B) dure C) duri D) duro
17. Non est bonum dormire in ludo. A) to sleep B) will sleep C) sleeps D) slept
18. Cives facta bona nostri ducis had praised. A) laudaverunt B) laudaverant C) laudaverint D) laudati sunt
19. Homines pedibus ambulat et aves alis volant. A) about wings B) with wings C) wings D) of wings
20. Amicae meae non sunt _____. A) timidae B) timida C) timidi D) timidus
21. Taurine, porcine, and equine are English words derived from Latin words for A) rooms of the house B) hills of Rome C) leisure activities D) animals
22. The symbol of supreme authority of the kings who ruled Rome during the Monarchy was the fascis. The term fascis refers to A) a set of laws B) a crown and a throne C) a bundle of rods with an ax D) a golden robe with fur lining
23. Ubi in villa Romana erat impluvium? A) in atrio B) in culina C) in peristylio D) in cubiculo
24. The diagnosis of the patient's disease was conducted post mortem. A) in the afternoon B) in detail C) after death D) without surgery
25. Jupiter and Juno were known to the Greeks as A) Apollo and Diana B) Poseidon and Demeter C) Hermes and Artemis D) Zeus and Hera
26. Tarquinius Superbus ruled Rome during the period of government known as the A) Monarchy B) Republic C) Empire D) Dictatorship
27. After the presentation, the speaker apologized for his lapsus linguae. A) delayed arrival B) nervousness C) running overtime D) slip of the tongue
28. The maiden Andromeda was saved by the hero Perseus from A) spending half of each year in the Underworld B) turning into a spider C) being devoured by a sea monster D) being changed into a tree
29. Martial music is usually played A) when putting a baby to sleep B) during a wedding procession C) at religious services D) when soldiers march
30. A Roman traveler setting out for Pompeii from the city of Rome would head A) north B) south C) northwest D) west
31. A septuagenarian is a person who is in his _____ in age. A) thirties B) fifties C) sixties D) seventies
32. The Roman numeral MCMXCIII represents the year A) 1943 B) 1933 C) 1773 D) 1993
33. The domed building erected in honor of all gods which still stands in Rome today is the A) Acropolis B) Colosseum C) Pantheon D) Curia
34. A helmet, spear, and owl are attributes of the goddess A) Juno B) Ceres C) Minerva D) Diana
35. The traditional date for the fall of the Roman Empire was 476 A.D. The abbreviation A.D. means A) after the founding of Rome B) after the end of the Monarchy C) during the reign of Augustus D) in the year of the Lord

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

The Horns of the Stag

A magnificent stag learns an important lesson through an unfortunate adventure.

Olim magnus cervus advenit ad flumen magnum. Stabat ad ripam fluminis et in aquam spectabat. Formam suam vidit! Totum corpus suum diu spectabat et dixit: "Quam pulchra sunt mea cornua! Sed quam longa et macra sunt mea crura! Cur non pulchra sunt?"

Subito clamores venatorum et canum audivit. Cervus erat territus et salutem in silva celeriter petivit. Sed cornua eius mox capta sunt in ramis arborum. Cervus stabat immobilis et timidus. Deinde advenerunt canes venatoresque et mox cervum occiderunt. Ante mortem cervus dixit: "Quam stultus eram! Crura mea erant utilia! Cornua mea, quae pulchra putabam, erant causa mortis meae."

Fabula nos docet: stulti homines saepe laudant inutilia nec vident ea quae sunt vero utilia.

- 1 cervus = stag, deer
- 2 suum = his own
- 3 cornua = horns; macra = skinny
- 4 crura = legs
- 5 venatorum = of the hunters
- 6 salutem = safety; ramis = branches
- 7
- 8 occiderunt = attacked; stultus = foolish utilia = useful
- 9
- 10 inutilia = useless things; ea quae = those things which

36. In lines 1 and 2, the stag stopped to A) search for something to eat B) admire his reflection in the river C) help his friend find water D) go for a swim in the river
37. Which of his features did the stag find unattractive? A) his horns B) his face C) his ears D) his legs
38. The stag became frightened when he A) slipped into the water B) broke his leg, C) heard hunters and dogs approaching D) could not find his friend
39. The stag was stopped in his flight when A) his horns were caught in the branches B) he was surrounded by water C) he was caught in the hunter's trap D) his friends warned him of danger
40. Before the stag died A) he begged for forgiveness B) he was able to help his friends out of danger C) he was immortalized by the gods D) he realized that he had not appreciated his best features

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

MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

1. Cras gladiatores in arenam ambulabunt. A) are walking B) walked C) will walk D) had walked
2. You are brave, soldiers! A) Estis B) Sumus C) Est D) Sunt
3. Hercules has seen the Underworld. A) vidisti B) vidit C) viderunt D) vidi
4. _____, Claudia, lupos in silva! A) Cavere B) Cavete C) Cavetis D) Cave
5. Perseus Medusam interficere in animo habet. A) to kill B) killed C) is killing D) will kill
6. _____ consulem in Foro audimus. A) Ego B) Tu C) Vos D) Nos
7. Italy was being attacked by the army of Spartacus. A) oppugnabat B) oppugnabatur C) oppugnabatis D) oppugnabar
8. Magister fabulas discipulis narravit. A) with the students B) of the students C) to the students D) about the students
9. Roman soldiers destroyed Carthage. A) militis B) militum C) milites D) militibus
10. Septem sorores erant _____. A) pulchrae B) pulchros C) pulchris D) pulchram
11. Servi aquam in hortum portabant. A) in the garden B) from the garden C) through the garden D) into the garden
12. Quintus, send me a letter soon! A) Quintus B) Quinti C) Quinto D) Quinte
13. Diana erat dea who sagittas portabat. A) qui B) quod C) quae D) quem
14. puella : puellarum : : dux : _____ A) ducis B) duces C) ducum D) ducem
15. Septem minus duo sunt: A) sex B) quinque C) decem D) quattuor
16. Habesne clavem tuam? A) Do you have...? B) Where do you have...? C) Why do you have...? D) Will you have...?
17. We wanted to take many journeys to Rome. A) itineri B) iter C) itinerum D) itinera
18. Troiani contra Graecos with swords pugnaverunt. A) gladios B) gladiatorum C) gladii D) gladiis
19. The sirens sang beautifully when Odysseus and his men passed by. A) pulchra B) pulchre C) pulchro D) pulchris
20. Regina ab omnibus civibus spectata est. A) All the citizens had watched the queen. B) All the queen's citizens were spectators. C) The queen was watched by all the citizens. D) The queen is watching all the citizens.
21. Which of the following is a Mediterranean island? A) Ostia B) Crete C) Carthage D) Brundisium
22. A somnambulist is someone who: A) talks in his sleep B) sleeps too much C) sleep walks D) is unable to fall asleep
23. The month January was named for the Roman god of: A) the sun and prophecy B) war C) beginnings and doorways D) the sea
24. The mythological creature which is half horse and half man is a: A) centaur B) satyr C) minotaur D) sphinx
25. Quot pedes habet equus? A) VI B) III C) V D) IV
26. The woman who used her magic power to help Jason in his quest for the Golden Fleece was: A) Medea B) Circe C) Ariadne D) Andromeda
27. A fraternity is so called because its members consider each other to be: A) friends B) sisters C) students D) brothers
28. The abbreviation N.B. indicates that: A) what follows is an example B) something is left out C) an item is to be carefully noticed D) an answer is to be given
29. Roman senators usually met in the: A) Circus Maximus B) villa rustica C) Curia D) cloaca maxima
30. Which one is a Romance language, i.e., derived from Latin? A) German B) French C) Greek D) Russian
31. What deity do the oak tree and the eagle symbolize? A) Apollo B) Mercury C) Jupiter D) Neptune
32. Roma : Italia : : Athenae : _____ A) Hispania B) Graecia C) Sicilia D) Asia
33. A male Roman slave would most likely wear a: A) toga B) stola C) tunica D) palla
34. The Apennines are: A) montes B) flumina C) viae D) insulae
35. Where would you find a triclinium, impluvium, and a cubiculum? A) in villa B) in agro C) in schola D) in templo

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

A BOY AND A DOLPHIN

This is the story of a special friendship.

Erat olim in Italia puer parvus, qui cotidie ad ludum ambulabat. In laco vicino habitabat delphinus. Puer delphinum saepe vocabat et ei panem dabat. Delphinus ex aqua saliebat et celeriter panem e manu pueri capiebat. Delphinus et puer quoque in aqua ludebant. Delphinus amicus puerum in tergum accipiebat, deinde eum per lacum ad ludum portabat. Delphinus puerum et puer delphinum amabat. Sed quadam die puer ad lacum non revenit, quod aeger erat. Diu puer aegrotabat, deinde e vita discessit. Delphinus iterum atque iterum puerum petebat. Tandem delphinus quoque expiravit propter desiderium pueri.

- 1 cotidie = every day; lacus vicinus = a nearby lake
- 2 ei = to him
- 3 salire = to jump; manus = hand
- 4
- 5 tergum = back
- 6 quadam die = one day
- 7 aeger = sick; aegrotare = to be sick
- 8 discessit = departed; iterum = again
- 9 desiderium + genitive = longing for

36. When did the boy meet the dolphin? A) on the way to school B) on a long journey to Italy C) while swimming in a lake D) when the dolphin was in danger
37. How did the boy earn the dolphin's affection? A) He saved the dolphin's life. B) He brought many people to see the dolphin. C) He fed the dolphin bread. D) He took the dolphin on a journey.
38. How did the dolphin show friendship to the boy? A) He did tricks to amuse the boy. B) He guarded the boy while he walked to school. C) He gave the boy rides on his back. D) He saved the boy's life.
39. Why did the boy stop coming to the lake? A) He was sick. B) He was afraid of the dolphin. C) He knew the dolphin was sick. D) He no longer had to walk to school.
40. What was the ending to this story? A) The boy never found the dolphin. B) The boy and the dolphin both died. C) The dolphin was accidentally killed. D) The boy and the dolphin went to an island to live.

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

MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

1. Theseus a patria ad Cretam _____. A) navigavimus B) navigaverunt C) navigavisti D) navigavit
2. Stolae feminarum sunt pulchrae. A) The beautiful woman has a dress. B) The dresses of the women are beautiful. C) They are the dresses of the beautiful woman. D) The women are holding the beautiful dresses.
3. _____ ad forum conveniebant. A) Senator B) Senatoribus C) Senatores D) Senatorem
4. Penelope multos annos virum expectabat. A) had waited for B) was waiting for C) will wait for D) waits for
5. Vidimus _____ in Italia. A) multi montes B) multis montibus C) multos montes D) multorum montium
6. Regina coronas _____ dedit. A) victore B) victorem C) victoribus D) victores
7. "Quid scribis, _____?" rogabat pater. A) Marcus B) Marci C) Marco D) Marce
8. Aeneas patrem invenire cupivit. A) found B) to find C) finds D) finding
9. Portantne nuntii epistulas ad villam? A) Why do the messengers carry B) Can the messengers carry C) Are the messengers carrying D) When do the messengers carry
10. Imperator victoriam publice nuntiavit. A) public B) publicly C) of the public D) by the public
11. Tomorrow we shall be in a famous museum. A) sumus B) eramus C) fuimus D) erimus
12. The guide will show the Roman Forum to you. A) te B) tibi C) tui D) tu
13. Ducite, magistri, liberos ad campum. A) Children, lead the teachers to the field. B) The children are being led to the field by the teachers. C) Teachers, lead the children to the field. D) We teachers are leading the children to the field.
14. The circus tent will be moved at daybreak. A) movebitur B) movit C) movetur D) movebat
15. Ancus Marcius primum pontem trans _____ aedificavit. A) rivus B) rivo C) rivum D) rivi
16. Nympha puero dixit, "Misera sum because me non amas." A) sed B) quod C) ubi D) neque
17. Vox : vocem :: _____ : puerum A) pueri B) puero C) pueris D) puer
18. Caesar habebat imperium _____ erat magnum. A) qui B) quae C) quod D) quorum
19. Flumina Africae sunt _____. A) longa B) longam C) longas D) longae
20. Fabulae a liberis legebantur. A) from the children B) to the children C) by the children D) for the children
21. Quae urbs est in Italia? A) Athenae B) Troia C) Carthago D) Ostia
22. Athena gave a golden bridle to Bellerophon so that he could tame the winged horse named _____. A) Hydra B) Pegasus C) Sphinx D) Cyclops
23. Centum et octo sunt: A) CIII B) CIV C) CVIII D) CIX
24. In some towns it is difficult to find nocturnal entertainment. A) summer B) nighttime C) inexpensive D) holiday
25. What mountain range is called the backbone of Italy? A) Alps B) Apennines C) Pyrenees D) Caucasus
26. Theseus sailed to Crète in order to slay the monster _____. A) Cerberus B) Centaur C) Minotaur D) Medusa
27. Which group of terms refers to Roman government? A) tablinum, culina, peristylum B) caldarium, frigidarium, strigiles C) proconsul, fasces, curia D) paedagogus, tabella, stilus
28. What type of government existed in Rome from 27 B.C. to 476 A.D.? A) city states B) republic C) empire D) monarchy
29. Over her stola a Roman woman wore a: A) tunica B) toga C) palla D) bulla
30. The Latin word from which the English words reduce, duchess, introduction, and aqueduct are derived is: A) duco B) do C) duo D) durus
31. We like to read about Roman historical characters, e.g., Caesar, Scaevola, and Cicero. The abbreviation e.g. means: A) for example B) note well C) among others D) in addition to
32. At the root of the words transmission, remittance, and promise is the Latin verb meaning: A) warn B) send C) leave D) fear
33. In ancient Rome the cena was a: A) children's game B) religious festival C) main meal of the day D) man's cloak
34. Which god did not live on Mt. Olympus? A) Mercury B) Pluto C) Venus D) Jupiter
35. What famous Trojan hero, son of Venus, founded the Roman race? A) Ulysses B) Aeneas C) Achilles D) Hercules

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

THE FROGS AND THE WELL

In parvo stagno habitant duae ranae, magna rana et parva rana. In hoc stagno ranae cotidie ludebant et saliebant. Magna rana et parva rana in hoc stagno semper manere volebant. Sed aestate, quod non pluit, hoc stagnum subito siccabat. Mox ranae ex hoc stagno excesserunt. Multos dies duae ranae aquam et novam domum petebant, et tandem puteum altum invenerunt.

Magna rana clamat, "Est puteus! Est multa aqua! Saliemus in puteum. Ibi habitabimus et erimus laetae."

Sed parva rana, quae erat prudencior, "Cogita!" inquit, "Hic puteus quoque siccare potest. Tum erimus in puteo sicco, et non poterimus salire ex puteo!"

Documentum huius fabulae est: Cogita ante salis.

Adapted from Aesop's Fables

36. How did the frogs feel about their pond? A) They wished more frogs lived there. B) They wanted to live there forever. C) They feared the big fish in it. D) They thought it was too deep.
37. Cur stagnum siccabat? A) Sol non luet. B) Ranae saliebant. C) Non pluit. D) Stagnum est altum.
38. According to the big frog their new home will bring them: A) happiness B) a source of food C) friends d) shade
39. The small frog: A) stayed behind at the pond B) jumped into the well C) obeyed the big frog D) was smarter than the big frog
40. Which of these proverbs is closest to the moral of this story? A) Never trust a stranger B) The bigger the better C) The early bird catches the worm D) Look before you leap

- 1 stagnum = pond; rana = frog; hoc = this
- 2 cotidie = daily; salire = to jump
- 3 volebant = wanted; aestate = in the summer
- 4 siccabat = dried up; excesserunt = left; dies = days
- 5 domum = home; tandem = finally; puteus = well
- 6
- 7
- 8 prudencior = wiser; cogita = think
- 9 potest = is able; poterimus = will be able
- 10 documentum = lesson, moral; huius = of this

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

1. Cincinnatus was plowing his field when the senators asked him to be dictator. A) arat B) arabat C) aravit D) arabit
2. In the evening they walked along the Via Appia with their friends. A) amicis B) ab amicis C) cum amicis D) ad amicos
3. The young gymnast did not receive a prize. A) praemio B) praemia C) praemi D) praemium
4. Spartacus erat gladiator _____. A) clarum B) claro C) clari D) clarus
5. Magnus _____ pontem contra Etruscos defendit. A) dux B) duces C) duce D) ducem
6. The tutor gave the student many suggestions. A) discipulo B) discipulum C) discipuli D) discipulus
7. Mater filium monebat, "Work cum diligentia!" A) Laborate B) Laborare C) Labora D) Laboratis
8. Upon his arrival in Rome, he asked the guide, "Where is the Forum located?" A) Cur B) Ubi C) Quot D) Quis
9. Erat semper ignis in _____ Vestae. A) templo B) templorum C) templum D) templi
10. In early times Roman girls were taught at home by their mothers. A) matribus B) pro matribus C) a matribus D) cum matribus
11. The students will see the famous aqueduct at Segovia in Spain. A) vident B) viderunt C) videbant D) videbunt
12. Multi viri amabant Atalantam _____ erat puella pulcherrima. A) qui B) quem C) quae D) quo
13. The guard asked the intruder, "Who comes?" A) Quid B) Quem C) Quod D) Quis
14. Many wonderful animal stories are told by Aesop. A) narrantur B) narrabuntur C) narrabantur D) narratae erunt
15. Poeta sub _____ multas horas sedebat. A) arbor B) arbori C) arboris D) arbore
16. habeo : habere : : _____ : esse A) ero B) fui C) eram D) sum
17. The rumors about Dido spread widely and quickly. A) late B) lata C) latam D) latus
18. Hodie puer ad scholam _____ non cupit. A) ambulare B) ambulat C) ambulabit D) ambula
19. Hercules et _____ frater in cubiculo dormiebant. A) parvus B) parvo C) parvi D) parvum
20. Liber pueri in via amissus est. A) boy B) boys C) boy's D) boys'
21. A committee established for a particular purpose is called an _____ committee. A) ad infinitum B) ad hoc C) ad nauseam D) ad astra
22. One of the causes of the Trojan War was: A) Jason's quest for the golden fleece B) awarding of the golden apple to Venus C) Aeneas' discovery of the golden bough D) King Midas' golden touch
23. The Twelve Tables relate to Roman: A) medicine B) games C) law D) architecture
24. The river that flows through Rome is: A) Vesuvius B) Ostia C) Palatine D) Tiber
25. The word binoculars is derived from: A) noster B) nocte C) oculus D) octo
26. Which two gods joined Jupiter, king of the gods, in ruling over the three regions of the universe? A) Mars and Vulcan B) Mercury and Apollo C) Janus and Bacchus D) Neptune and Pluto
27. What famous couple met a tragic death near a mulberry tree? A) Apollo and Daphne B) Philemon and Baucis C) Orpheus and Eurydice D) Pyramus and Thisbe
28. In triclinio Romano erant _____. A) cibus et aqua B) silva et via C) templum et dea D) leo et equus
29. In order to write a letter, one would need: A) tabella et stilus B) aqua et lac C) lares et penates D) tunica et toga
30. The Athenian craftsman who built the labyrinth for the Minotaur and who tried to escape from Crete by making wings from feathers and wax was: A) Theseus B) Bellerophon C) Daedalus D) Midas
31. Three tall pines dominated the landscape. Dominated is related to a Latin noun meaning: A) master B) beauty C) gift D) shadow
32. Perseus used his shield as a mirror when he killed the monster _____. A) Cerberus B) Medusa C) Hydra D) Chimaera
33. The Latin motto **E pluribus unum** which is found on the Great Seal of the United States means: A) One out of many B) Always first C) One step together D) One for all
34. Where did Romans gather for recreation, relaxation and bathing? A) basilica B) taberna C) curia D) thermae
35. Tres et septem sunt: A) X B) XI C) IX D) XV

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

EQUUS CLARUS

The Roman emperor Caligula ruled in the first century A.D. and was frequently irrational as shown in this story.

Dux Romanus filium parvum habebat qui milites delectabat. Filius in castris saepe ludebat et vestimenta militaria gerebat. Milites filium "Caligulam" appellabant quod parvas caligas gerebat.

Post multos annos Caligula erat Imperator Romanus. Mens autem Caligulae saepe insana erat. Caligula Imperator equum habebat quem bene amabat.

Caligula equo stabulum marmoreum et vestimenta purpurea dedit. Si amici Caligulam ad cenam invitabant, Caligula amicos iubebat equum quoque invitare.

Tandem Imperator equum esse consulem volebat; sed equus non factus est consul, quod miles Romanus Imperatorem necavit.

- 1 **delectabat** = delighted
- 2 **castra** = camp; **vestimenta** = clothing; **gerebat** = wore
- 3 **caligas** = boots
- 4
- 5
- 6 **stabulum** = stable; **marmoreum** = made of marble
- 7 **iubebat** = ordered
- 8 **volebat** = wanted; **factus est** = became
- 9 **necavit** = killed

36. Quis milites delectabat? A) stabulum marmoreum B) dux Romanus C) equus clarus D) filius parvus
37. The soldiers gave the name "Caligula" to the leader's son because: A) filius in castris ludebat B) filius gladium portabat C) filius parvas caligas gerebat D) dux delectabat milites.
38. **Quem** (line 5) refers to the: A) emperor B) horse C) son D) clothing
39. Caligula gave his horse: A) his own library B) a swimming pool C) little boots D) purple clothing
40. At the end of the story: A) equus erat consul B) equus mortuus est C) Caligula militem necavit D) miles Caligulam necavit