

1. Orator hostem patriae persecutus est. A) will pursue B) had pursued C) pursued D) is pursuing
2. Stella mirabili visa, rex oraculum statim consuluit. A) He will see the strange star B) When a strange star had been seen C) See the strange star D) He must see a strange star
3. Cura matri erat magna. A) Take care of your mother. B) The mother had great concern. C) I am concerned about mother. D) The greatest care is their mother.
4. Quisque suum librum tulit. A) Who B) No one C) Each one D) Which
5. Claudius erat tam superbus ut sine auxilio deorum bellum gerere temptaret. A) that B) when C) in order to D) how
6. Achilles honoris causa victoriam petivit. A) for the sake of honor B) in an honorable cause C) to honor his cause D) in case of honors
7. Discipuli a ludis scedere nolebant. A) wanted B) were unwilling C) promised D) became
8. Romulus erat rex magna virtute. A) of great courage B) for great courage C) about great courage D) from great courage
9. Verum dicere oportet. A) To speak the truth brings opportunity. B) It is necessary to speak the truth. C) True opportunity always speaks. D) This is the importance of speaking the truth.
10. Horatius ipse sororem occidit. A) his B) himself C) the same D) that
11. Cum Fabricius neque regnum neque pecuniam cupiat, rex tamen multa dona offert. A) Although B) Since C) With D) When
12. Cena servis paranda est. A) The dinner had been prepared by the slaves. B) The dinner must be prepared by the slaves. C) The dinner is being prepared by the slaves. D) The dinner will be prepared by the slaves.
13. Tullia erat Ciceroni cara. A) to Cicero B) by Cicero C) with Cicero D) from Cicero
14. Nonne erat Brutus sapientior comitibus? A) with his companions B) by his companions C) of his companions D) than his companions
15. Vidimus illum virum litteras scribentem. A) to write B) having written C) writing D) written
16. Let's teach all our friends Latin! A) Docebamus B) Docuimus C) Doceamus D) Docemus
17. Romani artem bene dicendi laudabant. A) of speaking B) about to speak C) having been spoken D) by speaking
18. Cato scivit quae Catilina fecisset. A) does B) had done C) was doing D) will do
19. Rumor quam celerrime volat. A) more swiftly B) as swiftly as possible C) too swiftly D) rather swiftly
20. Plinius epistolam scripsit ut Tacitus de Vesuvii eruptione intellegeret. A) had understood B) might understand C) has understood D) while understanding
21. Which day would be the Kalends of May? A) May 1 B) May 15 C) May 30 D) May 9
22. Achilles' tutor Chiron, who was half-man and half-horse, was a A) satyr B) nymph C) sea monster D) centaur
23. Julius Caesar was the author of *De Bello Gallico* and *De Bello Civili*, works of A) oratory B) lyric poetry C) history D) tragedy
24. Hadrian's Wall was intended to keep the barbarians out of A) Germany B) Roman Britain C) Roman Gaul D) Greece
25. A perspicacious person is one who A) sees right through to the heart of a matter B) does not understand C) betrays his friends D) shows great generosity
26. The motto **Aut viam inveniam aut faciam** expresses A) honesty B) determination C) fear D) joy
27. The Greek hero who fought the Minotaur in Crete is A) Jason B) Theseus C) Perseus D) Odysseus
28. The words incipient, deceptive, and captivating all have a common Latin root which means A) change B) search C) ride D) take
29. The Fates were portrayed as A) women with thread and scissors B) birds that grab people's food C) monsters that wreck ships D) warriors armed with swords
30. In order to discern the will of the gods, a Roman priest might A) play dice games B) observe the livers of animals C) search for a golden apple D) look into a cup of wine
31. Caesar's message **Veni, vidi, vici** is memorable for its A) alliteration B) polysyndeton C) anaphora D) chiasmus
32. Cicero's *In Catilinam*, *Pro Roscio*, and *In Verrem* are examples of A) essays B) letters C) speeches D) poems

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

A DISTURBANCE AT THE AMPHITHEATER

*The Nuceriens and Pompeians riot in Pompeii.*

Inter colonos Nucerinis Pompeianisque levi initio atrox caedes in gladiatorio spectaculo orta est. Quippe coloni invicem primo probra, deinde saxa, postremo ferrum sumpserunt. Plebs Pompeianorum maior erat, in cuius oppido spectaculum edebatur. Ergo deportati sunt ex oppido multi e Nucerinis, corporibus per vulnera truncatis. Tandem iudicium eius rei ad senatum relatum est; Pompeiani decem annos publico coetu eius modi prohibiti sunt. Collegia, quae contra leges instituta erant, dissoluta sunt. Quidam vir e Pompeianis, qui spectaculum ediderat et seditionem conciverat, exilio punitus est.

Tacitus, *Annales* XIV, 17 (adapted)

- 1 **coloni Nucerini** = people of the neighboring town of Nuceria; **atrox** = appalling
- 2 **Quippe** = Indeed; **invicem** = in turn; **probra** = insults
- 3
- 4 **spectaculum edebatur** = the show was presented
- 5 **truncatis** = maimed
- 6
- 7 **publico coetu** = from public assembly; **Collegia** = Fan clubs
- 8
- 9 **seditionem** = riot; **conciverat** = had started

33. In lines 1 and 2, we learn that a fight broke out between A) gladiators and fans B) the people of two different towns C) two famous gladiators D) feuding families
34. The author says (lines 1-2) that the terrible slaughter arose A) on a stormy day B) from a mild beginning C) in the middle of the night D) after the omens were taken
35. At first the rioters hurled insults, then they A) set many fires B) ran out of town C) used rocks and swords D) attacked the senate
36. Who came out ahead in the struggle (lines 3-5)? A) the defeated gladiators B) the senators C) the Nuceriens D) the Pompeians
37. According to lines 4-5, the wounded were A) left for dead B) brought before the senate C) carried out of town D) ready to start another riot
38. The senate (lines 6-7) decided that for ten years the Pompeians A) must make restitution to the Nuceriens B) would not be permitted to hold public office C) could not travel to other cities D) could not assemble for games in their town
39. The fan clubs (lines 7-8) had A) assisted the wounded citizens B) been formed illegally C) helped put down the riot D) protested the punishment
40. Who was exiled? A) the gladiators B) the fan clubs C) the sponsor of the games D) the Nuceriens survivors

1. Noli me rogare! A) I don't want to ask B) Ask me now C) No one asks me D) Don't ask me
2. Principem ipsum in Circo Maximo vidi. A) myself B) himself C) yourself D) the same
3. Decem dies nuntius equo iter faciebant. A) For ten days B) On the tenth day C) In ten days D) After ten days
4. Quos senatores in foro heri audivisti? A) Where B) Who C) Which D) Whose
5. Me rogavit quo tempore Cornelia advenisset. A) was arriving B) must arrive C) had arrived D) to arrive
6. Puerum in via ludentem monui. A) playing B) having played C) to play D) about to play
7. Ille orator de rostris cives saepe hortatus est. A) urges B) urged C) had urged D) will have urged
8. Has litteras date viro rem publicam amanti. A) having been given B) to give C) while giving D) give
9. Catilina erat vir ferocis animi. A) whose fierce spirit B) by fierce spirit C) of fierce spirit D) fierce spirits
10. Erant Romae aedificia multa et mirabilia. A) to Rome B) at Rome C) Roman D) from Rome
11. Mater sororque ad Hispaniam navigaturae sunt. A) are sailing B) have sailed C) are about to sail D) were sailing
12. Pompeius non credidit Caesarem fluvium transivisse. A) to cross B) would cross C) had crossed D) was crossing
13. Sum multo altior meo fratre. A) taller B) much taller C) as tall as D) the tallest
14. Alexandria est nobis videnda. A) Alexandria was visible to us B) We want to see Alexandria C) We have seen Alexandria D) We must see Alexandria
15. Haec est porta qua urbem intrabimus. A) which B) by which C) whose D) into which
16. His verbis dictis, Cicero e senatu discessit. A) When these words had been said B) By speaking these words C) These words will be said D) Which words were said
17. Virtutes antiquas doceamus. A) we are teaching B) we shall teach C) we used to teach D) let us teach
18. Iste novus homo se semper laudat. A) him B) themselves C) her D) himself
19. Fabius cunctando Hannibalem superare volebat. A) having delayed B) by delaying C) to delay D) about to delay
20. Quam pulchra est nostra patria! A) As lovely as possible B) Lovelier than C) How lovely D) Most lovely
21. Which member of the First Triumvirate, nicknamed Dives (Wealthy), was killed fighting the Parthians in the East? A) Antony B) Crassus C) Octavian D) Lepidus
22. Soliloquy, loquacity, and circumlocution are compounds of the Latin verb meaning A) speak B) place C) travel D) follow
23. Cannae, Pharsalus, and Actium are famous \_\_\_\_\_ in Roman history. A) rivers B) orators C) philosophers D) battles
24. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the Latin De mortuis nihil nisi bonum? A) Speak only good about the dead B) Good always triumphs over wrong C) Only the good die young D) Good actions never die
25. The Roman emperor Commodus wore a lion's skin and carried a club in an attempt to imitate which legendary hero? A) Theseus B) Hercules C) Bellerophon D) Romulus
26. When he went from Spain to Gaul, which mountain range did Hannibal have to cross? A) Caucasus B) Pyrenees C) Apennines D) Atlas
27. In Greek and Roman mythology, Charon, Proserpina, and Sisyphus were to be found A) in Greece B) on Olympus C) in the Underworld D) in Asia Minor
28. Multa de Vesuvii eruptione in meis litteris scripsi. Quis sum? A) Plinius B) Livius C) Sallustius D) Tacitus
29. Where would one usually encounter a magister bibendi in Roman society? A) on a military campaign B) at a banquet C) in the arena D) at a school
30. For Cicero, this building in the Forum was very familiar as the regular meeting place of the Roman Senate. A) rostra B) carcer C) curia D) taberna
31. In the Roman calendar, what term was used for the 13th or 15th day of the month? A) Pridie B) Nones C) Ides D) Kalends
32. The Roman magistrate who had the power to count citizens and oversee public morals was the A) censor B) tribune C) consul D) Pontifex Maximus

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.  
 NOBILITY IN VICTORY

Marc Antony's treatment of Brutus, Caesar's assassin, after the Battle of Philippi (42 BC)

M. Antonii animus humanitate non caruit: post enim proelium, cum ille Bruti corpus liberto suo ad sepeliendum traderet, iussit etiam paludamentum suum corpori imponi ut Brutus cum honore cremaretur. Nam Antonius putabat, hoste Bruto mortuo, odium depositum esse. Sed cum paludamentum ab eodem liberto interceptum esse comperisset, magna ira incitatus, statim eum punivit dicens: "Quid? Tu ignorasti quem virum tibi ad sepeliendum commissem?" Itaque, Philippei campi non solum fortem piamque illius victoriam libenter viderunt, sed etiam illa nobilissimae indignationis verba laeti audiverunt.

- 1 careo, carere, carui, caritus (+abl) = lack
- 2 libertus, -i = freedman; ad sepeliendum = to bury
- 3 paludamentum = general's cloak; cremo, cremare = burn
- 4
- 5 comperisset = he had learned
- 6
- 7 commissem = I had entrusted
- 8 Philippei = of Philippi (location in Greece)
- 9 libenter = gladly; indignationis = of anger
- 10

Valerius Maximus, *Facta ac Dicta Memorabilia* (adapted)

33. According to the writer, what did Marc Antony not lack (line 1)? A) courage B) wealth C) human kindness D) an army
34. What duty was the freedman told to perform (line 2, cum...traderet)? A) anoint Brutus' body B) strip Brutus of his armor C) carry a message to Brutus' camp D) bury Brutus
35. How did Antony wish to honor his former enemy (line 3)? A) by covering the body with his own cloak B) by reciting his praises in a poem C) by freeing his slaves D) with a gladiatorial contest
36. In line 4 (hoste...odium), Antony thought that A) dead men tell no tales B) with his enemy dead, hatred was laid aside C) a dead enemy should not be buried D) an enemy, though dead, still hates
37. Why did Antony punish his freedman (lines 5-6)? A) for going over to Brutus' side B) for becoming angry C) for taking the cloak D) for trying to run away
38. Philippei campi...viderunt (lines 8-9) uses a figure of speech called A) personification B) anaphora C) alliteration D) onomatopoeia
39. In line 8, illius refers to whose "brave and loyal victory"? A) Antony's B) Caesar's C) the freedman's D) Brutus'
40. In lines 8-9, the writer Valerius considers Antony's "noblest anger" to be A) excessive B) irrational C) insufficient D) praiseworthy

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

MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

1. Cives animalia in Colosseo saepe viderant. A) will see B) used to see C) had seen D) saw
2. Discipuli sua magistram de fabula antiqua rogaverunt. A) your B) her C) their D) our
3. Rex filiam maxime amabat. A) much B) very much C) more D) very large
4. Templum \_\_\_\_\_ Augustus aedificavit pulcherrimum erat. A) quo B) quod C) cui D) cuius
5. Noster amicus ad portum cras perveniet. A) arrives B) has arrived C) was arriving D) will arrive
6. Orpheus pulchre cantare potuisse dicitur. A) will be able B) to have been able C) was able D) to be able
7. lex : legum :: impetus : \_\_\_\_\_ A) impetu B) impetui C) impetibus D) impetuum
8. Let the consul beware of certain unscrupulous citizens. A) Consul caveat B) Consulem cave C) Consul cavet D) Consul cavebit
9. Orator civibus leniter dixit. A) softest B) soft C) softly D) too softly
10. Viator Romam iter fecit ut ad Siciliam navigaret. A) as he must sail B) while sailing C) since he sailed D) in order to sail
11. The king asks the old man where he hid the money. A) celat B) celaverit C) celavisset D) celavit
12. Magister illi chartam dedit. A) to him B) by him C) from him D) with him
13. Venator animalia fugientia trans campos sequebatur. A) to flee B) about to flee C) fleeing D) having fled
14. Venus erat pulchrior Iunone. A) by Juno B) from Juno C) to Juno D) than Juno
15. Cicero dicit se patriam amare. A) loves B) loved C) will love D) had loved
16. Infans erat carissimus matri. A) of (his) mother B) to (his) mother C) by (his) mother D) from (his) mother
17. Si piscem ex flumine cepisset, eum edisset. A) he would have eaten B) he will eat C) he was eating D) he had eaten
18. Omnes libri hodie movendi sunt. A) will be moved B) are being moved C) have been moved D) must be moved
19. Senatores sunt tam laeti de victoria Romana ut duces laudent. A) that they must praise B) that they had praised C) that they praise D) that they praised
20. Claudius navem defendere conatus est, sed hostes erant potentiores. A) will try B) is trying C) had tried D) tried
21. "Quae cum ita sint," an expression often used by Cicero, means A) What about these things B) Since these things are so C) Bear with these things D) There are many such things
22. A Roman would travel from Rome to Brundisium, and then across the Adriatic Sea in order to reach A) Greece B) Spain C) Egypt D) Britain
23. The established succession of offices which Cicero held on his way to becoming consul was the A) toga praetexta B) pedites C) cursus honorum D) decemviri
24. The abbreviation et seq. means A) and others B) it does not follow C) and the following D) in the same place
25. The words confide, fiduciary, and perfidious share a common Latin root having to do with A) money B) health C) trust D) bravery
26. Chiron, who had the body of a horse and the head of a man and was the teacher of heroes, was a A) gorgon B) satyr C) minotaur D) centaur
27. Cicero gave the First Oration against Catiline on October 21, 63 B.C. A) pridie Non. Oct. B) a.d. XII Kal. Nov. C) a.d. VII Id. Oct. D) Id. Oct.
28. A typical Roman citizen often visited the thermae. A) baths B) markets C) taverns D) lawcourts
29. The father was incredulous at the girl's tale. He A) laughed B) didn't believe it C) grew angry D) started to cry
30. What literary device does the quote cum tacent clamant contain? A) simile B) oxymoron C) anaphora D) metonymy
31. The three old women known as the Parcae control A) the direction of the winds B) song and memory C) the Underworld D) the thread of human destiny
32. What Roman author wrote a letter detailing the eruption of Vesuvius? A) Cicero B) Caesar C) Sallust D) Pliny

## READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

## JULIUS CAESAR

*Suetonius describes Julius Caesar.*

Armorum et equitandi peritissimus erat. In agmine interdum equo saepius pedibus milites anteibat. Illi erat nulla galea seu sol seu imber esset. Longissimas vias incredibili celeritate atque centum milia passuum in unum diem confecit. Si flumina morarentur, nando aut ratibus transivit ut saepe ad castra prae nuntios adveniret. Exercitum per insidiosas itinera numquam duxit nisi perspeculatus loca, neque in Britanniam transvexit, nisi ante portum et navigationem et accessum ad insulam exploravisset. Eloquentia militarique re aut aequavit praestantissimorum virorum gloriam aut superavit.

Adapted from Suetonius, *Divus Iulius I*

- 1 peritissimus = very skilled; interdum = sometimes
- 2 anteibat = ante + eo; seu...seu = whether...or
- 3
- 4
- 5 nando = by swimming; ratibus = by rafts
- 6 insidiosa = treacherous
- 7 perspeculatus = (he had) thoroughly explored; transvexit = crossed over
- 8
- 9 praestantissimorum = of the most outstanding
- 10

33. In line 1, Caesar is described as A) a very good horseman B) well protected by armor C) the leader of the cavalry D) eager to do battle
34. In lines 1-2 (In...anteibat), Caesar A) admonished his footsoldiers B) sometimes rode just behind the cavalry C) more often preceded his army on foot D) marched twenty-five miles in one day
35. In lines 2-3 (Illi...esset), A) Caesar wore a helmet as protection from the sun and rain B) The sun and rain never deterred his army C) Caesar usually marched when the sun was shining D) Caesar went bareheaded in the sun and rain
36. In lines 3-4 (Longissimas...confecit), we learn that Caesar A) built 100 bridges in one day B) covered great distances in one day C) set up many camps along the roadways D) sent messengers ahead to scout the territory
37. In crossing rivers, lines 4-6 (Si...adveniret), Caesar A) often arrived at the camp ahead of the messengers B) often pitched the camp near the river C) sent the messengers ahead on rafts D) listened to the messengers who had swum across the rivers
38. In lines 6-8 (Exercitum...exploravisset), Suetonius tells us A) that Caesar scouted out territory before advancing B) how the army marched C) why Caesar went to Britain D) that Caesar set up camp with access to water
39. In line 9, Eloquentia militarique re refers to Caesar's A) planning ability and military dress B) outlook and horsemanship C) strategy and compassion D) speaking style and art of war
40. In lines 9-10 (Eloquentia...superavit), Caesar is A) mourned B) delayed C) outwitted D) praised

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

MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

1. Caesar ipse salutem mihi dixit. A) himself B) itself C) the same D) myself
2. Legati Romam venerunt ut senatores laudarent. A) where they praised the senators B) that they were praising the senators C) as they praised the senators D) in order to praise the senators
3. "Manete domi!" mater liberos monuit. A) at home B) from home C) to the home D) of the home
4. Felicior illo homine sum. A) with that man B) by that man C) than that man D) for that man
5. Si Icarus patrem audivisset, in mare non cecidisset. A) he should not fall B) he would not have fallen C) he is not falling D) he did not fall
6. Ignorantia legis excusat neminem. A) of the law B) the laws C) with the law D) to the laws
7. Cicero orationibus suis clarissimus factus est. A) becomes B) will become C) became D) may become
8. Libertas omnibus petenda est. A) has been sought B) is sought C) must be sought D) will be sought.
9. Non intellego quid dicas. A) what you are saying B) what you might have said C) what you were saying D) what you had said
10. Matrona tabernam cibi emendi causa intravit. A) having bought food B) for the sake of buying food C) why food was bought D) by buying food
11. Oratione consulis audita, cives clamaverunt. A) When the consul had heard the speech B) When the speech of the consul had been heard C) When the speech had been heard by the consul D) When the consul was hearing the speech
12. Novus tribunus est vir magna potestate. A) for great power B) very powerfully C) as powerfully as possible D) of great power
13. Pater putat filios fuisse fortes in proelio. A) will be B) were C) are D) ought to be
14. Haec est urbs \_\_\_\_\_ saepe vidi. A) cui B) qui C) cuius D) quam
15. Pueros laborantes in agris spectavimus. A) working B) must work C) to work D) about to work
16. Quis nostrum omnia scit? A) us B) for us C) by us D) of us
17. Optimi viri se non laudant. A) him B) them C) himself D) themselves
18. Illae fenestrae claudi non possunt. A) to have been closed B) to close C) to be closed D) about to close
19. Mater cuique filio librum dedit. A) to each son B) to which son C) to her son D) to the other son
20. Discipuli magistrum secuti sunt. A) will follow B) had been followed C) followed D) are followed
21. Which Roman emperor was noted for building a wall in Britain and a mausoleum in Rome? A) Hadrian B) Nero C) Augustus D) Trajan
22. A latent talent is one that is A) inherited B) hidden C) profitable D) unusual
23. Who was the member of the first triumvirate whose defeat at Pharsalia and subsequent death gave Caesar uncontested control of Rome? A) Sulla B) Tiberius C) Cicero D) Pompey
24. The decemviri were in charge of the Twelve Tables, tablets which contained A) codified laws B) instructions on augury C) peace terms with the enemy D) trade agreements
25. Which goddess, born from the foam of the sea and attended by the three Graces, was known for her beauty? A) Minerva B) Vesta C) Juno D) Venus
26. The Curia, located in the Roman Forum, was the scene of A) senate meetings B) gladiatorial contests C) chariot races D) public bathing
27. In a Latin passage, *a.d. IV Non.* refers to A) the time of day B) a measure of distance C) a calendar date D) the miles marched by a legion in one day
28. Esse quam videri, the motto of the state of North Carolina, is closest in meaning to A) Mens sana in corpore sano B) Facta non verba C) E pluribus unum D) Ad astra per aspera
29. Sacerdotes, augures, and pontifices were titles associated with Roman \_\_\_\_\_ institutions. A) judicial B) military. C) political D) religious
30. The citizens assembled to discuss the consul's nefarious behavior. A) egotistical B) generous C) wicked D) foolish
31. What did Pandora give to the human race when she opened the box? A) fire B) evils C) music D) charms
32. Put the following names in the correct chronological order: 1) Nero 2) Cincinnatus 3) Augustus 4) Romulus  
A) 4,1,2,3 B) 1,2,3,4 C) 4,2,3,1 D) 4,2,1,3

## READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

## LIFE AND ART

The actor Polus plays the role of *Electra*, sister of *Orestes*.

Fuit clarissimus histrionis, Polus nomine, qui arte omnes ceteros superabat. Fabulas poetarum nobilium cum intelligentia atque dignitate actitavit. Is Polus parvum filium morte amisit. Postquam multis fletibus doluit, rediit ad theatrum.

Eo tempore Polus Electram in scaena expressurus erat.

Ita argumentum fabulae compositum erat, ut *Electra*, fratris *Orestis* reliquias ferens, complotet mortem eius. Igitur Polus, veste *Electrae* indutus, ossa atque urnam e sepulcro filii tulit. Tum, quasi ossa *Orestis* amplexus, complevit totum locum non simulatis sed veris lacrimis. Itaque non fabula sed verus dolor actus est.

Adapted from the *Noctes Atticae* of Aulus Gellius

- |    |  |
|----|--|
| 1  | <b>histrionis</b> = actor  |
| 2  |  |
| 3  | <b>actitavit</b> = acted   |
| 4  | <b>fletibus</b> = tears  |
| 5  | <b>scaena</b> = stage; <b>expressurus</b> = going to portray           |
| 6  | <b>argumentum</b> = plot   |
| 7  | <b>reliquias</b> = remains; <b>complotet</b> = would mourn             |
| 8  | <b>indutus</b> = dressed; <b>sepulcro</b> = tomb; <b>quasi</b> = as if |
| 9  | <b>amplexus</b> = embracing  |
| 10 |  |
33. In lines 1-2, Polus is described as an actor who A) lacked talent B) although talented, lacked training C) was talented and famous D) was considered haughty because of his talent
  34. According to line 3, Polus' son A) wanted to be an actor like his father B) suffered an early death C) had no interest in acting D) rebelled against his father
  35. According to line 4, Polus left the theater for a period of time in order to A) spend more time with his son B) return to school for more training C) grieve for his loss D) pursue another career
  36. **Eo tempore**, line 5, is best translated A) temporarily B) at that time C) after a short time D) for a short time
  37. In lines 6-7, *Electra*, the character played by Polus, A) mourned for her dead brother B) died because of her grief C) mourned because her brother had been left behind D) mourned because she would have to die
  38. According to line 8, the urn which Polus carried across the stage contained A) the remains of the real *Electra* B) the remains of *Orestes* C) the remains of his own son D) the remains of his brother
  39. Polus' personal experience A) added credibility to his acting B) detracted from his performance C) led him to a different career D) made him a better father
  40. According to your interpretation of the passage above, Sophocles' play *Electra* is A) a satire B) a tragedy C) a comedy D) an epic

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

1. Spectatores leonem moventem viderunt. A) moved B) having moved C) moving D) about to move
2. Puer nesciebat quot animalia \_\_\_\_\_. A) vulnerata erant B) vulnerata sunt C) vulnerata erunt D) vulnerata essent
3. "Quam felix sum!" exclamavit Rex Midas. A) Why B) Who C) Where D) How
4. We arrived ahead of everyone by running. A) currentem B) currendo C) currendi D) currendum
5. "Nolite cadere, children, in mare!" monuit pater. A) liberorum B) liberi C) liberis D) liberos
6. Multi cives convenerunt ut clarum virum viderent. A) when they saw B) in order to see C) who had seen D) no one saw
7. Clamoribus auditis, servi in vias cucurrerunt. A) About to hear the shouts B) After the shouts had been heard C) With many shouts D) By shouting loudly
8. Multi laudari cupiunt. A) to have been praised B) will have praised C) to be praised D) about to praise
9. Quid nobis agendum est? A) must be done B) is being done C) will be done D) has been done
10. Iuvenes se laudaverunt. A) themselves B) him C) them D) her
11. Scimus urbem non uno die constructam esse. A) will not be built B) did not build C) must not be built D) was not built
12. Dolor matris tantus erat ut loqui non \_\_\_\_\_. A) possit B) potest C) posset D) poterat
13. Quattuor diebus eos videbimus. A) on the fourth day B) for four days C) after four days D) within four days
14. Mirati sunt quae causa difficultatis esset. A) They wonder B) They will wonder C) They wondered D) They had wondered
15. Ex urbe quam celerrime discedunt. A) quickly B) more quickly C) as quickly as possible D) quicker
16. Cui victoriam nuntiavistis? A) By whom B) To whom C) About whom D) From whom
17. Mea domus est amplior quam \_\_\_\_\_. A) tuos B) tuis C) tua D) tuorum
18. Multa monumenta Athenis videre potes. A) in Athens B) concerning Athens C) toward Athens D) Athens
19. Let us not discuss the matter now. A) Non disputamus B) Non disputare C) Ne disputemus D) Noli disputare
20. Si multam pecuniam haberemus, laeti essemus. A) we are B) we would be C) we will be D) we were
21. The English word ferromagnetic refers to A) wood B) cloth C) concrete D) iron
22. "Delenda est Carthago" is a famous phrase uttered by the Censor Cato with reference to A) the eruption of Vesuvius B) the Punic Wars C) the fall of the Roman Republic D) the plot against Julius Caesar
23. Which Roman office was established to protect the rights of the plebeians with the power of veto? A) censor B) consul C) praetor D) tribune
24. What was the role of the nine Muses in mythology? A) to spin, measure, and cut the thread of life B) to care for the gods and goddesses C) to inspire artists and intellectuals D) to cause trouble for mortals
25. The new terms of the agreement referred to piscatory rights. The term piscatory refers to A) voting B) fishing C) farming D) building
26. The pontifex maximus was in charge of A) the census B) religion C) fire protection D) public games
27. An editor uses the term errata to denote A) mistakes in the text B) items of particular interest C) an original source D) other sources available
28. The significance of Caesar's crossing the Rubicon River was that A) his army refused to obey him for the first time B) he was acknowledging his defeat by the Gauls C) the entire army had to swim across D) he was making a decision that could not be changed
29. The terms legio, centurio, and cohors refer to the A) laws of the Twelve Tables B) divisions of a Roman army C) positions in the Roman Senate D) principal agricultural regions
30. The city of Alexandria and the Nile river are located in A) Graecia B) Gallia C) Hispania D) Aegyptus
31. In Roman society, the Lares and Penates would be found A) inside the baths B) on a student's desk C) in a Roman household D) at a gladiatorial game
32. The modern message conveyed by the Latin expression Ars longa, vita brevis is A) Life imitates art B) Art outlasts the human life C) Art can threaten life D) Life and art are inseparable

### READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

#### PAST AND PRESENT

*Seneca gives his thoughts on life.*

In tria tempora vita dividitur: quod fuit, quod est, quod futurum est.	1	
Ex eis, quod agimus breve est, quod acturi sumus dubium, quod egimus certum. Multi homines sunt tam occupati ut illis <u>non vacet</u> praeterita respicere; illis tempora praeterita elapsa sunt et eorum memoria amittitur. Praesens tempus ita brevissimum est ut quibusdam hominibus <u>nullum</u> videatur; nam in cursu id semper est et <u>desinit</u> esse antequam advenit; nec magis <u>moram</u> patitur quam mundus aut sidera. Praesens tempus igitur <u>solum</u> ad occupatos pertinet, quod tam breve est ut capi non possit.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	<b>non vacet</b> = there is no time <b>praeteritus, -a, -um</b> = past <b>nullum</b> = no (time) <b>desinit</b> = cease; <b>moram</b> = delay <b>patitur</b> = permit; <b>solum</b> = only

Adapted from Seneca, *Dialogues*, X. 10.

33. In line 1, the author makes the statement that A) there are three basic truths B) seasons of the year match the stages of life C) the world is divided into three regions D) life is divided into three periods
34. In lines 2 and 3 (*Ex eis...certum*), Seneca states that A) it is difficult to discover the truth B) no one can be expected to learn from the past C) it is human nature to try to accomplish too much D) the future is doubtful
35. The author states in lines 3 and 4 (*Multi...respicere*), that many men A) waste time thinking of the past B) should plan their future more carefully C) do not enjoy the present because they are so busy D) have no time to think about the past
36. In lines 4 and 5 (*illis...amittitur*), "memoria" is described as A) sad B) comforting C) lost D) divine
37. In lines 5-7 (*Praesens...advenit*), the present time is the briefest because it A) is always in motion B) follows the past C) is doubtful D) anticipates the future
38. In lines 7 and 8 (*nec...sidera*), stopping the passage of time is compared to A) trying to stop chariots on a race course B) delaying the movement of the stars or the earth C) defying the will of the gods D) trying to survive without water or food
39. The present time is described in lines 8 and 9 (*Praesens...possit*) as so brief that A) it cannot be grasped B) one should live for the moment C) no one should think about the future D) it is important to write everything down
40. In line 1, the use of *quod...quod...quod* is an example of A) hyperbole B) anaphora C) simile D) personification

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

MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

- Parva filia cara \_\_\_\_\_ est. A) mei B) me C) meo D) mihi
- Regulus vir summæ virtutis erat. A) of the greatest courage B) for the greatest courage C) by the greatest courage D) from the greatest courage
- Domus aurea \_\_\_\_\_ imperator aedificavit ingens erat. A) qui B) quam C) quae D) quod
- Cives audiverunt that Cicero had been elected consulem. A) Ciceronem delectum esse B) Cicero delectus erit C) Ciceronem deligi D) Cicero delectus est
- Iratus puer fratri imperat ut descendat. A) as he was climbing down B) to climb down C) how he had climbed down D) if he will climb down
- Discipuli stylis utebantur. A) had used B) are used C) will use D) were using
- Quis est vir librum legens? A) having been read B) must be read C) about to read D) reading
- Ille praetor iustior quam hic est. A) for this one B) to this one C) than this one D) from this one
- Oppido imperatori tradito, cives lacrimaverunt. A) Since the town must be handed over by the general B) When the town had been handed over to the general C) After the general will hand over the town D) Since the general had been handed over to the town
- Horatius scripsisse multos libros dicitur. A) to be going to write B) to have been written C) to be written D) to have written
- De monte videre Forum we are able. A) poterimus B) poteramus C) possumus D) potuimus
- Fulvia fidelissima patriae fuit. A) very loyal B) with loyalty C) more loyal D) loyally
- Romani rogabant cur Caesar in Gallia \_\_\_\_\_. A) fuerat B) erat C) esset D) est
- Marce, noli loqui dum magister loquitur. A) do not speak B) I do not want to speak C) no one should speak D) let us not speak
- Brutus clamavit, "Tyrannus occidendus est!" A) I shall kill the tyrant! B) The tyrant must be killed! C) The tyrant has been killed! D) The tyrant is dead!
- Dictator suam opinionem habet. A) your own B) our own C) my own D) his own
- They came to watch the parade. A) ad pompam spectandam B) spectantes pompam C) pompa spectata D) quod pompam spectaverunt
- Si acrius pugnavissemus, hostes vicissemus. A) we shall conquer B) we were conquering C) we would conquer D) we would have conquered
- Illi senatores multos dies convenerunt. A) daily B) within many days C) for many days D) most of the day
- Virgines templum in sacro loco aedificatum curaverunt. A) building B) about to be built C) going to build D) built
- The Roman official of the Republic who had the right to remove members from the senate and control public morality was the A) consul B) tribune C) praetor D) censor
- Books which start halfway through the story and use flashbacks to tell what has already happened are said to begin A) ex officio B) mirabile dictu C) in medias res D) de facto
- The Greek king who defeated the Romans but suffered such heavy losses that he is supposed to have said, "One more such victory and I am done for!" was A) Midas B) Pyrrhus C) Mithridates D) Hannibal
- From which Latin word is equivalent derived? A) equus B) quis C) aequus D) aquila
- One of the reasons that Tiberius and Gaius Gracchus, social reformers during the Republic, were killed was that A) they attempted to redistribute land and give grain to the poor B) they assassinated one of the consuls C) they led a slave revolt D) they collaborated with the Carthaginians
- The three old women who spin, measure, and cut the thread of life serve as an image of A) happiness B) fate C) justice D) illness
- \_\_\_\_\_ was sent into exile by the same Roman senate that had earlier declared him "Father of the Country." A) Pompey B) Cicero C) Caesar D) Crassus
- The naval battle fought at Actium in 31 B.C. brought about the defeat of A) Antony and Cleopatra B) Brutus and Cassius C) Marius and Sulla D) Castor and Pollux
- Which river is not located in Italy? A) Tiber B) Po C) Rubicon D) Rhine
- Entertainment, continent, abstinence, and malcontent are derivatives of the Latin verb A) tingere B) tenere C) timere D) tendere
- A Roman would expect the rostra in the Forum to be used primarily by A) money changers B) orators C) farmers D) priestesses
- What two Roman authors expounded upon the ideas and events of their day in their published letters? A) Livy and Tacitus B) Plautus and Terence C) Vergil and Horace D) Cicero and Pliny the Younger

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

## MILO AND THE OAK TREE

*While on a journey through Italy, Milo encounters an unusual oak tree.*

Milo, athleta illustris, qui in multis Olympicis ludis victor fuerat, exitum habuit e vita miserandum et mirandum. Milo, cum senex esset, non iam in ludis certavit. Olim solus iter in locis Italiae silvestribus faciens, prope viam quercum latis rimis in parte media vidit. Etiam tunc cognoscere volens an ullae sibi reliquae vires adessent, immissis in cavernas arboris digitis, distrahere quercum conatus est. Mediam partem arboris distraxit. Cum ille autem manus laxavisset, quercus rediit in naturam suam. Manibus Milonis inclusis, quercus interficiendum Milonem animalibus praebuit.

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9

**non iam** = no longer; **certavit** = competed  
**quercus, quercus, f.** = oak; **rima, rimae** = crack  
**an** = whether; **sibi**, i.e., to Milo  
**distrahere** = to pull apart; **conatus est** = tried  
**laxavisset** = had relaxed  
**praebuit** = presented, offered

Aulus Gellius, *Attic Nights* xv, 16 (adapted)

- In lines 1 and 2, we learn that this is the story of Milo's A) unexpected departure from the Olympic stadium B) pitiful and strange death C) sad farewell to family and friends D) journey to the Olympic games
- This account takes place when Milo A) as a boy was dreaming of becoming an Olympic athlete B) was in training for the Olympic games C) was at the peak of his athletic career D) had already passed his prime as an athlete
- The oak tree was unusual in that A) it grew inside a cave near the road B) its roots lay almost entirely above the ground C) its trunk was cracked open D) it no longer stood upright because of its great weight
- In line 5, Milo used the oak tree to A) test his strength B) show off to his comrades C) pay his respects to the gods D) gather fuel for his campsite
- Milo (line 6) attempted to A) uproot the tree B) drag the tree into the cave C) block the opening of the cave D) split the tree apart
- To whom or what does ille (line 7) refer? A) Milo B) quercus C) animal D) natura
- In lines 7 and 8, we learn that the oak A) sprang back together B) was torn apart C) fell on Milo D) became diseased
- At the end of the story Milo A) was hailed a hero by the people B) was left prey to the wild animals C) surrendered himself as a sacrifice to the gods D) killed the animals to survive

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

LATIN III-IV

MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

1. Matronae Romanae, flores \_\_\_\_\_ portantes, ad templum lente ambulaverunt. A) manibus B) manus C) manuum D) manui
2. Tomorrow you will be called together to discuss and vote on the senate budget proposals. A) convocabitis B) convocamini C) convocabimini D) convocaveratis
3. Itinere perfecto, milites arma impeditaetaque deposuerunt. A) To make a journey B) Planning to make a journey  
C) After the journey was completed D) By making a perfect journey
4. Post bellum periculosum non licebit illis senatoribus redire ad patriam. A) senators won't begin B) senators did not want  
C) senators will not be permitted D) senators had no reason
5. Imperator Romanus captivos tres menses teneri iussit. A) to hold B) to have held C) to have been held D) to be held
6. Omnes discipuli discipulaeque linguae Latinae nomina \_\_\_\_\_ of the months discere debent. A) mensium B) mensibus C) menses D) mensi
7. Mense Iulio we will be there vobiscum. A) adsumus B) adfueramus C) aderamus D) aderimus
8. Pliny announced to his friends that he had seen leaping flames and falling ash. A) se conspectum esse B) se conspiciere C) se conspexisse D) se conspecturum esse
9. Cras proficiscamur ut Romam tertio die perveniamus. A) we had set out B) we will set out C) If we set out D) Let's set out
10. Dominus ad villam rusticam redire wishes. A) voluit B) vellet C) volet D) vult
11. Dic mihi, quaeso, cur consules ex urbe iter faciant. A) will travel B) are travelling C) travelled D) must travel
12. Ulysses was so strong that he was able easily to string the bow and shoot an arrow through the twelve iron axes. A) ut potest B) ut possit C) ut poterat D) ut posset
13. Cicero Marcum Tulliamque, his son and daughter, ad villam rusticam misit. A) filio filiaque B) filio filiaeque C) filius filiaque D) filium filiamque
14. Dux erat sapientior hoste. A) of the enemy B) through the enemy C) by the enemy D) than the enemy
15. Cum poeta P. Ovidius Naso de amore scripserit, notior tamen est nobis propter fabulas de deis. A) Since B) Although C) With D) When
16. Perseus showed the head of Medusa to the enemies pursuing him. A) insequens B) insequentes C) insequenti D) insequentibus
17. Haec fabula audienda est. A) must hear B) was heard C) must be heard D) is going to be heard
18. Noli credere omnia quae audis, noli dicere omnia quae scis. A) which B) she C) these D) who
19. The Roman author Seneca said, "Quidquid bene dictum est ab ullo, meum est." A) Who said it well B) Whatever has been said well  
C) Whatever word is good D) Any speech is good
20. The two families fought very bitterly for three generations. A) acerrime B) acrius C) acriter D) acrior
21. Which most closely translates the Latin expression **Suum cuique**? A) He is his own man B) What is mine is yours C) To his own advantage D) To each his own
22. The conflicts between Caesar and Pompey led to the downfall of the Roman: A) provinces B) Empire C) Republic D) Monarchy
23. What Latin verb is at the root of the English derivatives **participant, susceptible, deceive, and recipient**? A) curare B) cavere C) capere D) cedere
24. The Twelve Tables specified that the bodies of the dead be buried: A) in the Forum B) on the Palatine Hill C) outside the city walls D) on the banks of the Tiber
25. The Romans constructed large colonnaded buildings to use as courthouses which were used later by Christians as churches. The Romans called these buildings: A) stadia B) basilicae C) templa D) thermae
26. Versatile, obverse, advertise, and convertible are derivatives from the Latin verb: A) vincere B) vertere C) vendere D) vereor
27. In Greek mythology, Daphne, Baucis, Clytie and Arachne: A) underwent metamorphoses B) killed their husbands  
C) had their children taken away D) were followers of Bacchus
28. Goods shipped to Rome from Mediterranean ports would be unloaded at Rome's port city of: A) Byzantium B) Brundisium C) Alexandria D) Ostia
29. Herodotus, Livy, and Tacitus were ancient: A) philosophers B) writers of comedy C) historians D) writers of tragedy
30. Which Roman ruler, whose name is associated with the Golden Age of Latin literature, offered encouragement to Vergil and Horace in their literary efforts? A) Julius Caesar B) Scipio the Younger C) Augustus D) Trajan
31. Who traditionally inspired the creative efforts of artists in the ancient world? A) Graces B) Muses C) Fates D) Gorgons
32. Tantalus, Sisyphus, Tityos, and Ixion were mythological characters who: A) suffered terrible punishments in the Underworld  
B) fought in the Trojan War C) accompanied Jason on the Argo D) were killed by Hercules

## READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

## ULTIMUM ITER CICERONIS

*Marc Antony uses his friendship with Octavian to obtain permission to exact revenge from Marcus Tullius Cicero, who has dared to speak out publicly against him.*

Antonius, inita cum Octavio societate, Ciceronem iam diu sibi inimicum proscripsit. Qua re audita, Cicero trans paeninsulam Italiam celeriter fugit in villam quae a mari non procul aberat, deinde navem conscendit, in Macedoniam transiturus. Sed cum in mare proficisceretur, venti adversi navem identidem rettulerunt. Cum Cicero iactationem navis pati non posset, ad villam regressus est. "Moriar," inquit, "in patria a me saepe servata." Mox advenerunt percussores. Cum servi eius parati essent ad dominum defendendum fortiter, Cicero tamen lecticam qua vehebatur deponi iussit dixitque aequo animo se paratum pati Fatum suum.

- 1 inita societate = entering upon a friendship
- 2 proscripsit = proscribed (placed Cicero's name on an official execution list)
- 3
- 4
- 5 identidem = again and again; iactationem = tossing; pati = to endure
- 6
- 7 percussores = assassins
- 8 lecticam = litter (seat or couch on which a person is carried)
- 9

33. The phrase qua re audita (line 2) tells us: A) how Antony left the country B) how Cicero escaped C) why Cicero fled D) of the danger to Cicero's wife
34. Cicero went to his country villa to: A) let some time pass until things quieted down B) await help C) alert his family about the danger D) escape by sea
35. Venti adversi (line 4) means: A) I came up against B) unfavorable winds C) men crossing toward them D) twenty soldiers against them
36. From the sentence "Cum Cicero...regressus est" (lines 5-6), we learn that Cicero: A) refused to get on the boat B) refused to return to his villa  
C) sent his slaves back to the villa D) was seasick
37. In line 6, Cicero states that he: A) plans to die B) honors his father C) often delays making decisions D) will put his slaves to death
38. When Cicero uses the word servata (line 6), he is recalling: A) the loyalty of his slaves B) that he saved his country  
C) the time his country spared his life D) the treasures saved in his villa
39. In lines 7-8, we learn that Cicero's slaves: A) would be freed in Cicero's will B) were ready to fight to protect him  
C) were planning to betray him to Antony's assassins D) didn't know the location of the family treasure
40. In lines 8-9, Cicero: A) was carried to the boat in the litter B) was carried to the villa in the litter C) refused to go further in the litter D) refused to accept his Fate

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

- The dove is a symbol of peace. A) pax B) pacis C) pace D) pacem
- Incolae Mercurium diligentissime adorabant. A) diligent B) very diligently C) diligently D) most diligent
- Icarus tam audax erat ut patri non \_\_\_\_\_. A) paruerit B) paruisset C) pareat D) pareret
- "Quam pulchra est Venus!" clamavit Adonis. A) Which B) Where C) Who D) How
- Rex \_\_\_\_\_ in colle Capitolino aedificavit. A) templa B) templis C) templo D) templorum
- Filius parvus rogat ubi mater sit. A) had been B) was C) is D) will be
- Illae sunt feminae de \_\_\_\_\_ loquebaris. A) cuius B) qua C) quae D) quibus
- Luna clarius quam stellae in caelo lucebat. A) as the stars B) which stars C) for the stars D) than the stars
- Multa ab iudice de legibus dicta sunt. A) about the judge B) away from the judge. C) for the judge D) by the judge
- Animalia in silvam venerunt ad cibum \_\_\_\_\_. A) inventi B) inventuri C) inveniendum D) invenisse
- Who misit naves ut iuvenes transportarent? A) Quis B) Quid C) Quod D) Quem
- Puer dixit se stilum perdidisse. A) will lose B) having lost C) loses D) had lost
- Villam novam vobis vendere volumus. A) we want B) we wanted C) we shall have wanted D) we will want
- Filii patrem Romae expectaverunt. A) to Rome B) from Rome C) by Rome D) at Rome
- Concilio dimisso, duces civitatum ad Curiam se reverterunt. A) Disband the meeting B) The meeting will be disbanded  
C) After the meeting had been disbanded D) With the meeting about to disband
- Miserrimus Orpheus tendens manus uxorem servare temptavit. A) to stretch out B) about to stretch out C) having stretched out D) stretching out
- Nox : noctis :: dies : \_\_\_\_\_. A) diei B) die C) diem D) diebus
- "Ne credamus militibus," inquit imperator. A) why not believe B) let's not believe C) shall we not believe D) we are not believing
- Cum hostes in nostro regno essent, tamen eis non nocuimus. A) they B) their C) them D) this
- Discipulus hortatus est suos amicos ut linguam Latinam discerent! A) having urged B) urged C) will urge D) urges
- The speaker responded to the question with a **non sequitur**. A) summary of what was asked B) another question  
C) statement that does not follow the line of questioning D) cogent argument
- Which of the following stories is an example of fratricide? A) Romulus and Remus B) Castor and Pollux C) Apollo and Mercury D) Aeneas and Anchises
- The delegate did not want to miss the plenary session. Plenary is derived from the Latin word meaning: A) late B) first C) partial D) full
- The Roman official who supervised public games, streets, and buildings was the: A) quaestor B) aedile C) praetor D) censor
- Kalendae, Nones, and Idus** refer to: A) Roman buildings B) meals and food C) parts of an oration D) the Roman calendar
- Pompeii and Herculaneum are located: A) in northern Italy B) on the island of Sicily C) on the west coast of Italy D) on the east coast of Spain
- Which of the following Roman numerals represents the year 1991? A) MMXCI B) MDLXXI C) MCMXCI D) MMCXLI
- Into what general category would the words **nepos, avus, and avunculus** be grouped? A) names of family members B) temples in the forum  
C) articles of clothing D) items needed for school
- The egress of the building was not obvious to the group of visitors. A) layout B) exit C) safety design D) basement
- The salutation "Si vales benest. Ego valeo." often abbreviated S.V.B.E.V. was used by a Roman: A) at a funeral rite B) to end a speech  
C) at the beginning of a letter D) in prayer
- "Si vera, si sancta, si decora pulchraque sunt apud istos doctores..." This quote contains an example of the literary device called: A) litotes  
B) hyperbole C) anaphora D) simile
- The expression "to cross the Rubicon" means: A) to flee from the enemy B) to make an irrevocable decision C) to make a mistake D) to tell a lie

**READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.**
**ARION'S ADVENTURE**

*Arion was a well known musician from Corinth. This story tells of his  
adventure on his way back home from Sicily.*

Arion olim a regno Corintho profectus est ut Siciliam viseret. Tum Arion magna pecunia  
copiosus Corinthum redire constituit. Navem igitur et nautas Corinthios, qui erant notiores  
amicioresque sibi, delegit. Sed ei Corinthii, nave in mare provecta, pecuniae cupidi  
ceperunt consilium de necando Arione. Tum Arion, periculo intellecto, pecuniam nautis  
dedit et oravit ut vitae parcerent. Nautae ei imperaverunt ut statim desiliiret in mare. Arion  
territus, spe omni vitae perdita, oravit ut ei permitterent et lyram capere et canere carmen.  
Atque ibi carmen magna voce cantavit. Ad finem cantus cum lyra iecit sese in mare.  
Subito delphinus inter undas adnatavit ad Arionem fluitantem. Deinde eum ad terram  
transportavit. Tum Arion Corinthum petivit, ubi rem narravit regi Corinthio qui statim  
nautas punivit.

Aulus Gellius. *Noctes Atticae* (adapted)

- viso** = visit
- copiosus** = laden
- 
- 
- parco** = spare; **desilio** = leap
- 
- cantus** = of the song
- fluitantem** = floating
- 
- 

- Arion decided to leave Sicily after he had: A) played his lyre B) chosen a wife C) become wealthy D) reunited with his father
- According to the story, Arion chose Corinthian sailors for the return trip because: A) they knew the route home B) they were cheaper to hire  
C) they were the only sailors available D) they were more familiar and friendlier
- Once they had set sail: A) Arion wanted to turn back B) the sailors decided to kill him C) the ship began to sink D) the sailors lost their way
- Nautae Arioni imperaverunt ut: A) in mare se iaceret B) carmen caneret C) eis lyram daret D) navem ageret
- The best translation for "spe omni vitae perdita" (line 6) is: A) he lost his life B) after having lost all hope of life  
C) he was about to lose all hope for life D) he had to lose his life
- Before jumping into the water, Arion: A) vowed to punish the sailors B) asked to be allowed to sing a song C) offered his lyre to the sailors  
D) asked the sailors for forgiveness
- Quo modo Arion servatus est? A) Rex eum servavit. B) Nautae carmen amant. C) Delphinus eum ad terram transportavit. D) Nautae eum servaverunt.
- At the end of this story: A) the Corinthian king punished the sailors B) Arion played his lyre for the king C) the sailors punished Arion  
D) Arion and the sailors became friends

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

MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

1. Linguam Latinam quattuor annos legistis. A) in four years B) for four years C) after four years D) within four years
2. In primo labore, Hercules \_\_\_\_\_ necavit. A) leonem Nemaicum B) leo Nemaicus C) leonis Nemaici D) leone Nemaico
3. Quomodo Catilina Ciceronem interficere conatus est? A) Who B) Why C) How D) When
4. Jason ad Colchidem navigavit ut vellus aureum \_\_\_\_\_. A) quaerat B) quaerebat C) quaerit D) quaereret
5. If I should see that famous writer, I would ask him about his book. A) vidissem B) viderem C) viderim D) videam
6. Pennis collectis, Daedalus et Icarus e Creta alis fugerunt. A) by means of wings B) wings C) of wings D) for wings
7. Catilina epistulas Manlio qui erat in castris dedit. A) with Manlius B) to Manlius C) of Manlius D) from Manlius
8. Andromeda viro servanda est. A) Andromeda is saving the hero. B) The hero must save Andromeda. C) Andromeda is going to save the hero. D) The hero is about to save Andromeda.
9. Multi mirantur cur Aeneas Didonem reliquerit. A) is leaving B) will leave C) left D) to leave
10. They looked at his statue of Aphrodite with wonder. A) eis B) eius C) eo D) eorum
11. Vidimus multa flumina which per Italiam fluunt. A) qui B) quae C) quorum D) quos
12. Venus est pulchrior than Juno. A) Iunoni B) Iunonem C) Iunone D) Iunonis
13. Having been warned a deo, dux cum sociis ab insula discessit. A) Moniti B) Monitorum C) Monitus D) Monitum
14. Ceres erat \_\_\_\_\_ Iovis et dea agriculturae. A) sororem B) sororis C) soror D) sorori
15. Medicus diligens vulnus \_\_\_\_\_ curavit. A) gravium B) graves C) grave D) gravia
16. Avus meus, vir clarissimus, orationes multas in Curia habuit. A) rather famous B) famous C) very famous D) more famous
17. Ianuis templi apertis, cives statim intraverunt. A) While the doors of the temple were opening B) The temple had opened its doors C) To the open doors of the temple D) After the doors of the temple had been opened
18. Ubi libertas amissa est, nemo libere \_\_\_\_\_ potest. A) loquitur B) locutus est C) loqui D) loquimini
19. Lucretius says that windy caverns are found throughout the earth. A) speluncas B) speluncae C) speluncis D) speluncarum
20. Nolite \_\_\_\_\_, cives, quid patria pro vobis facere possit. A) petere B) petite C) petunt D) petant
21. During the course of the Republic, two \_\_\_\_\_ were elected annually who shared equal power as the chief magistrates of the state. A) censors B) praetors C) quaestors D) consuls
22. The Latin word for compare is represented in English by the abbreviation: A) viz. B) ca. C) cf. D) Cu.
23. Aeolus, king of the winds, gave \_\_\_\_\_ a bag of winds to enable him to return home to Ithaca. A) Aeneas B) Ulysses C) Perseus D) Jason
24. He sent many petitions to his congressman. A) requests B) complaints C) compliments D) suggestions
25. Men who served as policemen and firemen in ancient Rome were called: A) pedites B) augures C) magistri D) vigiles
26. Brundisium, a seaport which became a Roman colony in 244 B.C., is located on the \_\_\_\_\_ Sea. A) Adriatic B) Tyrrhenian C) Aegean D) Black
27. Woodland creatures who were half-man, half-goat and attended the god Bacchus were: A) centaurs B) sphinxes C) gorgons D) satyrs
28. The words regression, gradient, and retrograde all come from the Latin verb which means: A) walk, step B) drag, draw C) hurl, toss D) think, ponder
29. "Philemon and Baucis" is one of the many stories in the *Metamorphoses*, which was written by: A) Livy B) Catullus C) Ovid D) Aesop
30. Cicero was the author of four orations against Catiline which: A) saved the Republic from being overthrown B) led to the arrest of the governor of Sicily C) established citizenship in the provinces D) caused the burning of the Curia
31. Vesuvius erupted on August 24, 79 A.D. A) a.d. IX Kal. Sept. B) a.d. V Non. Aug. C) pridie Id. Sept. D) Id. Aug.
32. Speeches were often delivered in the forum from the \_\_\_\_\_. A) Temple of Vesta B) Rostra C) Tabularium D) Aqua Appia
33. Quid multa? is an example of ellipsis which is: A) a substitution of a mild expression for an unpleasant one B) the affirmative expressed by denying its opposite C) the loss of a letter or syllable within a word D) the omission of one or more words, understood from the passage
34. Jupiter : Perseus :: Aegeus : \_\_\_\_\_ A) Ulysses B) Theseus C) Daedalus D) Orpheus
35. The senatus consultum was: A) the senate house B) the prison for political prisoners C) a decree of the senate D) an introductory remark by a tribune

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

## TIMOLEON

*Timoleon, a Corinthian who liberated Sicily from the Carthaginians in 345 B.C., retired from public life in 331 and spent his last years in Syracuse as an honored citizen.*

Timoleon, cum vetus iam esset, lucem oculorum amisit. Hanc calamitatem ita bene tulit ut nemo audiret eum querentem (complaining). 1  
Veniebat autem in theatrum cum ibi concilium populi haberetur; et de vehiculo sententiam suam dicebat. Neque aliquis putabat eum esse 2  
inimicum. Hic quidem cum suas laudes audiret dici, maxime deis egit gratias. Timoleon habuit gratiam quod, cum cives Siciliam reficere 3  
constituissent, eum esse ducem voluerant. Nihil enim rerum humanarum sine auxilio deorum geri putabat; itaque suae domi templum 4  
Fortunae aedificaverat. 5

Adapted from Nepos XX. 4

36. In line 1, when Timoleon was old he: A) felt resentment B) saw a great spectacle C) wandered into a strange place D) lost his eyesight
37. In line 1, eum refers to: A) lucem B) calamitatem C) Timoleon D) nemo
38. Timoleon used to come into the theater (line 2): A) when a dramatic performance was being given B) when he wished to confront his enemies C) when an assembly of people was being held there D) when the people consulted the omens
39. When the citizens had decided to rebuild Sicily, they: A) refused to listen to Timoleon B) wanted to send their leader to Timoleon C) wanted Timoleon to be their leader D) sent Timoleon to Sicily
40. Why did Timoleon build a temple to Fortune? He thought that: A) human affairs needed no help from the gods B) nothing in human affairs came about without the help of the gods C) nothing can stop humans in their efforts to rebuild society D) the gods would not help human beings