### PASSAGE #1

Natus est Augustus, M. Tulli Cicerone et C. Antonio consulibus, ante orientem solis ante diem
IX Kalendas October. Postea Julii Caesaris et deinde Augusti nomen cepit. Cum natus sit,
avunculus dixit, “Debemus infantem appellare Romulum pro rege primo.” Aetate IV Augustus
patrem amitis.
Tum avunculus ad Hispanicam processit ut bellum gereret et Augustus quoque processit. Bella
civilia pugnavit post mortem Julii Caesaris. Brutum atque Cassium occidit. Marcum Antonium,
quam ad mortem coegit, et Cleopatram inimicos Romae proclamavit. Cupiebat Cleopatram vivam
Romae. Cleopatra tamen se occidit. Cognomine “pater patriae” a populo dato, Augustus
lacrimavit. Moderate habitans casam humilem habuit. Gratiosus et Clemens erat paceque rexit.

1. When was Augustus born?
   a. before sunrise  
   b. before October 1st  
   c. neither a nor b  
   d. both a and b

2. What construction is *M. Tullio...consulibus*?
   a. ablative absolute  
   b. passive periphrastic  
   c. relative clause  
   d. appositive

3. On what day was Augustus born?
   a. September 22  
   b. September 23  
   c. October 7  
   d. October 6

4. Who said *Debemus infantem appellare Romulum pro rege primo*?
   a. the father  
   b. the mother  
   c. the grandfather  
   d. the uncle

5. The best translation of *Debemus infantem appellare Romulum pro rege primo* is
   a. We owe Romulus, the first king, the right to name the baby.
   b. We ought to name the baby so that he can be the first king like Romulus.
   c. We owe the baby the honor of being called Romulus after the first king.
   d. We ought to call the baby Romulus for the first king.

6. What happened when Augustus was four years old?
   a. he lost his father  
   b. his father sent him away  
   c. he missed summer  
   d. he sent a letter

7. Why did his uncle go to Spain?
   a. to see Augustus  
   b. to travel  
   c. to see beauty  
   d. to wage war

8. What type of clause is present in line 5?
   a. relative  
   b. result  
   c. purpose  
   d. causal

9. What is the translation of *bella civilia* (line 5-6)?
   a. civil wars  
   b. beautiful cities  
   c. beautiful citizens  
   d. pleasant civility

10. Who is the subject of *pugnavit* in line 6?
    a. Brutus  
    b. Augustus  
    c. Caesarius  
    d. Bella

11. In line 7 *quem* refers to
    a. Augustus  
    b. Marcus Antonius  
    c. Brutus  
    d. Cassius

12. The best translation of *Romae* in line 8 is
    a. in Rome  
    b. of Rome  
    c. to Rome  
    d. Roman

13. How did Augustus want Cleopatra in Rome?
    a. dead  
    b. wounded  
    c. happy  
    d. alive

14. The best translation of “*pater patriae*” in line 9 is
    a. father's father  
    b. mother’s father  
    c. country’s father  
    d. father’s country

15. What word does *dato* modify?
    a. populo  
    b. cognomine  
    c. pater  
    d. patriae
16. What tense is *habitans*?
   a. present  
   b. perfect  
   c. future  
   d. no tense

17. According to Suetonius, how could one describe Augustus as a ruler?
   a. merciful  
   b. peaceful  
   c. neither a or b  
   d. both a and b

---

**PASSAGE #2**


---

18. Which of the following do we know about Tullius Hostilius from the passage?
   a. he is eager to fight wars  
   b. he loves rewards  
   c. he owns many beautiful things  
   d. he was the fourth Roman king

19. What is the best translation of *gessit* in line 1?
   a. wore  
   b. carried  
   c. behaved  
   d. waged

20. What is the subject of *gerebat* (line 2)?
   a. Tullius Hostilius  
   b. bellum  
   c. Romani  
   d. Albanos

21. The best translation of *ad bellum finiendum* (line 3) is
   a. to the final war  
   b. to the war's end  
   c. to end the war  
   d. so that the war is begun

22. How many soldiers total were chosen to determine the outcome of the war?
   a. three  
   b. six  
   c. three thousand  
   d. too many to count

23. What did two of the Roman soldiers do at the beginning of the battle?
   a. kill all the Albans  
   b. die  
   c. pray to the dead  
   d. sit down on the ground

24. Why were the Albans able to be defeated?
   a. they were outnumbered  
   b. they ran away  
   c. they had been injured  
   d. they weren’t fast enough

25. *Separatim* (line 6) tells us that
   a. the Albans died one by one  
   b. the Albans disagreed with each other  
   c. the Horatii were separated  
   d. the Albans were far from home

26. If it is true that *Horatius eos separatim interfecit* (line 6), then which of the following is also true?
   a. Albani ab Horatio interfeci sunt  
   b. ei ab Albanis interfecti sunt  
   c. Romani ab Horatio interfeci erant  
   d. quattuor e Romanis ab Albanis interfecti erant

27. What caused Horatius’ sister to react to seeing him?
   a. he was wounded and about to die  
   b. he had killed his patron  
   c. she was sad for her other brothers  
   d. she realized her husband was dead

28. What are *spolia* (line 7)?
   a. empty spaces in a line  
   b. spoiled children  
   c. boastful people  
   d. things stolen from a killed enemy

29. The best translation of *sorore visa* in line 7 is
   a. when he saw his sister  
   b. after the sister had seen  
   c. since the sister was visited  
   d. because the sister could see

30. Why did Horatius react so harshly to his sister’s actions?
a. she put an enemy before her country  b. she wasn’t really Roman  
c. her husband was a traitor  d. simply because she was sad

31. Who was responsible for Horatius being spared by the judges?  
   a. his lawyer  b. himself  c. the citizens d. his sister

32. In line 9, to whom does illi refer?  
   a. Horatius b. iudices c. cives d. patriae

33. In line 9, what is the best translation of patriae servatorem?  
   a. servant of the father b. servant of the country  
c. savior of the father d. savior of the country

34. Who were the three men chosen by the Albans to fight Horatius and his brothers?  
   a. the Curiatii b. the Graeci c. the Iuli d. the Hostilii

PASSAGE #3

35. Looking at line 1 (Roma... Tarquinius), which of the following correctly expresses the same idea?  
   a. tyrannus superbus, cuius filius erat Sextus Tarquinius, Romam regebat.  
b. tyranno superbo, cuius filius erat Sextus Tarquinius, Romam regebatur.  
c. tyrannus superbus, cuius filius erat Sextus Tarquinius, Roma regebat.  
d. a tyranno superbo, cuius filius erat Sextus Tarquinius, Romam regebat.

36. Which king is being referred to in line 1?  

37. What is the best translation for quadam nocte (line 1)?  
   a. on that night  b. on a certain night  c. in the night  d. in which night

38. Which of the following words best replaces cum (line 1) without changing the meaning of the sentence?  
   a. postquam  b. quamquam  c. dum  d. ubi

39. What was the topic of conversation at the party?  
   a. marriage in general  b. each man’s great accomplishments  
c. whom Sextus should marry  d. each man’s wife

40. What did Collatinus claim about Lucretia?  
   a. she was better than all others  b. she has many friends  
c. she is smarter than he is  d. she usually walks in front of people

41. What independent use of the subjunctive can be found in line 3?  
   a. hortatory  b. deliberative  c. optative  d. indirect command

42. What did Collatinus invite the others to do?  
   a. talk with his wife  b. come to his home  
c. bring their wives to the party  d. come to the games

43. What was Lucretia doing when the other men saw her?  
   a. playing games  b. being lazy  c. spinning wool  d. reading a book
44. What two qualities of Lucretia’s impressed Sextus?
   a. her beauty and skill    b. her beauty and modesty
   c. her beauty and lack of shame    d. her beauty and her intelligence

45. How long was it before Sextus saw Lucretia again?
   a. the next day         b. the same night
   c. many days          d. a few days

46. How did Sextus threaten Lucretia?
   a. told her he had a sword
   b. told her he would tell Collatinus
   c. he didn’t threaten her at all
   d. told her that he would kill Collatinus

47. To whom does the first se in line 10 refer?
   a. Sextus
   b. Lucretia
   c. Collatinus
   d. Tarquinius

48. Why did Lucretia kill herself?
   a. to maintain her image
   b. because Collatinus asked her too
   c. she was guilty
   d. the other wives thought it was best

49. Which of the following correctly restates ego...dixit (line11)?
   a. moriens dixit se culpa absolvere, sed poena non liberare
   b. moriens dixit eam culpa absolvere, sed poena non liberare
   c. moriens dicit se culpam absolvere, sed poenam non liberare
   d. moriens dicit eam culpa absolvere, sed poena liberare

50. What happened to Collatinus after this story?
   a. he was murdered
   b. he was made king
   c. he was exiled
   d. he became consul