1. The soldier was braver than the farmer. A fortis  B fortius  C fortior  D forte

2. Nos pecuniam _______. A habeo  B habes  C habemus  D habent

3. What case is used for the indirect object? A nominative  B accusative  C dative  D ablative

4. Pueri, run! A currunt  B curre  C currite  D currere

5. Which of these prepositions takes the accusative case? A post  B pro  C ab  D sine

6. The gladiators could fight well. A pugnabit  B pugnate  C pugna  D pugnare

7. ______ puella patrem amat. A parva  B parvam  C parvus  D parvae

8. What case is used for possession? A genitive  B dative  C accusative  D ablative

9. Which of these is NOT an adverb? A mox  B bonus  C acriter  D clare

10. Walking is good exercise. A ambulans  B ambulare  C ambulo  D ambulat

11. He broke the window with a rock. A saxo  B cum saxo  C ad saxum  D saxa

12. Which of the following is NOT an ablative singular ending? A aec  B a  C o  D e

13. The soldiers who have marched all day were tired. A qui  B quae  C quem  D quod

14. Via Appia est via pulcherrima. A beautiful  B very beautiful  C more beautiful  D beautifully

15. The merchant trusted the sailor. A nautae  B nautam  C nauta  D nauta

16. The translation of vocaverat is A he calls  B he had called  C you had called  D he has called

17. Sacerdotes ______ templum intraverunt. A ingentem  B ingentibus  C ingentis  D ingens

18. We walked for six days. A sexto die  B sex diebus  C sex dies  D quinto die

19. Good luck! A Bonam fortunam  B Bona fortuna  C Bona fortuna  D Bonis fortunis

20. Which of the following is NOT a vocative form? A amice  B servus  C Caeciliot  D fili

21. Ego et tu ______ lacti. A sumus  B sunt  C sum  D es

22. Did you see him? A is  B se  C cum  D ei
23 He bought a present for himself. A ci B sibi C se D cum


25 Whose book is this? A Qui B Quae C Quem D Cuius

26 Cras Romam ______. A reveni B reveniebam C reveniam D reveneram

27 Magistra, crede ______. A ego B mei C mihi D me

28 Postquam serpem ______, ancilla magnopere lacrimabat. A videre B videns C vidit D visum

29 On the third day milites hostes oppugnaverunt. A tertio die B tres dies C tertium diem D tertis diebus

30 The river is too wide. A latum B latius C latior D latissimum

31 Cornelius Davum in horto laborantem vidit. A about to work B having worked C working D to work

32 Hoc donum est pulchrum. A that B the same C this D itself

33 Oppidum vastatum est. A will be destroyed B is being destroyed C has been destroyed D had been destroyed

34 In agris duas horas laboravimus. A in 2 hours B for 2 hours C after 2 hours D at the second hour

35 Iter erat very difficult. A difficilis B difficilioris C difficillimum D difficilii

36 Overcome a Romanis, hostes pacem petiverunt. A vincentes B victi C vicerunt D vincendi

37 ______ milites Romani flumen transibunt. A paucis diebus B pauci dies C paucus die D paucum diem

38 Potesne ______ currere? A celere B celeris C celeriter D celerrimum

39 ______, fer auxilium nunc! A Lucius B Lucium C Lucio D Luci

40 Filius cum ______ ambulabat. A mater B matris C matrem D matre

41 In the sentence “Discipulus epistulam stilo scribit.” the word stilo is ablative of A agent B means C accompaniment D time when

42 An adjective agrees with the noun it modifies is A gender and case only B case and number only C gender and number only D gender, number, and case

43 Nonne illum canem emisti? A Did you buy that dog? C You didn’t buy that dog, did you? B You bought that dog, didn’t you? D Have you bought that dog?
44 Ubi imperator urbis castra ponet? Which word is the subject?
   A Ubi         B imperator         C castra         D urbis

45 Do not watch the gladiators, boys.
   A noli spectare  B non spectate  C nolite spectare  D nolite spectate

46 docent : doceunt : mittunt : ________.
   A mittebant  B miserunt  C mittent  D miserint

47 Which of the following is not plural?
   A dicunt  B duxis  C agitis  D scribite

48 Nauta ad Cretam venit quod praedam capere voluit. A which  B but  C why  D because

49 Please give the teacher your explanation. A magistrum  B magister  C magistro  D magistri

50 Mother entrusted the vases to us. A nos  B nostrum  C nobis  D vobis

51 Change laudabimini to the active voice. A laudabis  B laudabitis  C laudabunt  D laudabo

52 Caesar cum senatoribus ambulabat.
   cum senatoribus is ablative of: A means  B manner  C agent  D accompaniment

53 Aut pueri aut puellae habent pecuniam.
   A either...or  B neither...or  C both...and  D some...others

54 Quid ancillae in triclinium ferunt? A Why  B Who  C When  D What

55 The river is too wide. Flumen est ______.
   A latum  B latius  C latior  D latissimum

56 The third principal part of “ago” is:
   A agi  B egi  C agui  D egui

57 In the painting we saw Diana and Minerva, Roman goddesses.
   A deae  B deas  C dearum  D deabus

58 What case is used for a noun indicating direct address?
   A nominative  B dative  C accusative  D vocative

59 Graeci circum walls Troiae pugnabant.
   A muri  B muris  C murorum  D muros

60 Ceres erat dea whose filia a Plutone capta erat. A qua  B quam  C quae  D qui caluis

61 A man puerumque in villa vidimus.
   A vir  B viros  C viro  D virum

62 The rumor has spread widely throughout school. A latus  B late  C latius  D latum

63 Estne legatus brave?
   A forte  B fortis  C forti  D fortem

64 Picturae ______ Minerva faciebat erant pulchrae. A qui  B quae  C quas  D quarum

65 The goddess herself searched for her lost daughter. A ea  B haec  C illa  D ipsa

66 Senator paterque ad urbem _______. A it  B itis  C eunt  D imus

67 Hodie vos in ludo _______. A sumus  B estis  C es  D sunt
68 Meae epistulae _____ sunt. A breves B brevium C brevibus D brevis
69 Servi _____ in agris laborare. A volo B volunt C vis D vult
70 What Rex Midas cupivit? A Qui B Quem C Quid D Cur
71 Vidimus _____ in Italia. A multi montes B multis montes C multis montibus D molto monte
72 _____ sol non lucet, dies frigidus est. A Cur B Sed C Aut D Quod
73 Clarus poeta librum eius bene legit. Which word is the adverb? A clarus B librum C eius D bene
74 We heard him laughing about the story. A ridere B ridentem C ridente D ridentes
75 Ovid tells us that the gods live in Olympus. A deos B dei C deis D decorum
1 Manlius Torquatus copias Romanas contra Latinos ducebat. Castra Romanorum a castris Latinis non longe aberant. Itaque Romani facile verba Latinorum audiebant.

Tum quidam Latinus iterum atque iterum clamabat et dicebat, "Cur, Romani, in castris vestris manetis? Cur ex castris non venitis? Cur non gladiis Romani castra defendunt? Quis pugnam committere audet?"


Manlius autem, cum arma Latini vidit, filium non laudavit, sed clamavit, "Sine imperio meo, mi fili, pugnam commisisti. Officium militis est imperia ducis memoria tenere. Officium ducis est militem punire, qui imperia ducis memoria non tenet. Filium meum, lictores, ad mortem ducite."


2 Quo modo Latinus dicebat? A quietly B often C repeatedly D bravely

3 What did Latinus NOT ask? A Who heard about the fight B Why the Romans stayed in their camp C Why the Romans didn’t defend their camp D Who dared to fight

4 In line 4 gladiis is best translated A of swords B for swords C with swords D to swords

5 Who became angry at the words of Latinus?
A Manlius’ son B Manlius C the Romans D the Latins

6 Who fought? A the Romans and the Latins B Manlius and his son C Manlius and Torquatus D Latinus and Manlius’ son

7 Who won this fight? A the Romans B the Latins C Manlius’ son D Latinus

8 In line 8, what case is mi fili? A ablative B genitive C dative D vocative

9 What is the duty of a general? A to punish his son B to remember to fight C to begin the battle D to punish disobedient soldiers

10 What finally happened to Manlius’ son? A He was praised by Manlius B He was executed C He was handed over to the enemy D He was appointed to be the lictor

1 Fuit olim in Sicilia rex potens nomine Dionysius. In domo magna et pulchra habitabat, propter consilia

2 inimicorum timebat periculum mortis cotidie. Uno die civis quidam, nomine Damocles, eum visitabat. Ubi

3 domum pulchram vidit, magnitudinem cubiculorum et hortorum magno cum studio laudavit. Damocles dixit,

4 “O Dionysii, tu es homo fortunatus! Amici tui propter munificentiam (generosity) tuam te laudabant; inimici tui

5 propter potestatem te timebant. Numquam hominem tam fortunatum cognovisti (known)?"

6 Tum Dionysius respondet, “O Damocles, falsa est opinio tua. Hac nox ad cenam meam veni. Vera de mea

7 fortuna scies.”

8 Decima hora ad cenam venit Damocles. Servi manus Damocles aqua pura laverunt (washed). In capite

9 coronam rosarum posuerunt. Damocles accubuit, et cum eo Dionysius ipse et multi cives nobiles quoque

10 accubuerunt.

11 In media cena rex Damoclem rogavit. “Delectatne te haec cena?” Damocles respondit, “Si centum annos

Super caput uno filo (thread) suspendebatur gladius nudus. Tum magno cum terrore, Damocles respondit,

“Cur hunc periculum mihi paravisti??”

Dionysius respondit, “Hoc est exemplum vitae meae. Dum multis gaudiiis delector, multis quoque periculis terrore. Magna est potestas regis, sed magnae etiam sunt curae eius.”

What do we learn in lines 1-2 (Fuit...cotidie)?
A Dionysius had a small house  C Dionysius feared death every day
B The king of Sicily hated Dionysius  D The king of Sicily had died

What did Damocles praise?
A the size of the rooms and gardens  C the eagerness of Dionysius
B the beautiful town  D the golden wall

What ablative construction is magno cum studio in line 3?
A means  B manner  C accompaniment  D time

In lines 6-7 we learn that:
A Dionysius will tell Damocles his fortune  C Damocles always lies
B Damocles is invited to dinner  D It was night time

Which of these statements is FALSE (lines 8-10)?
A Dinner was at the tenth hour  C Damocles wore a floral wreath
B Noble citizens came to dinner  D Slaves washed Dionysius’ hands

What does Damocles say he will never see if he lives 100 years?
A such a beautiful house  B such a dinner  C so many slaves  D so many flowers

The best translation of uno filo (line 13) is
A for one thread  B to one thread  C by one thread  D one thread

What was hanging above Damocles?  A a flower  B a sword  C a rope  D a lamp

What point was Dionysius trying to prove?
A His slaves had tried to kill him  C He had concerns as well as power as king
B He enjoyed giving unusual dinner parties  D Swords can be dangerous

The best translation of eius (line 16) is
A his  B their  C my  D her


21 Acrisius puerum timebat
   A quod filius erat Jovis
   B propter oraculum
   C quod pueri mater erat Danae
   D quod tum erat infans

22 Danae territa est
   A propter tempestatem
   B propter filium suum
   C quod Perseus dormiebat
   D quod arca erat parva

23 Juppiter constituit
   A omnia videre
   B regem necare
   C filium suum servare
   D arcamprehendere

24 Quis in arca inclusit?
   A Perseus
   B Danae
   C Acrisius
   D Perseus et Danae

25 Quis insulam Seriphum regnabat?
   A Juppiter
   B Perseus
   C Acrisius
   D Polydectes

26 Polydectes volebat
   A vitam beatam agere
   B Danae in matrimonium dicere
   C Perseum in insula manere
   D caput Medusae capere

27 Ubi haec audivit, Perseus
   A territus est
   B dormiebat
   C ad domum regis ductus est
   D ex insula discessit

28 In line 7. **Ille** is best translated as
   A he
   B this one
   C those
   D his

29 In line 7. what case is **eis**?
   A genitive
   B dative
   C accusative
   D ablative

30 In line 7. **suis** is best translated as
   A his
   B their
   C these
   D her own

31 In line 8. **agebat** is best translated as
   A do
   B did
   C spent
   D drove

32 In line 10, the best translation for **ad se** is
   A to them
   B to him
   C to her
   D for him

---

1 Porsena, Romanorum hostis. rex erat clarus. Olim urbem Romam obsidebat. Magnus erat terror
2 Romanorum, quod Porsena multos milites habebat. Timidae feminae in templis deos adorabant. Sed virtus
3 Valdi viri Romam defendit. Nam paucis cum suis postea Sublicito Horatius hostes sustinuit. Cives interim
4 a tergo pontem solvant et rescindunt (break down). Tum socios Horatius dimittit et pontem contra hostes
5 defendit. Tandem decidunt pons. et inter pilam hostium Horatius in Tiberim desiluit et ad socios natat.
6 Id exemplum virtutis Romam servavit. Hodie facta Horatius laudamus.

33 Who was Porsena?
   A a friend of the Romans
   B an enemy of the Romans
   C a Roman soldier
   D an obscure king

34 Why were the Roman people afraid?
   A water scared them
   B Porsena had many soldiers
   C they were not famous
   D they had no soldiers

35 What did the women do?
   A fled to the city
   B prayed to the gods
   C to them
   D nothing

36 With whom did Horatius work?
   A a few comrades
   B a few of the enemy
   C many soldiers
   D many enemies

37 Where did the battle take place?
   A in the forum
   B by the Curia
   C at the bridge
   D in the Alps

38 What did the citizens do?
   A they fled
   B they fought with bare hands
   C they took down the bridge
   D they crossed the river
39 What action did Horatius NOT take in lines 4-5 (Tum...natat)?
   A He disbands his men       C He swims to his comrades
   B He dies while fighting    D He jumps into the river

40 What saved Rome?  A the cowardice of Porsena       C the strength of the army
                    B the virtue of Horatius             D the javelins of the enemy

1 Acoetes erat bonus gubernator qui stellis navigabat. Olim ad insulam Cretam navigare temptabat, sed autem
   ad insulam Diam pervenit. Acoetes suos nautas in terram misit quod eos aquam invenire cupiebat. In
   insula Dia nautae viderunt iuvenem quem in servitutem vendere cupiebant. Iuvenem cepurunt et eum in navem
   portaverunt. Ubi Acoetes iuvenem vidit, sibi dixit. “Non est iuvenis, sed deus!” Itaque Acoetes deum
   liberare cupiebat, sed nautae eum non audiverunt. Deus erat iratus quod nautae eum ab sua insula Dia
   portabant. Itaque deus, qui erat Bacchus, nautas in delphinos mutavit. Acoetes autem in delphinum non
   mutatus est quod deum iuvare temptaverat. Postea Acoetes cum Baccho ad insulam Diam navigavit.

41 In the first sentence we learn that Acoetes is:
   A a farmer       B a pilot       C a soldier       D a gladiator

42 Quo Acoetes navigare vult? A domus       B Dia       C Creta       D Italia

43 Acoetes sent sailors to find:
   A a god       B the boat       C water       D land

44 In lines 2-3 (In...cupiebant) we learn that:
   A the sailors were enslaved       C the young man was a slave
   B the island was ruled by slaves       D the sailors planned to capture the young man

45 Where did the sailors take the young man?
   A to see the god       B to the island Dia       C onto the boat       D to a cave

46 The best translation of sibi (line 4) is:
   A to them       B to her       C to him       D to himself

47 In the phrase nautae eum non audiverunt (line 5), eum refers to
   A Bacchus       B Acoetes       C sailors       D dia

48 The sailors wanted:
   A to see the god       C to capture dolphins
   B to sell the young man into slavery       D to find Acoetes

49 The best translation of quod (line 7) is:
   A because       B which       C when       D where

50 At the conclusion of the story:
   A Bacchus returns to his own island       C Acoetes is turned into a dolphin
   B the sailors sell the young man       D the god punishes Acoetes
Write the letter of the best English definition.

1 tamen: A at last B however C never D ever
2 porta: A port B transport C gate D portion
3 idoneus: A suitable B ridiculous C the same D ignorant
4 caelum: A heaven B high C cellar D ceiling
5 onus: A burden B honor C bonus D old hag
6 diu A day B god C bright D for a long time
7 limen A light B threshold C line D limb
8 cingo A encircle B grasp C swamp D dagger
9 vates A bard, seer B wayfarer C basin D bail
10 mons A custom B delay C advise D mountain
11 satis A enough B safety C rock D sit
12 caput A body B head C city D captive
13 insignie A ambush B mark C begin D island
14 pati A allow B open C part D father
15 obses A sit B hostage C resist D wealth
16 dummodo A ignorant B in this way C only D provided
17 spuma A foam B spit C seagull D soap
18 bos A mouth B serpent C wind-blast D ox
19 almus A soul B elm tree C nurturing D alder

Select the best Latin word for each of the following English meanings.

20 prefer A malo B volo C nolo D nosco
21 custom A mox B mos C mors D mons
22 delight A diligo B deligo C deleo D delecto
23 light A litus B lex C licet D lux
24 money A cura B pecus C pecunia D aer
25 duty A pietas B officium C dux D honor
26 sun  A filius  B natus  C stella  D sol
27 ship  A nauta  B paulum  C navis  D poena
28 each  A quidem  B quisque  C aliquis  D quidam
29 name  A novem  B carmen  C numen  D nomen
30 live  A vitare  B vivere  C valere  D vincere
31 age  A aedes  B aes  C actas  D ager
32 loot  A praesens  B praemium  C praeda  D praeidium
33 garden  A hostis  B hospes  C hortator  D hortus
34 chariot  A currus  B cursus  C carcer  D collega
35 rough  A gravis  B difficilis  C aequer  D asper
36 both  A uter  B ambo  C duo  D quando
37 cook  A tensor  B scriptor  C pictor  D coquus

Choose the Latin word which does NOT fit in the series.

38  A vicus  B oppidum  C urbs  D via
39  A caelum  B saeculum  C annus  D hora
40  A rex  B dominus  C tyrannus  D socius
41  A acies  B ver  C hiems  D aestas
42  A peto  B quaero  C iubeo  D rogo
43  A pontus  B pelagus  C aequor  D caelum

Choose the Latin word which is the best synonym for the given word.

44 servo  A magistra  B ancilla  C liberta  D domina
45 neco  A deficio  B conticio  C anticipo  D intericio
46 iubo  A moneo  B impero  C paro  D pareo
47 etiam  A atque  B idem  C quaque  D autem
48 totus  A omnis  B pars  C solus  D tutus
49 candidus  A coruscus  B obscurus  C tardus  D ater
50 robor  A fagus  B abies  C fraxinus  D quercus
| 51 | moles | A tumulus | B mollis | C blandus | D turba |
| 52 | lucus | A nemus | B lux | C immoderatio | D schola |

Choose the Latin word which is the antonym for the given word.

| 53 | sapiens | A supplex | B improbus | C stultus | D superbus |
| 54 | regina | A puer | B puella | C femina | D rex |
| 55 | um | A ibi | B nunc | C cum | D cur |
| 56 | brevis | A tardus | B magnus | C notus | D longus |
| 57 | bene | A magis | B melior | C male | D peior |
| 58 | clausus | A relictus | B cognitus | C apertus | D curtus |
| 59 | saucius | A tristis | B vulneratus | C incolumis | D siccus |
| 60 | duco | A loquor | B patior | C sequor | D moror |

Choose the word which is the correct third principal part.

| 61 | do | A donavi | B dedi | C dolui | D duxi |
| 62 | pono | A posui | B potui | C posi | D poposui |
| 63 | tollo | A tuli | B totondi | C sustuli | D sustinui |
| 64 | parco | A peperci | B peperi | C poposci | D pependi |
| 65 | maneo | A manui | B manivi | C mansi | D manuvi |

Choose the word which is the correct gentive.

| 66 | genus | A generis | B generi | C genus | D genui |
| 67 | corpus | A corpis | B corporis | C corpori | D corporis |
| 68 | dies | A diei | B diesi | C dietis | D dieti |
| 69 | nox | A nocti | B noctis | C noxi | D noxis |
| 70 | sal | A salis | B salinis | C sali | D salsi |

Choose the word which doesn’t belong.

| 71 | quaero | A peto | B rogo | C posco | D sequor |
| 72 | mors | A intereo | B pereo | C occido | D pateo |
| 73 | fero | A porto | B gero | C patior | D vereor |
| 74 | opus | A negotium | B potestas | C conficio | D suscipio |
| 75 | metus | A timeo | B fugio | C tremo | D mereo |
1. At whose tomb were Pyramus and Thisbe to meet?
   A) a friend’s  B) an enemy’s  C) Ninus’  D) Semiramis’

2. On the first day of birth, he invented sandals and the lyre and stole his brother’s cattle:
   A) Apollo  B) Hermes  C) Mars  D) Vulcan

3. Which god was fed on the milk of the goat Amalthea?
   A) Jupiter  B) Pluto  C) Neptune  D) Mercury

4. Scamander was a river god of:
   A) Athens  B) Troy  C) Sparta  D) Arcadia

5. Which of the following is NOT a wind?
   A) Boreas  B) Zephyr  C) Notus  D) Eretheus

6. Which of these is not a son of Priam?
   A) Helenus  B) Polites  C) Deiphobus  D) Antenor

7. Who was a son of Jupiter and Callisto?
   A) Pan  B) Bacchus  C) Arcas  D) Minos

8. Dis was another name for:
   A) Zeus  B) Pluto  C) Phobus  D) Artemis

9. Which Trojan killed Achilles?
   A) Priam  B) Hector  C) Paris  D) Aeneas

10. She was the goddess of youthful bloom:
    A) Amphitrite  B) Hebe  C) Rhea  D) Vesta

11. What were the ash-tree nymphs called?
    A) Hyades  B) Erinyes  C) Meliae  D) Dryads

12. He killed Theseus:
    A) Aristaeus  B) Echemus  C) Lycomedes  D) Porthaon

13. Of the two sons born to Almene, the one NOT fathered by Zeus was
    A) Tros  B) Iphicles  C) Idas  D) Theseus

14. She turned Odysseus’ men into swine:
    A) Calypso  B) Nausicaa  C) Scylla  D) Circe

15. Echo’s love was lost on a young man who loved only himself. His name is:
    A) Narcissus  B) Nisus  C) Hyacinthus  D) Adonis

16. She opened a box and let out into the world all sorts of evils; only hope remained:
    A) Arethusa  B) Pandora  C) Hesione  D) Danae

17. She was kidnapped to be Queen of the Underworld:
    A) Amphitrite  B) Hero  C) Maia  D) Persephone

18. Who warned Jason about the clashing rocks? A) Hera  B) Tiresias  C) Phineus  D) Helenus

19. In what modern country is Troy?
    A) Greece  B) Turkey  C) Bulgaria  D) Romania

20. Who, riding Pegasus, killed the chimera? A) Perseus  B) Glaucus  C) Bellerophon  D) Polydus

21. Tantalus’ son who received an ivory shoulder after his own had been eaten:
    A) Pelops  B) Atreus  C) Cadmus  D) Sisyphus

22. She was Hercules’ 2nd wife, who unintentionally caused his death.
    A) Megara  B) Hebe  C) Dejanira  D) Omphale
23. In what river did Midas wash away the golden touch?  A. Meander  B. Pactolus  C. Simois  D. Eridanus
24. The bronze giant Talus who guarded Crete was killed as a result of an injury to his:
   A. eye  B. ankle  C. shoulder  D. liver
25. Early Roman temples were divided into three portions to represent the triad of Jupiter, Juno and:
   A. Neptune  B. Diana  C. Mercury  D. Minerva
26. Who was the mother of Amphion and Zethus?  A. Orithyia  B. Antiope  C. Flora  D. Nephele
27. Odysseus stayed on an island with ____ for 7 years.  A. Circe  B. Cyrene  C. Calliope  D. Calypso
28. The maiden whom Perseus saved from being devoured by a sea monster is
   A. Ariadne  B. Cassiopeia  C. Andromeda  D. Hermione
29. Wooed by Zeus, she saw him “appear in all his glory”.
   A. Aegina  B. Danae  C. Leda  D. Semele
30. Who killed Orion?  A. Apollo  B. Artemis  C. Oenopion  D. Neptune
31. Who was the daughter of Epimetheus and Pandora?  A. Nike  B. Pyrrha  C. Orithyia  D. Chthonia
32. He avenged his father by killing his mother  A. Aegus  B. Jason  C. Orestes  D. Theseus
33. She guided Aeneas to the Underworld:  A. Cyane  B. Medea  C. Oenone  D. Sibyl
34. The beautiful youth, beloved of Aphrodite, killed while hunting a boar:
   A. Adonis  B. Endymion  C. Orion  D. Thespius
35. In the Underworld, the river of fire was:  A. Erebus  B. Acheron  C. Cocytus  D. Phlegethon
36. What did the Sphinx ask Oedipus?
   A. to kill a dragon  B. to fight her  C. to answer a riddle  D. to marry her
37. Which muse was the mother of Orpheus?  A. Calliope  B. Polyhymnia  C. Erato  D. Urania
38. Who slew Euryalus, the friend of Nisus?  A. Aeneas  B. Volcens  C. Turnus  D. Mezentius
39.fetching this fierce lion was a labor of Hercules:
   A. Cernean  B. Lernean  C. Nemean  D. Stymphalian
40. Who was to pass by the Horns of the Bull, in front of the Archer and near the Lion’s paws?
   A. Bellerophon  B. Perseus  C. Phaethon  D. Icarus
41. He was the three-headed watchdog of Tartarus:  A. Cerberus  B. Charon  C. Sisyphus  D. Ixion
42. He could not handle the chariot of the sun as his father warned him.
   A. Epaphus  B. Icarus  C. Lampus  D. Phaethon
43. This deity’s attributes were the eagle, the oak, and the thunderbolt:
   A. Poseidon  B. Zeus  C. Hades  D. Ares
44. Diana changed Actaeon into a
   A. stag  B. wolf  C. hound  D. poplar tree
45. What did the followers of Dionysus carry?  A. Epicastae  B. Thyrsus  C. Maenids  D. spears
46 From where was Europa? A Phoenicia B Thebes C Ninevah D Crete
47 Who was Bacchus' tutor? A Silenus B Themis C Chiron D Neptune
48 Into what was Callisto turned? A dragon B panther C bear D lion
49 The city of Argos was associated with: A Zeus B Hera C Poseidon D Ares
50 Who was Apollo’s first love? A Ariadne B Thisbe C Daphne D Diana
51 The parents of the Olympic gods were Rhea and: A Prometheus B Chaos C Cronos D Uranus
52 The Titan punished by Zeus for giving fire to humans was: A Epimetheus B Proteus C Perseus D Prometheus
54 Where was Apollo exiled for killing the Python? A Haliartus B Vale of Tempe C Delos D Delphi
55 The virgin goddess of the hearth and home was: A Cybele B Hestia C Metis D Themis
56 Arion was saved by a A dolphin B bear C lion D seal
57 Pomona was a goddess of: A forests B orchards C gardens D rain
58 Who was the task master of Heracles? A Amphitryon B Eurystheus C Cepheus D Erynx
59 Earth-shaker was: A Poseidon B Hades C Ares D Zeus
60 Pan’s pipes were the result of the adventure with: A Syrinx B Argus C Apollo D Echo
61 What was the name of Orion’s dog? A Argus B Sirius C Lelaps D Orthrus
62 He abducted Helen causing the Trojan War: A Abas B Eurystheus C Laocoon D Paris
63 The faithful wife of Odysseus was: A Nausicaa B Scylla C Penelope D Circe
64 The hero of Vergil’s epic and legendary founder of the Roman nation was: A Hector B Aeneas C Anchises D Deiphobus
65 What did Hercules ask Atlas to obtain for him? A girdle B sword C bow & arrow D golden apples
66 What child of Juno was the cupbearer of the gods? A Hebe B Mars C Ilithyia D Vulcan
67 Who were Clotho, Lachesis and Atropos? A Fates B Graces C Muses D Furies
68 Which spring/well was famous for driving mares mad? A Hyperea B Styx C Potniae D Aricia
69 Who was not a descendant of Pelops? A Atreus B Pittheus C Aegisthus D Tyndareus
70 What task in the Underworld was performed by Gyes, Cottus and Briareus?
   A guarded the Titans       C forced souls to drink from Lethe
   B cultivated asphodel     D delivered messages for Hades

71 What women of the sea were defeated by Perseus, and all buried in a common grave?
   A Brasiae      B Haliae     C Patrae      D Termilae

72 Who was not a descendant of Tros?      A Ilus       B Ganymede    C Dardanus    D Assaracus

73 Which god of fertility won the heart of Pomona?
   A Saturn    B Faunus         C Vertumnus     D Aesclepius

74 Who was NOT a goddess of childbirth?    A Juno       B Lucina      C Diana       D Proserpina

75 In mythology there are three different characters named Butes. Which statement below does not correctly describe any of the three?
   A After he fought with the Trojans, he died on Mount Ida.
   B He was on the Argo, but bailed out to live with the Sirens.
   C When he died, he was honored with sacrifices on the Erectheum.
   D He was not only a pirate, but he also jumped in a well and drowned.
1. The Gates of War refer to the double doors of the temple of
   A. Mars  B. Bellona  C. Jupiter  D. Janus

2. The battle in which the Romans first faced Pyrrhus and his elephants in 280 BC was
   A. Beneventum  B. Heraclea  C. Asculum  D. Epirus

3. Under Diocletian’s reorganization, the ruler of a diocese was
   A. governor  B. vicar  C. prefect  D. bishop

4. The Cimbri and Teutones were defeated in 102 and 101 BC by
   A. Marius  B. Sulla  C. Caesar  D. Pompey

5. Augustus received the full tribunicia potestas in
   A. 29 BC  B. 27 BC  C. 23 BC  D. 19 BC

6. The Battle of Actium, which made Octavian master of the Roman world, was fought in 31 BC on
   A. August 7  B. September 2  C. March 10  D. October 17

7. What happened on August 24, 79 AD?
   A. Domitian came to the throne  C. Mount Vesuvius erupted
   B. Jerusalem was sacked by Titus  D. A terrible fire burned in Rome

8. In 207 BC at Lake Metaurus the Romans defeated Hannibal’s brother
   A. Hamilcar  B. Hadrianus  C. Hasdrubal  D. Hostilius

9. What slave boy became king because a blue flame appeared over his head?
   A. Servius Tullius  B. Tarquinius Priscus  C. Tarquiniius Superbus  D. Ancus Martius

10. The tribune of 133 BC who secured reform legislation designed to break up the large estates created out of
   public land and to divide them among landless Roman citizens was
    A. Tiberius Gracchus  B. Marcus Octavius  C. M. Fulvius Flaccus  D. Appius Claudius Pulcher

11. The Roman who led the Volsci against Rome, but was stopped at the gate by his mother and wife was
    A. Camillus  B. Coriolanus  C. Dentatus  D. Cincinnatius

12. In 38 BC Octavian married
    A. Cornelia  B. Scribonia  C. Calpurnia  D. Livia

13. Which of the following did NOT occur in 63 BC?
    A. the Catilinarian conspiracy  C. the death of Mithradates
    B. Caesar was elected as Pontifex Maximus  D. rebellion of Spartacus

14. When was Rome founded? A. 573 BC  B. 509 BC  C. 753 BC  D. 390 BC

15. Which of the following made a proposal that all Italians become free citizens?
    A. Marcus Livius Drusus  B. Curio  C. Saturninus  D. Manlius

16. The Roman renowned for his lavish way of living and especially for his interest in food was
    A. Tiberius  B. Crassus  C. Lepidus  D. Lucullus

17. The cult of which god was suppressed by law in Rome in 186 BC?
    A. Bacchus  B. Mars  C. Mithras  D. Pluto

18. Who was the Arvenian leader defeated by Caesar at Alesia?
    A. Ariovistus  B. Dumnorix  C. Orgetorix  D. Vercingetorix
19. At the battle of Actium, Octavian’s fleet was commanded by
   A. M. Vipsanius Agrippa   B. Messala Corvinus   C. C. Maccenas   D. A. Pollio

20. What Etruscan king led an army against Rome in an attempt to return Tarquinius the Proud to the throne?
   A. Ancus Martius   B. Turnus   C. Lars Porsenna   D. Germanicus

21. Which of these cities was destroyed by the Romans in 146 BC?
   A. Alexandria   B. Corinth   C. Numantia   D. Smyrna

22. Who uttered the words so hateful to the Romans “Vae Victis!”?
   A. Brennus   B. Pyrrhus   C. Jugurtha   D. Hannibal

23. Which battle was not fought between Pyrrhus and the Romans?
   A. Camerium   B. Asculum   C. Beneventum   D. Heraclea

24. Who was considered the second founder of Rome?
   A. Romulus   B. Marius   C. Camillus   D. Manlius

25. The famous rhetorician of Rhodes who trained both Caesar and Cicero was
   A. Publius Claudius Pulcher   B. Q. Mucius Scaevola   C. Roscius   D. Apollonius Molo

26. The Roman destroyed Carthage after the _______ Punic War.
   A. 1st   B. 2nd   C. 3rd   D. 4th

27. Which event did NOT occur in 70 BC?
   A. The birth of Vergil
   B. The first consulship of Pompey & Crassus
   C. The trial of Verres
   D. Caesar was elected praetor

28. He was NOT one of the Julio-Claudians:
   A. Claudius   B. Nero   C. Tiberius   D. Titus

29. Pompey lost his head in:
   A. Dalmatia   B. Egypt   C. Gaul   D. Macedonia

30. After the death of Theodosius the Great, the West was ruled by Stilicho, the regent for
   A. Honorius   B. Theodosius II   C. Arcadius   D. Valentinian II

31. According to tradition the sixth king of Rome was
   A. Ancus Martius   B. Tarquinus Priscus   C. Servius Tullius   D. Tarquinus Superbus

32. What emperor extended the Roman Empire to its greatest limits?
   A. Augustus   B. Claudius   C. Trajan   D. Diocletian

33. The port city of Rome during the late Republic was
   A. Cosa   B. Pompeii   C. Ostia   D. Naples

34. The Visigoth whose forces plundered Rome for 3 days in AD 410 was
   A. Atila   B. Gaiseric   C. Orestes   D. Alaric

35. The three Horatii brothers and the three Curatii brothers fought to settle a dispute between Rome and
   A. Alba Longa   B. The Etruscans   C. The Samnites   D. The Sicilians

36. What is the date of the fall of the Western Roman Empire?
   A. AD 453   B. AD 473   C. AD 476   D. AD 493

37. Who was NOT a dictator?
   A. Camillus   B. Julius Caesar   C. Scipio Major   D. Sulla

38. Which event occurred first in chronological sequence?
   A. Dictatorship of Sulla   B. First Triumvirate   C. Revolt of Spartacus   D. Social War
39 Who defeated the Carthaginians at Mylae?
   A Agathocles  B Pyrrhus  C Regulus  D Duilius Nepos

40 The Roman emperor from January 15 to April 16 AD 69 was
   A Otho  B Vitellius  C Galba  D Vespasian

41 The hero known as “Lefty” for burning his hand to demonstrate Roman bravery was
   A Fabius Maximus  B Camillus  C Mucius Scaevola  D Horatius

42 The defender of the Sublician Bridge against the Etruscans was
   A Scaevola  B Coriolanus  C Camillus  D Horatius

43 The emperor who was hailed as “restitutor orbis” for defeating Zenobia and Tetricus and recovering their “empires” as part of Roman territory was
   A Diocletian  B Licinius  C Valentinian I  D Aurelian

44 Marcus Tullius Cicero delivered his Phillipics against the public policy and private life of
   A C. Iulius Caesar  B M. Antonius  C D. Iunius Brutus  D C. Octavius

45 Nero’s persecution of Christians began in response to what disaster?
   A eruption of Mt. Vesuvius  B an earthquake  C death of Seneca  D the great fire in Rome

46 Who led the Jewish revolt of AD 131?
   A Judas Maccabeus  B Simon Bar Cochba  C Herod the Great  D Herod Agrippa

47 He was a Sabine king of Rome:
   A Servius Tullius  B Numa  C Tarquinius Priscus  D Romulus

48 The Roman general who led Spanish tribes against Pompey was
   A Lucullus  B Sulla  C Sertorius  D Lepidus

49 The nymph was instructed Numa Pompilius was
   A Hypsipyle  B Egeria  C Clio  D Oenone

50 The number of Rome’s hills plus the number of kings minus the number of Punic Wars equals
   A ten  B twenty  C eleven  D fourteen

51 In 404 AD the capital of the Western Roman Empire was moved to
   A Milan  B Ravenna  C Rome  D Capua

52 Who urged the Romans not to accept the Carthaginian terms for peace during the First Punic War?
   A Lutatius Catulus  B Regulus  C Duilius  D Appius Claudius

53 What man was friend and advisor to Augustus as well as son-in-law?
   A Germanicus  B Agrippa  C Antonius Musa  D Tiberius

54 Who ordered the bridge over the Tiber burned behind him?
   A L. Iunius Brutus  B Horatius Cocles  C Menenius Agrippa  D Gaius Gracchus

55 Which of the following groups did not give kings to Rome?
   A Greeks  B Sabines  C Etruscans  D Latins

56 Wage and price controls were imposed over the Roman Empire by
   A Julius Caesar  B Diocletian  C Domitian  D Aurelian
57 Which of the following emperors is NOT a member of the Severan dynasty?
   A Septimius Severus   B Caracalla   C Severus Alexander   D Maximus Thrax

58 Who defeated whom at the battle of Mulvian Bridge?
   A Constantine defeated Maximian   C Diocletian defeated Maximian
   B Constantine defeated Maxentius   D Diocletian defeated Maxentius

59 Who was the first of the so-called ‘good emperors’?
   A Titus   B Galba   C Marcus Aurelius   D Nerva

60 The crucifixion of Jesus occurred during the reign of
   A Tiberius   B Nero   C Claudius   D Augustus

The following questions cover geography. The map is on the last page of this test. Feel free to tear off the map so that you can see the questions and map at the same time.

61 Brutium A 17  B 14  C 9  D 20
62 Brundisium A 18  B 21  C 22  D 19
63 Syracuse A 13  B 12  C 11  D 10
64 Rome A 31  B 32  C 48  D 33
65 Ariminium A 47  B 44  C 40  D 41
66 Corsica A 4  B 9  C 1  D 54
67 Apulia A 34  B 30  C 20  D 23
68 Rubicon A 48  B 49  C 50  D 51
69 Capua A 26  B 28  C 16  D 17
70 Etruria A 34  B 30  C 56  D 15
71 Rhegium A 18  B 13  C 38  D 7
72 Adriaticum A 6  B 8  C 14  D 53
73 Barium A 2  B 5  C 21  D 24
74 Faesulae A 43  B 41  C 39  D 47
75 Latium A 30  B 55  C 34  D 15
Roman History
1. The Roman emperor who codified the laws was
   A. Caligula  B. Constantine  C. Justinian  D. Marcus Aurelius

2. Which emperor ruled from 41-54 AD?
   A. Augustus  B. Nero  C. Caligula  D. Claudius

3. The Roman general who defeated Hannibal was
   A. P. Cornelius Scipio  B. Hamilcar  C. Cato Maior  D. Sulla

4. Julius Caesar’s last battle, Munda, was fought against:
   A. Illyrians  B. Gauls  C. Pompey’s sons  D. piratess

5. What kind of monument was erected as a memorial for Trajan’s victory over the Dacians?
   A. arch  B. bridge  C. theater  C. column

6. The first emperor to call himself “dominus et deus” was
   A. Caligula  B. Caracalla  C. Domitian  D. Severus

7. Pompeii was buried by the eruption of the volcano:
   A. Aetna  B. Helena  C. Stromboli  D. Vesuvius

8. The Romans lost a battle to the Samnites in 321 BC at
   A. the Claudine Forks  B. the Allia River  C. Vindobona  D. Clusium

9. What is the chronological order from earliest to latest of the events:
   1. death of Julius Caesar  2. conspiracy of Catiline  3. battle of Actium  4. First Triumvirate
   Answer choices:  A. 4,2,1,3  B. 2,1,4,3  C. 2,4,1,3  D. 2,4,1,3

10. Which young woman swam to safety and thereby saved many other Roman women?
    A. Servilia  B. Cloelia  C. Tarpeia  C. Julia Manilia

11. The king of Epirus who helped Tarentum against Rome was:
    A. Phillip  B. Alexander  C. Perseus  D. Pyrrhus

12. The portion of the Mediterranean Sea just southwest of Italy is called the
    A. Ionian Sea  B. Adriatic Sea  C. Aegean Sea  D. Tyrrhenian Sea

13. What festival was disrupted by Clodius Pulcher?
    A. Cerealia  B. Saturnalia  C. Bona Dea  D. Magna Mater

14. Titus Tatius, co-king with Romulus, was a/an:
    A. Sabine  B. Etruscan  C. Alban  D. Latin

15. Which emperor established the Praetorian Guard?
    A. Augustus  B. Tiberius  C. Gaius  D. Nero

Roman Life
16. The words “Conclamatum est” were spoken at a/an
    A. death  B. wedding  C. election  D. triumphal procession

17. Which of the following is not a means of transport?
    A. raeda  B. plastrum  C. triclinium  D. cismum

18. Which of the following does NOT belong?
    A. sestertius  B. denarius  C. as  D. libra

19. On how many hills is Rome built?
    A. one  B. three  C. five  D. seven
20 The guardian spirit of a girl was called her:  A Genius  B Venus  C Juno  D Lar

21 *Stipulato, dos and deductio* were terms associated with the Roman ritual of a
A triumph  B funeral  C birth  C wedding

22 What is the name of the Roman slave who whispered the names of those who spoke to his master in the Forum?
A vicarius  B nomenclator  C paedagogus  D pinsitores

23 In ancient Rome a *cloaca* was a
A bath complex  B kitchen  C sewer  D hall

24 T. was the common abbreviation for:
A Tatus  B Tiberius  C Terentius  D Titus

25 What precious stone was most favored by Roman women?
A diamond  B pearl  C ruby  D sapphire

26 During a drinking party, the *magister bibendi* or leader of the drinking was chosen by:
A age  B social standing  C popularity  D the throw of the dice

27 *agitatores* and *cauriges* were terms used to denote:
A chariot drivers  B priests  C criminal  D mercenaries

28 The slave who led the boy to school was the:
A medicus  B paedagogus  C magister  D domina

29 Wax masks of _____ were generally displayed in the alae.
A gods  B generals  C ancestors  D consuls

30 The hypocaust provided what service in a Roman house?
A water supply  B cooking  C heating  D lighting

**Mythology**

31 Who was the dead husband of Queen Dido?  A Belus  B Evander  C Pygmalion  D Sycheus

32 What was the name of Circe’s island?  A Aeaca  B Cyprus  C Delos  D Naxos

33 Who was the father of Nausicaa?  A Alcinous  B Philoctetes  C Pirithous  D Tyndareus

34 Mercury was the son of:
A Jupiter and Juno  B Jupiter and Maia  C Mars and Venus  D Venus and Anchises

35 Dryads were spirits of:
A rivers  B trees  C flowers  D fountains

36 What gift did Minerva give to mankind?  A horse  B olive  C fig  D dog

37 Who stole fire for man?  A Epimetheus  B Protagorus  C Prometheus  D Nessus

38 Which of these is NOT a river deity?  A Eridanus  B Pentheus  C Scamander  D Tiber

39 Heracle’s first labor was:
A capture Cretan bull  B fetch Hippolyte’s girdle  C slay Nemean lion  D clean Augean stables

40 Artemis sent the Calydonian Boar to punish this king’s irreverence:
A Oeneus  B Aegeus  C Acetes  D Midas
41 The Roman goddess with a round temple in the Forum was
   A Vesta      B Juno      C Hestia      D Venus

42 The mother of Apollo and Artemis was:    A Latona      B Semele      C Leda       D Coronis

43 Oedipus’ father was:     A Laius       B Odysseus    C Zeus       D Atreus

44 The husband of Cassiopeia was:  A Cepheus     B Phineus     C Belus      D Perseus

45 Which nymph refused to save a Trojan War hero from death and then hanged herself?
   A Ino         B Oenone     C Ops        D Melantho

Grammar

46 Lead hostes ab urbe, Marce.     A ducere      B duce       C duc        D ducite

47 They hastened to town.          A oppido      B ad oppidum C oppida     D oppidis

48 Catilina very slowly ambulavit. A tardius     B tardissimus C tardissime D maxime tardus

49 I was so curious that I followed him.
   A ut sequerer    B ut secutus essem C ut secutus sum     D ut sequebar

50 Do you know what happened yesterday?
   A quid acciderit B quid accidisset C quid accideret D quid accidebat

51 They fought better with swords that with spears.
   A gladiorum    B gladiis     C cum gladiis     D a gladiis

52 Trust me.                        A Crede mihi   B Crede me    C Credite mihi D credite me

53 What is the nominative of vulnerum?  A vulnerus    B vulneris   C vulnera    D vulnere

54 What case is lacking for a gerund?
   A nominative    B genitive    C dative     D accusative

55 Which of the following is NOT imperfect tense?
   A pugnabam     B poteramus   C aberat      D dederas

56 I give the good sailor a gift.
   A nautae bono  B nautam bonam C nautum bonum    D nautae bonae

57 Let’s talk about the future.      A loquemur    B loquimus   C loqueremur  D loquamur

58 With Lucius as leader, we will conquer the enemy.
   A cum Lucio quam dux  B Lucio duce   C Lucius dux    D Quam dux erat Lucius

59 Books which we have read have been very interesting.
   A quos         B qui        C quem      D quibus

60 Scivit quo _______.                A ivissem    B iveram     C ivisse     D eundum

Vocabulary/Derivatives

61 From what Latin word do we get the English word nocturnal?
   A noceo       B nox        C nosco      D novem
62 From what Latin word do we get the English word ventriloquist?
   A venenum    B ventus    C venum    D venter

63 Which of the following words does not come from utor?
   A utilize    B utility    C utopia    D utensil

64 IMMINENT means: A entering    B famous    C evil    D threatening

65 LACRIMOSE means: A swift    B wanting    C dull    D tearful

66 REPUDIATE means: A request    B accept    C refuse    D welcome

67 PROTRACT means: A end    B drag out    C postpone    D cut short

68 ULLUS means: A either    B equal    C any    D another

69 PROFICISCOR means: A obtain    B set out    C perfect    D represent

70 Joseph is an impetuous young man. A headstrong    B athletic    C affectionate    D impish

71 Don't speak in circumlocutions. A short sentences    B gesturing fashion    C roundabout speech    D partial sentences

72 Which word does not mean the same as the others: A aspect    B feature    C facet    D vista

73 Which word does not mean the same as the others: A appendage    B accessory    C attraction    D adjunct

74 EMINUS means: A prominent    B from afar    C envoy    D ignoble

75 Which word does not mean the same as the others: A remus    B saltus    C nemus    D silva
**OJCL 2003 DERIVATIVE TEST**

Choose the word which is NOT derived from the given Latin word.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin</th>
<th>English 1</th>
<th>English 2</th>
<th>English 3</th>
<th>English 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ANNUS</td>
<td>A antique</td>
<td>B annual</td>
<td>C centennial</td>
<td>D annuity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CANO</td>
<td>A cantor</td>
<td>B canine</td>
<td>C chant</td>
<td>D recant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PELLO</td>
<td>A pelvis</td>
<td>B repel</td>
<td>C impel</td>
<td>D impulsive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OVUM</td>
<td>A oval</td>
<td>B ovary</td>
<td>C ovulation</td>
<td>D ovation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGER</td>
<td>A agrarian</td>
<td>B agriculture</td>
<td>C exaggerate</td>
<td>D peregrination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALIUS</td>
<td>A alimony</td>
<td>B alienate</td>
<td>C alias</td>
<td>D alibi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TANGERE</td>
<td>A tactile</td>
<td>B tangible</td>
<td>C tangerine</td>
<td>D intact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROTA</td>
<td>A rote</td>
<td>B rotten</td>
<td>C roulette</td>
<td>D rotunda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PALLOM</td>
<td>A pallid</td>
<td>B palomino</td>
<td>C appall</td>
<td>D paillet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOS</td>
<td>A boast</td>
<td>B beef</td>
<td>C bovine</td>
<td>D bugle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLENUS</td>
<td>A supply</td>
<td>B plan</td>
<td>C accomplish</td>
<td>D plenty</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Choose the Latin word from which the English word is derived.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Latin 1</th>
<th>Latin 2</th>
<th>Latin 3</th>
<th>Latin 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>page</td>
<td>A pagus</td>
<td>B paene</td>
<td>C pagina</td>
<td>D palus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>opera</td>
<td>A opto</td>
<td>B optimus</td>
<td>C ops</td>
<td>D opus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>commerce</td>
<td>A merus</td>
<td>B merx</td>
<td>C mereo</td>
<td>D meo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>language</td>
<td>A ligo</td>
<td>B lego</td>
<td>C langueo</td>
<td>D lingua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>secret</td>
<td>A cerno</td>
<td>B cero</td>
<td>C seco</td>
<td>D cresco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>remain</td>
<td>A mano</td>
<td>B manus</td>
<td>C mando</td>
<td>D maneo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diary</td>
<td>A dies</td>
<td>B dico</td>
<td>C divus</td>
<td>D disco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>missile</td>
<td>A miser</td>
<td>B mitto</td>
<td>C amo</td>
<td>D similis</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Choose the English word which is closest in definition to the underlined words.

20. We have been unable to **approximate** the value of the senator's assets.
   A relate B berate C estimate D precipitate

21. The comments of the defendant were scarcely able to be heard.
   A legible B audible C portable D manageable

22. The student took **copious** notes.
   A few B careful C many D legible

23. The ancient drug had many **healing** properties.
   A corrosive B meliorating C sanative D fugacious

24. No one could refute her **clear** arguments.
   A pellucid B imaginative C facile D spectious
25 The boy's timidity was unusual. A dependability B fearfulness C generosity D loyalty

26 The project required much collaboration. A checking B efficiency C library research D working together

Choose the best English definition of each word.

27 levity A leverage B lightness C abandonment D open
28 brevity A bravery B confinement C fullness D shortness
29 corpulent A dead B supply C fat D corpse
30 ubiquitous A proud B isolated C omnipresent D foreboding
31 pernicious A salutary B harmless C deadly D wholesome
32 augment A increase B distribute C share D invest
33 lucrative A bright B free C profitable D able to read
34 credible A boring B peaceful C growing D believeable
35 puerile A childish B mature C senile D towering
36 vagrant A exile B omnivore C visitor D wanderer
37 rapacious A grasping B groaning C hasty D lusty

Choose the English word which is the meaning of the Latin root of the given word.

38 totality A all B sum C sound D whole
39 remittal A to send B to write C to err D to throw
40 parietal A equality B murder C part D wall
41 lapse A stone B destroy C step D slide
42 degree A step B act C heavy D pleasing
43 subliminal A mind B think C line D theshold
44 pacify A happy B pact C peace D cry
45 pedestrian A foot B child C walk D street
46 chauffeur A car B warm C door D hat
47 tenet A hold B believe C stretch D teach
48 uxorious A rich B oil C wife D use
49 capitulate A box B head C tail D take
50 risible A hit B laugh C see D send
51 sequel A aid B cut C follow D talk
52 doleful A pale B smell C sorrow D trick
53 sibilant A apropos B hissing C spinning D twisting
54 dulcimer A loud B strong C double D sweet
55 mediate A healing B middle C medicine D contemplation
Choose the word which best fits the definition.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>to escape</th>
<th>A allude</th>
<th>B collude</th>
<th>C elude</th>
<th>D prelude</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>to force in</td>
<td>A extrude</td>
<td>B intrude</td>
<td>C obtrude</td>
<td>D protrude</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>a decrease</td>
<td>A induction</td>
<td>B production</td>
<td>C reduction</td>
<td>D seduction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>to reject solemnly</td>
<td>A abjure</td>
<td>B adjure</td>
<td>C conjure</td>
<td>D perjure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>to live in</td>
<td>A cohabit</td>
<td>B habilitate</td>
<td>C inhabit</td>
<td>D rehabilitate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>to betray</td>
<td>A conceive</td>
<td>B deceive</td>
<td>C perceive</td>
<td>D receive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>to confine</td>
<td>A compound</td>
<td>B expound</td>
<td>C impound</td>
<td>D propound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>to agree</td>
<td>A concur</td>
<td>B incur</td>
<td>C occur</td>
<td>D recur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>pastime</td>
<td>A diversion</td>
<td>B eversion</td>
<td>C inversion</td>
<td>D subversion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>ugly</td>
<td>A compulsive</td>
<td>B expulsive</td>
<td>C propulsive</td>
<td>D repulsive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>acclinate</td>
<td>A accustom</td>
<td>B recline</td>
<td>C slope upward</td>
<td>D come to a point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>nauseous</td>
<td>A steely</td>
<td>B becoming sour</td>
<td>C perfumed</td>
<td>D growing strong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>perorate</td>
<td>A speak at length</td>
<td>B pierce</td>
<td>C philosophize</td>
<td>D digress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td>malversation</td>
<td>A hubbub</td>
<td>B lisping</td>
<td>C corrupt administration</td>
<td>D incorrect rhyming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>obblivion</td>
<td>A the act of forgetting</td>
<td>C dimness</td>
<td>D approach to death</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>A exile</td>
<td>B resilient</td>
<td>C consult</td>
<td>D sally</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td>A sediment</td>
<td>B sedition</td>
<td>C sedentary</td>
<td>D session</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td>A attract</td>
<td>B contraction</td>
<td>C treat</td>
<td>D traitor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73</td>
<td>A heredity</td>
<td>B hesitate</td>
<td>C adhere</td>
<td>D cohesion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74</td>
<td>A monetary</td>
<td>B admonition</td>
<td>C minatory</td>
<td>D mint</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. Where would you hear the phrase: ubi tu Gaius, ego Gaia?
   A. at a baptism  B. at a wedding  C. at a funeral  D. when a female slave was liberated

2. The most used port of departure from Italy to Athens was
   A. Ostia  B. Naples  C. Dyrrhacium  D. Brundisium

3. The most common meat in the diet of both the rich and the poor of Rome was
   A. beef  B. mutton  C. goat  D. pork

4. Who received a new pair of wooden shoes every two years?
   A. young children  B. slaves  C. adopted children  D. Vestals

5. Tabellae were:
   A. tables for eating  B. book shops  C. wax tablets for writing  D. offices for masters

6. What were the snack shops in the thermae called?
   A. popinae  B. thermopolium  C. balnea  D. apodyterium

7. The only magistrate who served without a colleague was the
   A. censor  B. dictator  C. consul  D. proconsul

8. What was the flammeum?
   A. vestal fire  B. a famous road  C. bride's veil  D. special meat

9. Persons travelling with their families and baggage would usually ride in a
   A. raca  B. basterna  C. carpentum  D. petorium

10. How many laps were in a Roman chariot race?
    A. 6  B. 7  C. 8  D. 9

11. The tunica angusti was worn by:
    A. senators  B. knights  C. magistrates  D. priests

12. The sacred fire was kept burning on the altar of the
    A. Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus  B. Curia  C. Temple of Vesta  D. Rostra

13. The center of activity of a Roman house was the
    A. atrium  B. culina  C. cubicula  D. tablinum

14. What was the formal ceremony for an engagement called?
    A. sponsa  B. repudium nuptiare  C. sponsalia  D. contubernium

15. A slave who murdered his master was
    A. strangled  B. sent to the mines  C. sent to be a galley slave  D. crucified

16. The locket worn by Roman children as protection against witchcraft or the evil eye was the
    A. crepundia  B. bulla  C. lultricus  D. pupus

17. In Rome the quality of papyrus was determined by its
    A. weight  B. width  C. thickness  D. length

18. Which of the following is NOT associated with wine making in ancient Rome?
    A. amurca  B. mustum  C. dolia  D. torcular

19. The plebeians were protected by the
    A. tribune  B. consul  C. censor  D. aedile

20. The grain which was the staple food of the Romans was
    A. corn  B. wheat  C. rye  D. barley
21 The first major Roman road was the 
   A Via Appia    B Via Gallia    C Via Flaminia    D Via Sacra

22 A Roman was admitted to the Senate after he had served one year as 
   A aedile   B praetor   C quaestor   D consul

23 The room of a Roman bath in which a bather could submerge himself in a hot water tank was the 
   A laconicum    B caldarium    C tepidarium    D solarium

24 The alcoves on either side of the atrium of a Roman house were called: 
   A alae    B tabulae    C fores    D vestibula

25 Persons in mourning or threatened with some calamity wore what type of toga? 
   A toga praetexta    B toga candida    C toga pulla    D toga picta

26 The first public library at Rome was established by 
   A Scipio Aemilianus    B Scipio Africanus    C Seneca    D Asinius Pollio

27 What was the rod around which a scroll was rolled? 
   A cornua    B unbilicus    C titulus    D membranum

28 The Flavian Amphitheater is now known as the 
   A Pantheon    B Forum    C Colosseum    D Capitolium

29 Intermarriage between patricians and plebeians was first allowed in 
   A 494 BC    B 445 BC    C 389 BC    D 303 BC

30 The job of a slave known as a tabellarius was to 
   A keep his master’s diary    C deliver his master’s letters and messages    
   B keep his master’s accounts    D make copies of important documents

31 Taxes were collected by 
   A publicani    B aediles    C praetors    D equites

32 The great chariot races were held here: 
   A Colosseum    B Basilica Nova    C Circus Maximus    D Carcer

33 Tuscan, Corinthian, and testudinatum were types of what part of a Roman house? 
   A the doors    B the vestibule    C the atrium    D the peristyle

34 Name the instrument used in the baths for scraping off perspiration: 
   A stitus    B strigilis    C solea    D solum

35 The lowest throw in a tali gambling game was 
   A Venus    B Serpent    C Vulture    D Dog

36 Roman clothing which should be classified as amictus includes all the following garments EXCEPT: 
   A synthsis    B palla    C tunica    D toga

37 Who built the first great aqueduct in Rome? 
   A Gaius Flaminius    B Appius Claudius    C Scipio Africanus    D Livius Andronicus

38 Romans would have expressed the date January 25 as: 

39 The number of lictors who preceded each consul when on duty was: 
   A 4    B 6    C 8    D 12
40 Which of the following fruits was NOT grown by the Romans?
   A grapes    B plums    C oranges    D pears

41 The dead were burned in:  A ustrinae    B sacrophagi    C solarium    D horreum

42 The kind of drama which the Romans liked least was
   A comedy    B tragedy    C pantomime    D farce

43 What is a galea?  A a Roman coin    B a helmet    C a volcano    D a bakery

44 A Roman male baby was given his praenomen on the ___ day after his birth.
   A sixth    B seventh    C eighth    D ninth

45 The wall dividing the racecourse in the circus was called the
   A meta    B mura    C spina    D missu

46 How did the desultores of the circuses of Rome entertain the crowd?
   A clowning & magic tricks    C animal shows
   B horse-leaping    D mini-theatrical performances between races

47 The new recruits in the army made up the
   A prima acies    B primum agmen    C novissimum agmen    D primus pilus

48 Hoplomachia were:  A Greek soldiers    B dancing bears    C eye surgeons    D gladiators

49 By the end of the second century AD, how many aqueducts served Rome?
   A 7    B 9    C 11    D none of the above

50 Your amita is your:  A father’s sister    B mother’s brother    C first cousin    D sister

51 In what year were the baths of Diocletian dedicated?
   A 350 BC    B 305 BC    C 305 AD    D 350 AD

52 Which was NOT part of a soldier’s clothing?  A lorica    B scutum    C soleae    D tunica

53 Which Roman official supervised the sale of slaves?
   A aedile    B consul    C praetor    D quaestor

54 The very best bread, made of pure wheat flour, was called the
   A panis plebeius    B panis castrensis    C panis rusticus    D panis siligicus

55 Which would be worn on the feet?  A amicti    B calcei    C abollae    D pilci

56 The appetizer course was called the:  A cena    B ovum    C promulsis    D conviva

57 The Parentalia was in:  A February    B May    C June    D September

58 The number of sides a talus had was  A 2    B 4    C 5    D 6

59 What hill was the original site of Rome and later the place where the wealthy resided?
   A Esquiline    B Quirinal    C Viminal    D Palatine

60 It would be unwise to sit upon which one of the following:
   A sella    B subsellium    C focusus    D armarium
61 What feast was associated with the attainment of manhood?
   A LiberaLiberalia  B Supercalia  C Lemuria  D Arvalia

62 A monument erected in honor of a dead person whose remains lay elsewhere was a
   A mausoleum  B sepulchrum  C sarcophagus  D cenotaphium

63 A large bow mounted on a portable frame was called
   A onager  B ballista  C catapulta  D scorpio

64 The dimachaerus fought with
   A two swords  B one sword  C net and trident  D blowgun

65 How many months were there in the original Roman calendar?  A 10  B 12  C 9  D 6

66 A person connected to a Roman family only by marriage was called
   A dos  B adfinis  C cognatus  D filius

67 patria potestas refers to the authority of
   A Rome  B a Pontifex  C a pater familiæ  D the senate

68 The cognomen of the Roman citizen indicated his
   A gens  B immediate family  C stirps  D tribe

69 Roman children were taken to and from school by slaves called
   A littérateors  B grammatici  C ludi  D paedagogi

70 Which of these was not a class of gladiators?
   A Samnites  B Thracians  C Carthaginians  D Retiarii

71 The people inhabiting the land of Helvetia are known to us today as the
   A Spanish  B Swiss  C Irish  D Arabs

72 Great estates were operated by slaves under a slave manager called a
   A carnifex  B furcifer  C vilicus  D verna

73 This temple, located in the Forum, was used as the state treasury:
   A Temple of Saturn  C Temple of Castor & Pollux
   B Temple of Vesta  D Temple of Jupiter Stator

74 A guilty person was thrown off the Tarpeian Rock for perduellio, or
   A murder  B treason  C theft  D bribery

75 Nundinæ were
   A fruit orchards  B in-laws  C market days  D earrings
Select the best synonym for each Latin word.

1 ancile  A classis  B gladius  C scutum  D calceus
2 divitiae  A opes  B copiae  C felicitates  D gloriationes
3 saxum  A funiculus  B lapis  C rima  D mons
4 hilaris  A ioculus  B tristis  C iratus  D beatus
5 magnus  A immensus  B parvus  C raucus  D gravis
6 adipiscor  A consequor  B daps  C adimo  D noceo
7 cruor  A vinum  B soror  C sanguis  D fruor
8 ignorant  A scio  B nescio  C nolo  D aveto
9 natio  A gens  B genus  C familia  D rex
10 fero  A eo  B porto  C volo  D fio
11 confessus  A statim  B heri  C paulisper  D diu
12 repente  A subito  B retro  C relinquuo  D silicet
13 peries  A castra  B via  C fossa  D domus

Give the best antonym for each of the following Latin words.

14 compleo  A discedo  B iacio  C exinanio  D migro
15 amor  A pax  B odium  C caedes  D exsilium
16 celer  A velox  B tardus  C citus  D salsus
17 gaudium  A felicitas  B mors  C vulnus  D dolor
18 frater  A soror  B pater  C mater  D avus
19 letum  A vita  B metus  C mors  D laetitia
20 navigo  A seco  B tego  C merge  D molior
21 struo  A canto  B dico  C spero  D deleo
22 claudio  A aperio  B celo  C intendo  D expono

Select the best Latin word for the given English meaning.

23 strike  A ferre  B ferio  C facio  D festino
24 arrive  A propero  B procedo  C pervenio  D curro
25 worship  A ordo  B peto  C placio  D colo
26 jump down  A desilio  B desipio  C desisto  D desero
27 swim  A navigo  B ambulo  C fluo  D nato
28 age, generation  A scutum  B saevus  C senex  D saeculum
29 unwilling  A integer  B interim  C intus  D invitus
30 lack  A amo  B caveo  C careo  D utor
Choose the best English meaning for each Latin word.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin Word</th>
<th>Meaning A</th>
<th>Meaning B</th>
<th>Meaning C</th>
<th>Meaning D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>omit</td>
<td>A praedo</td>
<td>B praeter</td>
<td>C patior</td>
<td>D admitto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as if</td>
<td>A ceu</td>
<td>B heu</td>
<td>C seu</td>
<td>D sive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lavish</td>
<td>A do</td>
<td>B largior</td>
<td>C perdo</td>
<td>D tepesco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>powerful</td>
<td>A loreus</td>
<td>B incusus</td>
<td>C pollens</td>
<td>D pluteus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wrestle</td>
<td>A lucror</td>
<td>B immoror</td>
<td>C discrepo</td>
<td>D luctor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gradus</td>
<td>A pleasing</td>
<td>B gradual</td>
<td>C praise</td>
<td>D step</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aliquis</td>
<td>A whoever</td>
<td>B another</td>
<td>C each one</td>
<td>D someone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>potius</td>
<td>A rather</td>
<td>B drink</td>
<td>C pot</td>
<td>D cook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>item</td>
<td>A also</td>
<td>B journey</td>
<td>C same</td>
<td>D disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>queo</td>
<td>A complain</td>
<td>B be able</td>
<td>C ask</td>
<td>D cry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tenus</td>
<td>A as far as</td>
<td>B thin</td>
<td>C tension</td>
<td>D career</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>facies</td>
<td>A torch</td>
<td>B appearance</td>
<td>C deed</td>
<td>D right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>culpa</td>
<td>A fault, blame</td>
<td>B strike</td>
<td>C exculpate</td>
<td>D cult</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>classis</td>
<td>A trumpet</td>
<td>B class</td>
<td>C fleet</td>
<td>D category</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cor</td>
<td>A choir</td>
<td>B core</td>
<td>C cord</td>
<td>D heart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vires</td>
<td>A poison</td>
<td>B men</td>
<td>C virus</td>
<td>D strength</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spes</td>
<td>A hope</td>
<td>B space</td>
<td>C foot</td>
<td>D sight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>caesus</td>
<td>A blind</td>
<td>B killed</td>
<td>C voted</td>
<td>D captured</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aditus</td>
<td>A hidden</td>
<td>B hurled</td>
<td>C approach</td>
<td>D attacked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>copiæ</td>
<td>A troops</td>
<td>B body</td>
<td>C cares</td>
<td>D frequent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Select the word which is the correct third principal part.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin Word</th>
<th>Meaning A</th>
<th>Meaning B</th>
<th>Meaning C</th>
<th>Meaning D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>disco</td>
<td>A dixi</td>
<td>B didici</td>
<td>C discessi</td>
<td>D discidi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cano</td>
<td>A cantavi</td>
<td>B cecini</td>
<td>C canui</td>
<td>D cantitavi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ardeo</td>
<td>A argui</td>
<td>B arsi</td>
<td>C ardui</td>
<td>D ardesci</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mordeo</td>
<td>A morsi</td>
<td>B mordui</td>
<td>C momordi</td>
<td>D morsui</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vivo</td>
<td>A vivi</td>
<td>B vici</td>
<td>C vixi</td>
<td>D victi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Select the Latin word which is NOT the same part of speech as the other three.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin Word</th>
<th>Meaning A</th>
<th>Meaning B</th>
<th>Meaning C</th>
<th>Meaning D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>A hactenus</td>
<td>B lanatus</td>
<td>C orbiculatus</td>
<td>D funestus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>A oro</td>
<td>B squaleo</td>
<td>C oratio</td>
<td>D meo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>A vim</td>
<td>B passim</td>
<td>C turrim</td>
<td>D sitim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>A tenus</td>
<td>B prae</td>
<td>C coram</td>
<td>D erga</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Select the word which does not fit in the series.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>ita</td>
<td>sic</td>
<td>quasi</td>
<td>tam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>natio</td>
<td>res publica</td>
<td>civitas</td>
<td>grex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>laurus</td>
<td>fraxinus</td>
<td>quercus</td>
<td>fructus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>insula</td>
<td>mare</td>
<td>aequor</td>
<td>pontus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>sodalis</td>
<td>comes</td>
<td>amicus</td>
<td>frater</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Select the word which is not the gender as the other three.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>sedes</td>
<td>vires</td>
<td>finis</td>
<td>fauces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>animal</td>
<td>moenia</td>
<td>rus</td>
<td>verber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>currus</td>
<td>sumptus</td>
<td>nutus</td>
<td>domus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td>mensis</td>
<td>maeror</td>
<td>ius</td>
<td>metus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>nequitia</td>
<td>litora</td>
<td>omina</td>
<td>supra</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Select the word which best matches the English.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>crowded</td>
<td>celeber</td>
<td>crepus</td>
<td>creber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td>copper</td>
<td>aer</td>
<td>argentum</td>
<td>aes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td>chin</td>
<td>mens</td>
<td>mensis</td>
<td>mensa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73</td>
<td>rope</td>
<td>frenum</td>
<td>funis</td>
<td>funus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74</td>
<td>sick</td>
<td>ager</td>
<td>agger</td>
<td>aegre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td>breeze</td>
<td>ara</td>
<td>aura</td>
<td>auris</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Select the word which does not fit in the series.

60  A  ita             B  sic              C  quasi           D  tam
61  A  natio           B  res publica     C  civitas         D  grex
62  A  laurus          B  fraxinus        C  quercus         D  fructus
63  A  insula          B  mare            C  aequor          D  pontus
64  A  sodalis         B  comes           C  amicus          D  frater

Select the word which is not the gender as the other three.

65  A  sedes           B  vires           C  finis           D  fauces
66  A  animal          B  moenia          C  rus             D  verber
67  A  currus          B  sumptus         C  nutus           D  domus
68  A  mensis          B  maeror          C  ius             D  metus
69  A  nequitia        B  litora          C  omina           D  stupra

Select the word which best matches the English.

70  crowded           A  celeber         B  crepitus        C  creber         D  celer
71  copper            A  aer             B  argentum        C  aes             D  aetas
72  chin              A  mens            B  mensis          C  mensa           D  mentum
73  rope              A  frenum          B  funis           C  funus           D  fretum
74  sick              A  ager            B  agger           C  aerger          D  aeger
75  breeze            A  ara             B  aura            C  auris           D  aurum
2003 READING COMPREHENSION TEST  LATIN II

1. Hercules Eurystheo parere constituit; et simul atque eius iussa accepit, praefectus est. A multis
mercatoribus quaevisit quo in loco Hesperides habitatent; nihil tamen certum reperire poterat.
3. Frustra per multas terras iter fecit et multa pericula subiit. Tandem toto anno in his itineribus
consumpto ad extremam partem orbis terrarum quae proxima est Oceano pervenit. Hic stabat vir
quidam nomine Atlas homo magnis viribus qui caelum uemis sui sustinebat ne in terram caderet.
6. Hercules tantas vires magnopere admiratus est. Causa itineris monstrata auxilium ab eo petivit.

1 Whom did Hercules ask about the Hesperides?
A Eurystheus  B many people  C mercenaries  D merchants

2 How long did he spend in his travels?
A many years  B one year  C whole month  D three months

3 What kind of man was Atlas?
A large man  B quiet man  C man of strength  D had large shoulders

4 What did Hercules do when he found Atlas?
A asked where the monster was  B told him about his travels
C sought travel information  D asked for his help

5 Eurystheus is dative because
A indirect object of constituo  B pareo takes the dative
C subject of indirect statement  D object in indirect statement

6 Is, ea, id has many meanings. In the second sentence it
A refers to Hercules  B means ‘those’  C means ‘these’  D refers to Eurystheus

7 Habitarent is in the subjunctive because of a
A indirect questions  B indirect command  C indirect statement  D result clause

8 The gender, number and case of the relative pronoun quae (line 4) is
A neuter, sg, nom  B fem, sg, nom  C fem, pl, nom  D fem, sg, acc

9 Magnis viribus is an ablative of
A means  B description  C accompaniment  D manner

10 What kind of clause is ne in terram caderet?
A purpose  B fearing  C indirect command  D result

11 The best translation of subiit (line 3) is:
A entered  B used  C experienced  D avoided

12 consumpto (line 4) is a/an
A present participle  B perfect participle  C gerund  D present passive infinitive
Rromae erat imperator novus, nomine Hadrianus. Hic bellum gerere nolebat, sed provincias visere
cupiebat ut de incolis cognosceret. Multa itinera per provincias imperii Romani faciebat sed Romanis
erant tot provinciae ut Hadrianus omnes videre non posset. In Britanniam autem venit et usque ad
Caledonian iter fecit. Milites qui ibi positi erant murum ingentem aedificare iussit.
Alii dicunt Hadrianum murum aedificavisse ut provinciam contra barbaros defenderet; ali
 dicunt murum aedificatum esse ut gloriam et Romanorum et imperatoris ipsius Britannis ostenderet.
Per multis annos, dum Romani in Britannia maneabant, milites murum custodire solebant, ut gentes
barbaras spectarent. Ita Romani semper parati erant ne hostes subito oppugnare possent. Etiam hodie
magnae partes huius muri supersunt et plurimi viatores ad Caledonian iter faciunt ut in muro ambulant.
Tot tamen viatores huc veniunt ut non modo murum sed etiam agros vicinos laedant.

13 Hic (line 1) refers to: A Romae (line 1) B Hadrianus (1) C bellum (1) D visere

14 In lines 1-2 we learn that A Hadrian wanted to wage war C The inhabitants recognized Hadrian
     B There was war in the provinces D Hadrian did not want war

15 What construction is introduced by the ut in line 2?
     A result clause B purpose clause C indirect question D relative purpose clause

16 The best translation of Romanis (line 2) is:
     A the Romans B of the Romans C by the Romans D with the Romans

17 What construction is introduced by the ut in line 3?
     A result clause B purpose clause C indirect command D indirect question

18 The subject of iussit (line 4) is:
     A murum (4) B qui (4) C milites (4) D Hadrian

19 The best translation of aedificavisse (line 5) is:
     A to build B to have built C built D building

20 Why was the wall built? A to keep citizens inside C to proclaim Rome’s glory
     B to divide the country D to surround the city

21 In line 8 (Ita...possent) we learn that
     A Romans were not prepared for war C The enemy often attacked
     B The enemy did not attack suddenly D The Romans suddenly attacked the enemy

22 The best translation of supersunt (line 9) is:
     A conquer B are superior C exist D undergo

23 In lines 8-10 (Etiam...laedant) we learn all of the following EXCEPT:
     A Some of the wall still stands C Tourists walk on the wall
     B Neighboring villages protect the wall D Tourists harm the wall
1 Caesar, postquam exercitum Cn. Pompei proelio superavit, copias hostium capere cupiebat ut finem belli faceret. Itaque, castris Pompei occupatis, montem in quo castra erant circumvenire coepit. Pompeius ipse, ubi exercitum suum pulsam esse vidit, ad mare fugit navesque conscendit.
2 Socii Pompei, quod est mons erat sine aqua, monte relictio, ad oppidum Larisam se recipere coeperunt. Caesar, etsi milites erant labore totius diei confecti, tamen eos munitionem circum montem facere iussit ne Pompeiani noctu aquam obtinere possent.

24 In lines 1-2 (Caesar...faceret) we learn that:
   A Pompey conquered Caesar
   B Caesar wanted to capture Pompey's men
   C Pompey wanted to end the war
   D Pompey's men had fled

25 In lines 2-3 (Itaque...conscendit) we learn that:
   A Pompey destroyed Caesar's fleet
   B Pompey drove back Caesar's men
   C Caesar began to capture the mountain
   D Caesar's fleet set sail

26 The first paragraph (lines 1-3) does NOT contain:
   A result clause
   B ablative absolute
   C purpose clause
   D perfect passive infinitive

27 In line 4 (Socii...coeperunt) we learn that:
   A Pompey's troops had no water
   B Caesar's men fled to the next mountain
   C Larisa was too far away
   D Caesar had abandoned the mountain

28 se (line 4) refers to:  A Caesar  B the mountain  C Larisa  D Pompey's men

29 The best translation of quod (line 4) is:  A because  B which  C when  D where

30 The best translation of sub (line 5) is:  A around  B with  C from  D at the foot of

31 In lines 5-7 (Caesar...possent) we learn that:
   A Caesar's men were tired
   B Caesar and Pompey fought all night long
   C Caesar captured Pompey
   D Pompey fled from the mountain

32 etsi (line 6) could also be expressed in Latin as:  A quod  B cum  C ubi  D tandem

33 The second paragraph does NOT contain (lines 4-7):
   A negative purpose clause
   B ablative absolute
   C deponent verb
   D indirect statement

34 Quid milites Caesaris fecerunt?
   A quam celerrime ad hostes in monte aquam portaverunt
   B aquaeductum ad aquam obtinendum aedificaverunt
   C hostes ab aqua prohibuerunt
   D solum nocte laboraverunt

35 eos (line 6) refers to:  A Pompey's men  B the mountains  C Caesar's men  D the enemy

36 possent (line 7) is:  A present subjunctive
   B imperfect indicative
   C imperfect subjunctive
   D present active infinitive
37. What do we NOT learn about Polus in lines 1-2 (fuit...voce)?
   A. he had a clear voice  B. he was famous  C. he was superb  D. he had other talents

38. The best translation of is (line 2) is:
   A. he  B. she  C. it  D. this

39. Cur Polus tristis fuit?
   A. he was lost  C. his son died  B. he lost his voice  D. he was no longer popular

40. The best translation of Dolore sublato (line 3) is:
   A. outwitted by trickery  C. when his grief was diminished  B. when the plot was revealed  D. dramatizing his grief

41. Ubi Polus ad scaenam reedit?
   A. numquam  B. mox  C. diu  D. semper

42. In line 4 we learn that:
   A. Polus did not seem unhappy on stage  C. Polus used knucklebones on stage  B. No one liked Polus any more  D. Polus left acting

43. What case is Athenis (line 5)?
   A. genitive  B. dative  C. ablative  D. locative

44. The best translation of acturus erat (line 5) is:
   A. he was going to act  B. he would act  C. he is going to act  D. he had been driven

45. The best translation of debeat (line 6) is:
   A. ought  B. owed  C. debuted  D. had

46. amatum (line 3) is a/an:
   A. present active participle  C. perfect passive participle  B. future active participle  D. supine

47. Whose ashes did Polus have in the jar?
   A. Electra’s  B. Orestes’  C. the Athenian actor’s  D. his son’s

48. The best translation of demonstrat...imitationem (line 7) is:
   A. he showed great sorrow, but real sorrow, not pretense  B. he demonstrated that his grief was not real but artificial  C. he showed that real sorrow cannot be acted  D. he displayed grief, but it was fictitious, not real

49. The first paragraph does NOT contain:
   A. ablative of accompaniment  B. ablative of respect  C. ablative absolute  D. ablative of manner

50. The second paragraph does NOT contain:
   A. ablative of time  B. present active infinitive  C. comparative adverb  D. future active periphrastic
Interea medios Juno despexit in Argos
et noxis faciem nebulas fecisse volucre
sub nitido mirata die, non fluminis illas
esse, nec umenti sensit tellure remitti;
atque suus coniunnx ubi sit circumpicit, ut quae
deprensio totiens iam nosset furta mariti.
Quem postquam caelo non repperit, "aut ego fallor
aut ego laedor" ait delapsaque ab aetherae summo
constituit in terris nebulasque recedere iussit.
Coniugis adventum praesenset inque nitentem
Inachidos vultus mutaverat ille iuvencam;
bos quoque formosa est. Speciem Saturnia vaccae,
quamquam invita, probat nec non, et cuius et unde
quove sit armento, veri quasi nescia quaeerit.

1 The subject of fecisse (line 2) is  A Juno (1) B faciem (2) C Argos (1) D nebulas (2)
2 The subject of mirata (3) is  A Juno (1) B die (3) C faciem (2) D the subject of fecisse (2)
3 What did Juno see?  A vultures in the sky B an unusual darkness C sunshine in Argos D clouds shaped like faces
4 illas (3) is best translated:  A fish B mists C the days D birds
5 The case of umenti (4) is  A gen sg B dat sg C abl sg D nom pl
6 In lines 1-4 Juno can be best characterized as  A happy B mornful C regal D confused
7 What grammatical construction is sit (5)?  A indirect statement B indirect question C indirect command D purpose clause
8 nosset (6) is an example of  A syncope B metonymy C ellipsis D synecdoche
9 In lines 7-8 we learn that  A Juno has fallen out of heaven B Jupiter is missing C Juno is happy D Juno has tricked Jupiter
10 The subject of praesenset (10) is  A Jupiter B Juno C Inachus D vultus
11 The scansion of the first four feet of line 12 is  A D-D-D-S B D-S-D-S C S-S-D-S D D-S-S-D
12 What does line 14 (veri...quaeerit) tell us about Juno?  A she doesn’t know what to ask B she always seeks the truth C she acts like she doesn’t know the truth D she asks nothing
13 What story of metamorphoses is told in this passage?
   A Europa  B Daphne  C Callisto  D Io

   Annos undeviginti natus exercitum privato consilio et privata impensa comparavi, per quem rem publicam
   a dominatione factionis oppressam in libertatem vindicavi. Res publica ne quid detrimenti caperet, senatus me
   pro praetore simul cum consulibus providere iussit. Populus autem eodem anno me consulem, cum consul
   uterque in bello cecidisset, et triumvirum rei publicae constituenae creavit. Qui parentem meum trucidaverunt,
   eos in exsilio expuli, iudiciis legitimis ultus eorum facinus, et postea bellum inferentis rei publicae vici bis acie.
   bella terra et mari civilia externaque toto in orbe terrarum saepe gessi victorque omnibus veniam petentibus
   civibus peperci. Externas gentes quibus tuto ignosci potuit conservare quem excidere malui.

14 To whom does Augustus intend factionis (2) to refer?
   A the group who fought against the republic  B Augustus' allies  C the army  D Caesar

15 A good paraphrase for res publica ne quid detrimenti caperet (2) would be:
   A so that he should cause no problem to the republic
   B so that the republic would not cause any problem
   C so that the republic would not suffer any harm
   D so that he would not take anything from the republic

16 res publica...iussit (2-3) suggests
   A the normal job of a praetor
   B the normal job of the consul
   C a dictatorship
   D a senatus consultum ultimum

17 Why was Augustus made consul and triumvir in the same year (3-4)?
   A the other consul had ordered it
   B the senate ordered it
   C the people loved him
   D both consuls had died

18 Which would be a possible way to rephrase rei publicae constituenae (4)?
   A de re publica constituenda
   B qui rem publicam constituit
   C ad rem publicam constituendum
   D ut rem publicam constituat

19 Who is meant by the phrase qui parentem meum trucidaverunt (4)?
   A Brutus and Cassius
   B Marc Antony
   C Cicero
   D the Senate

20 In line 5, ultus eorum facinus would best be translated:
   A their crime having been avenged
   B having avenged their crime
   C having avenged them
   D although they were avenged

21 What case and number is inferentis (5)?
   A ablative plural
   B nominative singular
   C genitive singular
   D accusative plural

22 What battle is referred to by bis acie (5)?
   A Actium
   B Philippi
   C Pharsalus
   D Munda

23 What is the 1st principal part of the verb peperci (7)?
   A pareo
   B pario
   C paro
   D parco

24 On which of the following does veniam (6) depend?
   A peperci
   B petentibus
   C gessi
   D victor

25 The last sentence (externas...malui) tells us that (7):
   A Augustus didn't know how he wanted to treat his enemies
   B Augustus was not able to save his enemies
   C Augustus preferred to murder his enemies rather than save them
   D Augustus preferred to save his enemies rather than murder them
Iam vero Verres omnium vitiorum suorum plurima et maxima constituit monumenta et indicia in provincia
Sicilia; quam iste per triennium ita vexavit ac perdidit ut ea restituir in antiquum statum nullo modo possit. Hoc praetore, Siculi neque suas leges neque nostra senatus consulta neque communia iura tenuerunt.
Nulla res per triennium, nisi ad nutum istius praetoris iudacata est. Innumerabiles pecuniae ex aratorum bonis novo nefarioque instituto coactae; socii fidelissimi in hostium numero existimati; cives Romani servilem in modum cruciati et necati; homines nocentissimi propter pecunias iudico praetoris liberati sunt, honestissimi atque integerrimi, absentes rei facti, indicata causa, damnati et eicti sunt. Portus munitissimi, maximae tutissimaeque urbes, piratis praedonibusque patefactae sunt; nautae militesque Siculorum, socii nostri atque amici, fame necati; classes optimae atque opportunistae, cum magna ignominia populi Romani, amissae et perditae sunt.

26 Verres left in Sicily
A very many marble statues
B proofs of crimes
C memorials of his life
D all of his relatives

27 In three years Verres
A erected an old statue
B destroyed the oldest statue
C lost his province
D irreparably ruined Sicily

28 The antecedent of quam (2) is
A omnium (1)  B plurima (1)  C monumenta (1)  D provincia (1)

29 While Verres was praetor
A the Sicilians made their own laws
B consulted the Roman senate
C established new communities
D had no legal rights

30 During this three year period
A no case was tried
B no cities were built
C there were no law courts
D Verres made all the decisions

31 Under Verres:
A illegal farm taxes were banned
B money was extorted from farmers
C rewards were given to good farmers
D tax collectors made new regulations

32 During Verres’ praetorship
A slaves were tortured and killed
B imprisoned praetors were liberated
C men were condemned without trial
D allies became enemies of Rome

33 Pirates:
A were captured and killed
B fortified the harbors of Sicily
C destroyed many cities
D were allowed in the harbors

34 Sicilian sailors:
A were turned over to pirates
B were starved to death
C were assigned to the Roman fleet
D became famous

35 The above passage does not contain a/an
A result clause
B superlative adjective
C ablative absolute
D ablative of means
Aeneas agnovit enim laetusque precatur: Aeneas faces Mezentius
“Sic pater ille deum faciat, sic altus Apollo!
Incipias conferre manum.”
Tantum effatus, et infesta subit obius hasta.
Ille autem: “Quid me erepto, saevissime, nato
terres? Haec via sola fuit, qua perdere posses.
Nec mortem horremus nec divum parcumus ulli.
Desine: nam venio moriturus et haec tibi porto
dona prius.” Dixit telumque intorsit in hostem.
Inde aliud super atque aliud figitque volatque
ingenti gyro, sed sustinet aureus umbo.

36 The figure of speech used in line 2 is: A oxymoron B anaphora C metaphor D litotes
37 deum (2) is best translated as: A god B to the god C of the gods D oh god
38 pater ille faciat (2) is best translated as:
A that father will bring it about C that father is bringing it about
B may that father bring it about D that father did bring it about
39 effatus (4) means: A having been exhausted B having flown C having spoken D having weakened
40 Quid (5) is best translated as: A Who B What C Why D Where
41 To whom does saevissime (5) refer? A Zeus B Aeneas C Apollo D Mezentius
42 Why is Mezentius angry with Aeneas?
A Aeneas has killed his son C Aeneas had destroyed his horses
B Aeneas has stolen his arms D Aeneas had broken his spear
43 Mezentius states that he is no longer concerned with death or with:
A the desertion of his troops C any of the gods
B the recovery of his son D losing his way
44 ulli (7) is A genitive singular B nominative plural C ablative singular D dative singular
45 moriturus (8) means: A must die B having died C ready to die D after death
46 To what or whom does dona (9) refer? A pardon B a spear C Mezentius D Apollo
47 Who or what is hostem (9)? A Aeneas B the spear C Mezentius D Apollo
48 negent gyro (11) means: A with a huge motion C on a huge shield
B in a huge circle D with great speed
49 Line 3 is incomplete. How manymetrical feet are present? A 2 B 2 1/2 C 3 D 3 1/2
50 In line 11 we learn that A the spear turns golden C the shield turns golden
B the spear is of no effect D a breeze suspends the spear
1. Which of the following nouns is *not* neuter? A. tempus B. mare C. nomen D. lupus

2. He believed the *truth*. A. veritas B. veritati C. veritatem D. veritatis

3. The teacher said that the test was hard. A. erat B. esse C. fuit D. fuisse

4. How many tenses of the subjunctive do most verbs have? A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 6

5. She left her book at home. A. domum B. domi C. ad domum D. domui

6. Which of the following is not generally used to indicate purpose in Latin? A. gerund B. infinitive C. supine D. subjunctive

7. How angry the coach was! A. Quam B. Quo modo C. Ubi D. Cur

8. Translate *tulerit*. A. he has brought B. it brought C. she will have brought D. he will bring

9. What Latin word should begin this question: Do you have enough money? A. Nonne B. Tu C. Num D. Habesne

10. Do you have enough money? A. pecunia B. pecuniam C. pecunias D. pecuniae


12. I loved those books. A. istos B. hos C. illos D. quosdam

13. We wondered why *she* called. A. vocabat B. vocaret C. vocaverat D. vocavit


15. Name the mood of the verb in this sentence: Ducite milites ad castra. A. indicative B. imperfect C. subjunctive D. imperative

16. The children are *very* happy. A. lactissimi B. laetos C. lactiores D. laetì

17. The idea of reading appealed to me. A. legere B. legentis C. legendi D. legisse

18. Which clause does not require the use of the subjunctive? A. *cum* causal B. indirect question C. indirect statement D. result

19. I think you are very talented. A. tu B. tui C. tibi D. te

20. He is admired by many. A. multis B. a multis C. multi D. e multis

21. Take a chance. A. capere B. capit C. cepit D. capite

22. He is a man of few words. A. paucorum verborum B. pausa verba C. quibusdam verbos D. quorundam verborum

23. The sudden noise of the barking dogs scared us. A. latrutui B. latranes C. latrabant D. latrantium

24. The girls *whom* I just saw are in my class. A. quae B. quibus C. quas D. quarum
25. Puellae quibus dona dederunt sunt pulchrae.
   A whom the gifts gave      C whose gifts they gave
   B to whom they gave gifts  D from whom they gave gifts

   A after the slave has been punished  C having punished the slave
   B while the slave was being punished D while punishing the slave

27. Alii hoc periculum timeant.  A Let others fear this danger  C This danger might frighten others
   B If only they would fear another danger  D Some fear this danger

28. Tristes vultus pueri habuerunt.
   A The expression of the boy was sad  C They considered the face of the boy (to be) sad
   B Their expression kept the boys sad  D The boys had sad faces

29. Celerius ambulando sub vesperem ad villam perveniemus.
   A to walk quickly  B by walking more quickly  C walking too quickly  D to walk very quickly

30. Milites quinque millia passuum iter fecerunt.
   A the fifth mile  B by the fifth mile  C for five miles  D in five miles

31. Consules ___ praeerant.  A milites  B militibus  C militum  D militem

32. Icarus, ___ a patre, altius volavit.  A monens  B monitus  C moniti  D monere

33. Sextus was more foolish than Marcus.
   A quam Marco  B Marcus  C Marco  D quam Marcum

34. Daphne per silvam lentissime ambulat.  A slowest  B very slow  C rather slowly  D very slowly

35. Caesar ______ appellatus est.  A dictatorem  B dictatoris  C dictatori  D dictator

36. He harmed himself in the battle.
   A ei  B sibi  C se  D ipsi

37. Quattuor _____ Athenis habitabat.  A anni  B annorum  C annis  D annos

38. Duo pedes tibi sunt.  Tibi is dative of:  A indirect object  B reference  C agent  D possession

39. Urbs in _____ habito novum theatrum aedificavit.  A qua  B quo  C quam  D quibus

40. The comparative adverb of malus is: A peius  B pessime  C peior  D male

41. I saw her bicycle in the basement.
   A earum  B eius  C sui  D huius

42. Pliny will write a letter to Tacitus about Vesuvius.
   A scribit  B scribebat  C scribet  D scripsit

43. _____ sub arbore sedet?
   A Quis  B Quem  C Cui  D Cuius

44. Signo dato, milites oppugnaverunt.  The underlined words are an ablative of
   A means  B time  C absolute  D manner

45. Aurelia saw herself in the mirror.
   A se  B ipsam  C eam  D hanc

46. Dominus cibum plaustrum portabit.  The underlined word is an ablative of
   A means  B agent  C manner  D accompaniment
47 Num rex bene regnat? A Does the king rule well? C The king rules well, doesn’t he?
B The king doesn’t rule well, does he? D Is the king ruling well?

48 The children are going to write a play.
A scripturi  B scripti  C scribentes  D scripturus

49 Mos had been established by the senate.
A constituta erat  B constitutus est  C constitutus erat  D constitutum erat

50 Cornelia vulneratum puerum in via invenit.
A wounding  B wounded  C about to wound  D who wounded

51 Diana cervam facilis necavit.
A easily  B more easily  C easier  D very easily

52 Duces dixerunt se multos viros cepisse.
A he  B they  C him  D them

53 Ad villam nostram quam celerrime ibamus.
A quickly  B very quickly  C more quickly than  D as quickly as possible

54 Ovidius dicit Venerem esse beautiful.
A pulchra  B pulchrum  C pulchram  D pulchrae

55 Give the ablative singular of mare.
A mare  B maris  C maria  D mari

56 Vidimus multa flumina which per Italianum fluunt.
A qui  B quae  C quas  D quos

57 Adulescens dicit canes can ascendere arbores.
A possunt  B potuisses  C poterant  D posse

58 Fabius currit much celerius quam frater.
A paulo  B multum  C multo  D plus

59 Let us go to the Colosseum.
A imus  B ibamus  C ibimus  D -carnus

60 Theseus scit monstrum in labirinto habitare.
A lived  B will live  C had lived  D lives

61 Augustus had a better plan.
A meliorem  B melius  C optimum  D meliori

62 We walked six miles.
A acc of extent of space  B direct object  C subject complement  D ablative of space

63 Claudius audivit soldiers bene pugnavisse.
A miles  B militibus  C milites  D militum

64 Davus rogavit quot servi in agro had worked.
A laborarent  B laboraverunt  C laboravisset  D laboraverant

65 Tam irata erat pater ut filii diu ____.
A tacebant  B tacerant  C tacuerant  D tacuerunt

66 Domus ____ servanda est.
A ego  B mei  C mihi  D me

67 Cum sis meus amicus, tuas culpas tamen videre possum.
A Since  B When  C Although  D With

68 Discipulus rogat quid Plinius ____.
A scribit  B scriberet  C scripsisset  D scripsit

69 Which of the following is NOT an adverb? A altius  B male  C fortiter  D at

70 Si Romam eas, ruinas antiquas vides. A you saw  B you see  C you would see  D you had seen
71. Which of the following is NOT a conjunction? A quidem  B sed  C autem  D ut
72. Many Romans ate at home.  A domus  B domum  C domo  D domi
73. Where were you yesterday?  A heri  B cras  C Hodie  D proximo die
74. The women themselves will build the house.  A se  B ipsae  C caedem  D haec
75. I can’t answer another question!  A respondeo  B respondere  C respondi  D respondisse
1 “Nonne frueris _______ hodie, domine?” A ludus B ludi C ludis D ludorum
2 Heri Cicero rogavit ubi Catilina _______. A sedeat B sedebat C sedet D sederet
3 Hannibal sent a certain soldier to look for water. A quidam B quidem C quendam D quisquam
4 Nos omnes volumus ______ linguae Latinae! A legere B studere C scribere D loqui
5 Would that plura templum deorum superfuissest! A Quin B Ut C Utinam D Numquam
6 Vidimus many farmers working in agris prope urbem. A multorum agricolarum laborantium B mult agricolae laborantes C multis agricolis laborantibus D multos agricolae laborantes
7 Si sol luceret, non esset frigidum. A If the sun should shine, it would not be cold. B If the sun shone, it would not have been cold. C If the sun will shine, it will not be cold. D If the sun were shining, it would not be cold.
8 Liberi venerunt visum gladiatores. A at the sight of B to see C when seen D having been seen
9 Few men are equal to Caesar in courage or in wisdom. A virtus aut sapientia B virtus aut sapientia B virtutem aut sapientiam C virtutem aut sapientiam D virtute aut sapientia
10 Quaqua nocte lucernae liberis accendendae erant. A Each night the children will have to light the lamps. B Each night the children lit the lamps. C Each night the lamps were lit by the children. D Each night the children had to light the lamps.
11 Cum in exilio Tomis esset, Ovidius cupidus ______ erat. A uxoris videndae B uxori videndae C uxor videnda D uxorem videndam
12 Illud est ______. A incredibilis B incredibile C incredibilium D incredibilem
13 Aegyptus erat magna regio ______ Alexander vicit. A quam B quo C cuius D cui
14 Timeo ______ Fulvia sit perfidiosa. A ne B ut non C quin D non
15 Curemus ne poena ______ maior quam culpa. A esset B sit C fuit D fuisset
16 The poetic form posuere is translated: A to place B they have placed C to have placed D having been placed
17 Imperator legatum ______ praefecit. A decima legio B decimae legionis C decimae legioni D decima legione
18 Aeneas departed from Troy to found a city. Aeneas Troia discessit urbem ______. A conditum B condet C conditi D condidit
19 At Cumae there was a famous oracle of Apollo. A Cumae B Cumis C Cumas D Cumarum
20 Multi ad Graeciam oraculi ______ causa venerunt.
A consulendum  B consulere  C consultedum  D consulendi

21 Dido sensit se ab Aenea ______.
A reliquam esse  B reliquisses  C relinquere  D reliquatum esse

22 "...inferreque deos Latio" The equivalent prose construction of the underlined word would be
A in Latium  B per Latium  C a Latio  D in Latio

23 Duo filii, Aeneas et Cupido, ______ erant.
A Veneri  B Venus  C Venerem  D Venere

24 Ignis sacer in templo Vestalibus ______ erat.
A custodienda  B custodiendas  C custodiendum  D custodiendo

25 Romani ______ ad domos illuminandas utebantur.
A oleum  B olei  C oleo  D olearum

26 Nemo scit cur Ovidius in exsilium ______.
A expulsus sit  B expulsus esset  C expelleretur  D expellatur

27 Minerva misit duos serpentem ______ Laocoontem filiis necarent.
A qui  B quos  C quibus  D quorum

28 Let us not fear reprisals.
A Non veremur  B Ne vereamus  C Non verebimur  D Ne veremur

29 Tam longe aberam ______ te viderem.
A quin  B ne  C vel  D ut non

30 Haec signa condita ______ teneto. The sense of the underlined words is:
A keep (these) in your mind  B having been held by the mind  C holding (these) with the mind  D in my mind I have kept (these)

31 Si viveret, verba eis audirens.
A you heard  B you will hear  C you would hear  D you hear

32 This test must be taken by the students.
A discipulis  B a discipulis  C discipulii  D discipulos

33 Romae morare  A to die in Rome  B stay in Rome  C wait for Rome  D to delay in Rome

34 Vos discessuros esse Roma videbamus.
A you had departed from Rome  B we departed for Rome  C you would leave Rome  D we will leave Rome

35 Ut Caesarem videret Pompeius legatum misit.
A to see Caesar  B that they would see Caesar  C when they were seeing Caesar  D that Caesar was seen

36 Sole oriente milites iter inierunt.
A with the setting sun  B while the sun was about to rise  C when the sun was rising  D when the sun was about to rise

37 Libri utriusque pueri amissi sunt.
A All the boys lost their books  B The books of each boy were lost  C Each boy lost his book  D They lost the books of each boy
38 Conviva quem vos omnes novistis ebrius est.
   A who knows you all    C whom you all know
   B to whom you are all new  D who knew you all

39 Quis mala de te dicat?  A What evil is said about you  C Who would say bad things about you
   B Who is speaking badly about you  D What bad things could be said about you

40 Nisi serius advenisses, nos saltem adiuvisse.
   A you helped  B you would have helped  C you might help  D you had helped

41 Cum ludi finiti essent, e colosseo omnes exierunt.
   A with  B when  C while  D although

42 I must do this.
   A Hoc faciundis sum
   B Hoc ab me faciendum est
   C Hunc ab me faciendum est
   D Hoc mihi faciendum est.

43 Translate: moratus.
   A having delayed  B having been delayed  C having died  D dying

44 If he had been there, he would have been hurt.
   A adsit  B adset
   C adfluerit  D adfuisse

45 Publius multa discebat by reading.
   A legendo  B legendi  C legendum  D legendus

46 Which of the following is NOT a comparative adverb?
   A magis  B parum  C plus  D peius

47 Romans never had enough wine.
   A vini  B vinum  C vina  D vino

48 Hadrian built a five-foot wall.
   A murus quinque pedis
   B murum quinque pedibus
   C murum quinque pedum
   D murus quinque pedibus

49 Consul milites suos collem capere iussit.
   A their  B his  C those  D these

50 He is staying in the country.
   A rus  B rure  C rur  D ruris

51 Which of the following adverbs does NOT imply “towards”?
   A hinc  B eo  C huc  D quo

52 Since the young man is frightened, we shall help him.
   A territus  B territi  C territum  D territo

53 Si quis praeadam perdidit, stultus est.
   A who  B he  C each one  D anyone

54 A purpose clause of comparison is introduced by:
   A ut  B quo  C qui  D utinam

55 Which form is not an imperative?
   A nolle  B esto  C sequere  D lauda

56 Which of the following is NOT a preposition?
   A inter  B procul  C contra  D praeter

57 Which of the following verbs is NOT semi-deponent?
   A soleo  B utor  C audeo  D confido

58 Caesar persuades them to fight.
   A pugnare  B ut pugnet  C pugnavisse  D quo pugnet

59 Which construction does NOT take a subjunctive?
   A purpose clause  B indirect question  C concessive clause  D indirect statement

60 Which dative construction is used in the sentence: Legatus auxilio nobis erat.
   A indirect object  B double  C possession  D intransitive verbs
61 Cicero filiam visurus erat.  
A Cicero is going to see his daughter.  
B Cicero had been seen by his daughter.  
C Cicero had seen his daughter.  
D Cicero was going to see his daughter.

62 Non dubium est ___ Roma urbs aeterna sit.  
A ut  
B ne  
C quin  
D utinam

63 Imperator dixit cives esse ____.  
A indigni  
B indignis  
C indignos  
D indignorum

64 Mulieres Romam veniunt ut templum ______.  
A vident  
B videant  
C videre  
D viderent

65 What case do the verbs pareo, parco and servio govern?  
A genitive  
B dative  
C accusative  
D ablative

66 Which construction can not be used in the sentence: We _____ to OJCL to compete.  
A contentum  
B ut contendamus  
C ad contendum  
D contendere

67 I am tired of fighting. _____ taedet pugnare.  
A ego  
B mei  
C mihi  
D me

68 Captivis a nobis parcendum est.  
A The prisoners spared us.  
B We must spare the prisoners.  
C The prisoners must spare us.  
D We had to spare the prisoners.

69 Me rogavit utrum ad arenam ivissem an domi mansissem.  
A whether  
B if only  
C that  
D each

70 Mœnia vobis praesidio erunt.  
A Your walls have been guarded.  
B You must protect your walls.  
C Your guards will be on the walls.  
D The walls will be a protection for you.

71 Nescio quid ____ amor.  
A esset  
B sit  
C est  
D erit

72 Quis dicit laborem omnia ____?  
A vincere  
B victum est  
C vinci  
D victa

73 Which of the following is an adversative conjunction?  
A enim  
B tamen  
C ergo  
D itaque

74 The words fas and instar are classified as:  
A heteroeolites  
B indeclinable  
C heterogeneous  
D indeterminable

75 I have finished this test. Wonderful to say!  
A Mirabile dictum  
B Mirabilis dictu  
C Mirabile dictu  
D Mirabile dicere
1. What poet, better known for autobiographical poems, also wrote of the marriage of Peleus and Thetis?
   A. Martial   B. Tibullus   C. Juvenal   D. Catullus

2. Which of the following was a character in Cicero's *De Senectute*?
   A. Trimalchio   B. Delia   C. Scipio   D. Livia

3. What meter did Livius Andronicus use when he translated the *Odyssey* into Latin?
   A. Saturnian verse   B. dactylic hexameter   C. elegiac couplet   D. hendecasyllabic

4. Who wrote an epic about Jason and the Argonauts?
   A. Tibullus   B. Propertius   C. Lucan   D. Apollonius Rhodius

5. Written latest were Horace's:
   A. *Satires*   B. *Epistles*   C. *Epodes*   D. *Odes*

6. Caesar's famous lieutenant who deserted him in the Civil War was
   A. Cato   B. Q. Cicero   C. Hirtius   D. Labienus

7. Who brought Ennius to Rome?
   A. Scipio Barbatus   B. Cato   C. Scipio Africanus   D. Scipio Aemilianus

8. Who wrote a didactic poem on astrology, five books long, called the *Astronomica*?
   A. Propertius   B. Columella   C. Manilius   D. Varro

9. The earliest literary historian of Rome was:
   A. Fabius Pictor   B. Naevius   C. Cato   D. Tacitus

10. Sallust most supported:
    A. Caesar   B. Cicero   C. Crassus   D. Pompey

11. Ovid wrote a series of verse epistles between mythological lovers. These were called the:
    A. *Amores*   B. *Epistulae Ex Ponto*   C. *Tristia*   D. *Heroides*

12. Of what Latin poet was Juvenal a close friend?
    A. Vergil   B. Propertius   C. Martial   D. Tibullus

13. Which of these did Ennius NOT write?
    A. elegy   B. satire   C. tragedy   D. annals

14. One of Cicero's closest friends and a frequent correspondent was
    A. Anthony   B. Catullus   C. Atticus   D. Clodius

15. *De Rerum Natura* is a poem in six books by:
    A. Luceretius   B. Ennius   C. Vergil   D. Catullus

16. Vergil was born in:
    A. Arpinum   B. Sulmo   C. Umbria   D. Mantua

17. Who was the last of the 12 Caesars about whom Suetonius wrote?
    A. Trajan   B. Julius Caesar   C. Domitian   D. Nero

18. Livius Andronicus came to Rome as what?
    A. farmer   B. slave   C. Roman citizen   D. soldier

19. How many books of the *Bellum Gallicum* did Caesar write?
    A. none   B. 1   C. 7   D. 8

20. What is the oldest extant prose work in Latin?
    A. *De Agricultura*   B. *Annales*   C. *Bellum Punicum*   D. *Satires*

21. Who wrote the *Panegyric* to Trajan?
    A. Tacitus   B. Seneca   C. Pliny   D. Hadrian
22 Which of the following was NOT an elegist?  
   A Propertius  B Tibullus  C Gallus  D Lucretius

23 A fourth century orator, about nine hundred of whose letters still exist, was  
   A Jerome  B Symmachus  C Prudentius  D Plotinus

24 Who wrote the historical epic of the First Punic War?  
   A Accius  B Ennius  C Naevius  D Plautus

25 The city mouse and the country mouse met in a poem by  
   A Ovid  B Juvenal  C Horace  D Rutilius

26 Whose conspiracy of 63 BC did Cicero crush?  
   A Caesar  B Catiline  C Cato  D Crassus

27 Which author wrote satires?  
   A Suetonius  B Petronius  C Pliny  D Persius

28 What author had a cherished villa at Sirmio?  
   A Catullus  B Vergil  C Horace  D Tibullus

29 The only literary form invented by the Romans was  
   A epic  B tragedy  C oratory  D satire

30 The Aeneid was not finished because  
   A Augustus rejected it  B Vergil died  C Vergil went into exile  D Vergil took up other projects

31 The most comprehensive Roman work on agriculture was written by:  
   A Manilius  B Pomponius Mela  C Columella  D Varro

32 Who is a title figure of one of Sallust's works?  
   A Jugurtha  B Marius  C Metellus  D Sulla

33 Which of these is the earliest writer?  
   A Horace  B Propertius  C Catullus  D Ovid

34 Pliny the Elder was all of these EXCEPT  
   A killed by the Vesuvius eruption of 79 AD  B a friend and contemporary of Tacitus  C a voluminous encyclopedic writer  D commander of the Roman fleet

35 Which of the following authors was from Spain?  
   A Cicero  B Plautus  C Terence  D Seneca

36 Who was not an enemy of Cicero?  
   A Verres  B Pompey  C Antony  D Catiline

37 Catullus had a famous love affair with:  
   A Clodia  B Portia  C Servilia  D Terentia

38 Who wrote the Noctes Atticae?  
   A Fronto  B Ovid  C Aulus Gellius  D Livius Andronicus

39 Which author was born in Sulmo in 43 BC?  
   A Horace  B Vergil  C Cicero  D Ovid

40 Which of the following did not write during the early Empire?  
   A Seneca  B Ennius  C Juvenal  D Persius

41 Who authored the first Roman history written in Latin prose?  
   A Naevius  B Livy  C Ennius  D Cato the Elder

42 Whose is the longest surviving Roman work on oratory?  
   A Caesar  B Cicero  C Quintilian  D Tacitus

43 The first six books of the Aeneid are based primarily on  
   A Argonautica  B Annales  C Iliad  D Odyssey

44 Caesar wrote most about:  
   A epic heroes  B farming  C finances  D warfare
45 On which play of Plautus did Shakespeare base his _Comedy of Errors_?
   A _Menaechmi_     B _Cistellaria_     C _Rudens_     D _Aulularia_

46 Petronius satirized the feast of a freedman called:
   A _Trinummuus_    B _Triballus_    C _Triphullius_    D _Trimalchio_

47 In which book of Vergil’s _Aeneid_ does Aeneas visit the future site of Rome?
   A Book 8     B Book 10     C Book 6     D Book 11

48 Sallust, Livy and Tacitus all wrote what genre of literature?
   A epic poetry     B history     C epigram     D oratory

49 On behalf of whom did Cicero deliver a speech in the year of his praetorship?
   A Caesar     B Cato     C Crassus     D Pompey

50 Which of the following was born in Umbria?     A Plautus     B Cicero     C Caesar     D Vergil

51 Combining the plots of two plays was called:     A adoptio     B adrogatio     C combinatio     D contaminatio

52 Which of Ovid’s works is regarded as a playboy’s guide?
   A _Amores_     B _Ars Amatoria_     C _Metamorphoses_     D _Tristia_

53 Which was not the subject of a treatise by Cicero?     A friendship     B duty     C health     D old age

54 Catullus’ opening poem is dedicated to:     A Atticus     B Jupiter     C Cornelius Nepos     D Lesbia

55 Who was born and died at Bilbilis?     A Cicero     B Hyginus     C Celsus     D Martial

56 Who wrote verse fables in the manner of Aesop?     A Martial     B Phaedrus     C Eutropius     D Persius

57 Horace’s philosophy of common sense is best stated in Latin as:
   A aurea mediocritas     B libra     C sumnum bonum     D tetrabiiblos

58 Which was NOT a play of Terence?     A _Adelphi_     B _Eunuchus_     C _Hecyra_     D _Poenulus_

59 Vergil’s first work is adapted from:     A Hesiod     B Homer     C Herodatus     D Theocritus

60 Which play of Plautus is unique in Roman drama in that no women are involved?
   A _Cistellaria_     B _Captivi_     C _Menaechmi_     D _Mostellaria_

61 The sole extant representative of the group of writers known as the _neoteri_ is
   A Catullus     B Calvus     C Cicero     D Cato

62 Which emperor gets ‘pumpkinified’ in a satire?     A Caligula     B Claudius     C Nero     D Domitian

63 Livy was born in:     A Ariminum     B Mediolanum     C Patavium     D Roma

64 The work on grammar of which contemporary of Cicero survives in part?
   A Caesar     B Cato     C Hortensius     D Varro

65 The well known Dream of Scipio is part of Cicero’s
   A _De Amicitia_     B _De Republica_     C _De Inventione_     D _Tusculan Disputations_
66 The fourth book of the *Georgics* is largely concerned with
   A travel  B cattle  C irrigation  D beekeeping

67 Whose mistress was Cynthia?  A Horace  B Ovid  C Propertius  D Tibullus

68 Ovid’s life is revealed most completely in the
   A *Amores*  B *Ars Amatoria*  C *Metamorphoses*  D *Tristia*

69 The historical writing of Livy begins with mythological
   A Remus  B Domitian  C Aeneas  D Ulysses

70 Who was not an author of Silver Age epic?  A Valerius Flaccus  B Silius  C Lucan  D Homer

71 Who was the Roman master of biography?  A Martial  B Quintilian  C Suetonius  D Tacitus

72 Tertullian, Macrobius, and Claudian all wrote during which historical period?
   A late Republic  B late Empire  C Augustan Age  D Golden Age

73 With what genre of literature in Rome do we associate the terms *palliata, togata, praetexta,* and *trabeata*?
   A oratory  B comedy  C tragedy  D satire

74 What do we call a poetic line which has one more beat than its meter will allow?
   A hypometric  B hypermetric  C synergistic  D diastole

75 Which term applies to naming something by a part instead of the whole is
   A metonymy  B hyperbaton  C simile  D synecdoche