1. Who wrote a poem requesting a thousand kisses?  
   A. Catullus  B. Cicero  C. Pliny  D. Vergil

2. Ambiorix is a character in:  
   A. Caesar  B. Cicero  C. Livy  D. Vergil

3. The younger contemporary of Plautus whose major work was his *Annals* was:  
   A. Andronicus  B. Naevius  C. Pacuvius  D. Ennius

4. What river did Caesar cross in 49 BC?  
   A. Rhone  B. Rubicon  C. Thames  D. Nile

5. In the defense of whom did Cicero attack Clodia?  
   A. Caelius  B. Caesar  C. Catiline  D. Cato

6. Epigrams were written by:  
   A. Pliny  B. Lucan  C. Seneca  D. Martial

7. Which of the following did Horace not write?  
   A. *Odes*  B. *Satires*  C. *Amores*  D. *Epistles*

8. Delia is to Tibullus as who is to Propertius?  
   A. Corinna  B. Cynthia  C. Lesbia  D. Venus

9. What was the title of Livy's work?  
   A. *Ab Urbe Condita*  B. *Annales*  C. *Historiae*  D. *Metamorphoses*

10. Seneca attempted to educate the Emperor:  
    A. Caligula  B. Claudius  C. Nero  D. Galba

11. Whom does Aeneas not see in the underworld in Book 6?  
    A. Dido  B. Deiphobus  C. Musaeus  D. Helenus

12. The poem that helped get Ovid exiled was  
    A. *Art of Love*  B. *Fasti*  C. *Tristia*  D. *Metamorphoses*

13. The meter used for Latin epic before the hexameter was:  
    A. Saturnian  B. iambic  C. Sapphic  D. Etruscan

14. The campaign against the Belgians occupies what book of Caesar's Commentaries?  
    A. one  B. two  C. three  D. four

15. Most models for Catullan poetry were:  
    A. Alexandrian  B. Homeric  C. simple  D. native

16. The only extant work of Pliny the Elder is an encyclopedia in 37 books called:  
    A. *Annales*  B. *Histories*  C. *Natural History*  D. *Historia Augusta*

17. The topic of the only surviving work of Punic literature:  
    A. farming  B. fighting  C. history  D. metrics

18. Which author does not belong to the Silver Age of Literature?  
    A. Apuleius  B. Propertius  C. Juvenal  D. Minucius Felix

19. Whose translation of the *Odyssey* began Latin literature?  
    A. Andronicus  B. Cato  C. Ennius  D. Naevius

20. Who wrote extensively about language and grammar?  
    A. Crassus  B. Manilius  C. Pompey  D. Varro

21. Which author does not belong to the Golden Age of Literature?  
    A. Caesar  B. Ovid  C. Nepos  D. Martial
22 Identical twins are featured in the A Captivi B Menaechmi C Mercator D Mostellaria

23 Aeneas goes to the Sibyl at: A Rome B Delos C Cumae D Lavinium

24 Aulus Gellius wrote: A Vitae B Saturae C Tristia D Noctes Atticae

25 In his poems Catullus mentions: A Caesar B Cicero C both D neither

26 Which of these authors does not belong to the Archaic Period of literature?
   A Pacuvius B Lucretius C Terence D Plautus

27 The six plays we have of Terence represent what proportion of his total output?
   A 100% B 75% C 50% D 25%

28 Which poet wrote to a woman he called Lesbia? A Gallus B Horace C Catullus D Propertius

29 Who concluded every speech with “Delenda Carthago est”? A Cato B Caesar C Scipio D Fabius

30 To whom did Cicero write letters? A Vergil B Aulus Gellius C Atticus D Horace

31 Which of these is not a play by Terence?
   A Eunuchus B Adelphi C Andria D Captivi

32 Vitruvius is an important source of information on ancient:
   A painting B architecture C sculpture D pottery

33 Which one of the Eclogues has been described as Messianic? A one B two C three D four

34 What friend does Catullus invite to dinner in poem 13? A Asinius B Cornificius C Fabullus D Aulus

35 Which of the following did not write satire? A Persius B Suetonius C Juvenal D Horace

36 Which author did not write in the same genre as the others:
   A Phaedrus B Tacitus C Sallust D Livy

37 Nero’s arbiter elegantiae and the author of the Satyricon was:
   A Petronius B Persius C Juvenal D Martial

38 Tacitus admiringly describes his father-in-law in:
   A Agricola B Annals C Histories D Dialogus

39 Which of the following authors was born in Arpinum in 106 BC
   A Vergil B Horace C Cicero D Ovid

40 Upon what Greek genre were the plays of Plautus based?
   A epic B new comedy C old comedy D tragedy

41 “Carpe diem” was written by: A Catullus B Horace C Ovid D Vergil

42 Seneca wrote a satire of the Emperor Claudius called:
   A Apocolocyntosis B De Clementia C De Vita Beata D The Golden Ass
43 Which of the following did Plautus not write?  A Curculio  B Phormio  C Rudens  D Pseudolus

44 Who wrote De Vita Caesarum?  A Sallust  B Cato  C Suetonius  D Cicero

45 Cicero wrote letters to his friend:  A Catiline  B Julius Caesar  C Marc Antony  D none of the above

46 A poem concerning the death of a pet parrot was written by  A Ovid  B Catullus  C Tibullus  D Ennius

47 The main subject with which Quintilian deals is the proper education of the:  A Roman citizen  B poet  C soldier  D orator

48 The Fountain of Bandusia is in a work by:  A Catullus  B Ovid  C Horace  D Tibullus

49 A pot of gold plays a major role in  A Aulularia  B Captivi  C Adelphi  D Poenulus

50 A scientific poem in hexameters is:  A De Divinatione  B De Rerum Natura  C Ciris  D Odes

51 Augustine’s Confessions show him majorly affected by all except  A Vergil  B Cicero  C Aristotle  D Ambrose

52 Whom did Cicero prosecute in 70 BC?  A Catiline  B Crassus  C Pompey  D Verres

53 Whose sayings are one-liners removed from mimes?  A Cato  B Cicero  C Seneca  D Syrus

54 Who wrote about his interrogation of the Christians?  A Seneca  B Tacitus  C Pliny the Younger  D Plutarch

55 Who was the Roman Demosthenes?  A Cicero  B Caesar  C Sallust  D Octavian

56 Who wrote Phaedra?  A Catullus  B Seneca  C Terence  D Pliny

57 Who unwittingly assists in Dido’s suicide?  A Anna  B Iarbus  C Juno  D Veuns

58 Which author corresponded with Trajan regarding the governing of his province of Bithynia?  A Suetonius  B Tacitus  C Pliny the Younger  D Martial

59 Only 24 books of Livy’s original ____ are extant.  A 82  B 90  C 110  D 142

60 Which of the following did Ovid not write?  A Haliutica  B Exameron  C Tristia  D Fasti

61 Complete this analogy:  Lucretius : Gaius Memmius :: Ovid : _________  A Maecenas  B Messala Corvinus  C Asinius Pollio  D Cornutus

62 Whom does Aeneas kill at the end of the Aeneid?  A Helen  B Pallas  C Romulus  D Turnus

63 Lucan’s epic, commonly called the Pharsalia, is more properly titled what?  A Bellum Punicum  B Bellum Civile  C Bellum Sequanicum  D Bellum Trojanum

64 If the Satyricon is a mock epic, the deity whose anger predominates is:  A Jupiter  B Neptune  C Pluto  D Priapus
65 In whose works would we find the fullest account of the story of Romulus and Remus?
   A Suetonius       B Tacitus       C Vergil       D Livy

66 Medea, Canace, and Penelope wrote letters which appear in:
   A Amores          B Heroides       C Metamorphoses  D Tristia

67 The greatest Roman scholar who ever lived, _____, wrote over 500 books, including De Lingua Latina; he also received the corona mavallis.
   A Ovid            B Horace        C Varro         D Seneca the Elder

68 Georgics is a Latinized form of a Greek word which means:   A farming   B love   C politics   D warfare

68 Who wrote the tragedies Thyestes and Hercules Furens?
   A Accius          B Ovid          C Seneca the Younger  D Pacuvius

69 The translation of the Bible into the Latin of the common man was called the
   A Bible          B Septuaginta    C Library       D Vulgate

70 A poem about a bore was written by:  A Catullus       B Horace       C Persius       D Vergil

71 Who included in his poem an invocation to Venus as genetrix and a section on the atomic theory?
   A Vergil          B Sallustius     C Lucretius     D Cato the Younger

72 Who was a Greek pastoral poet imitated by several Roman poets?
   A Aeschylus       B Theocritus     C Plato         D Ilosrates

73 Into how many books was Cato's Origines divided?  A 6  B 7  C 8  D 9

74 De Rerum Natura may be classified as: A didactic  B pastoral  C fantasy  D historical

75 The "ship of state" is an image we associate particularly with the poetry of
   A Vergil          B Catullus       C Livius Andronicus  D Horace
Passage #1  Cicero speaks on behalf of Archias, a Greek poet

Nam ut Archias primum excessit ex pueritia atque ab eis artibus et ludis quibus aetas puerilis solet formari, contulit se ad studium scribendi. Primum vixit Antiochiae, nam natus est ibi nobili familii. Haec urbs erat quondam nota et copiosa cum eruditissimis hominibus et liberalissimis studiis. Archias celeriter incepit superare omnes gloria ingenii.


Cum esset iam notus, Archias venit Romam, Mario et Catulo consulibus. Primum, intellexit eos consules maximas res ad scribendum providere posse. Statim Luculli receperunt eum in suam domum. Propter suum ingenium et naturam et virtutem, Archias afficiebatur summo honore. Non solum ei qui studebant discere atque audire aliquid, sed etiam ei qui discere simulabant, Archiam laudaverunt. (Passage has been adapted)

Passage #2  Cicero To His Son on the Subject of Duty

1 Sed cum statuissem scribere ad te aliquid hoc tempore, multa posthaec, ab eo ordiri maxime volui,
2 quod et aetati tuae esset aptissimum et auctoritati meae. Nam cum multa sint in philosophia et
3 gravia et utilia accurate copioseque a philosophis disputata, latissime patere videntur ea quae de
4 officiis tradita ab illis et praecipita sunt. Nulla enim vitae pars neque publicis neque privatis neque
5 forensibus neque domesticis in rebus vacare officio potest; in eoque et colendo sita vitae est
6 honestas omnis et neglegendo turpitudo. Atque haec quidem quaestio communis est omnium
7 philosophorum. Quis est enim, qui nullis officii praecipitis tradendis philosophum se audeat
8 dicere? Sequemur igitur hoc quidem tempore et haec in quaestione potissimum Stoicos. (De Officiis 1.2.4-6)
Passage #3  Tibullus on War and Peace

1 Quis fuit horrendos primus qui protulit enseis?  
   Quam ferus et vere ferreus ille fuit!
3 Tum caedes hominum generi, tum proelia nata,  
   tum brevior dirae mortis aperta via est.
5 An nihil ille miser meruit, nos ad mala nostra  
   vertimus in saevas quod dedit ille feras?
7 Divitis hoc vitium est auri, nec bella fuerunt,  
   faginus adstabat cum scyphus ante dapes.
9 Non arces, non vallus erat, somnumque petebat  
   securus varias dux gregis inter oves.
11 Tunc mihi vita foret, vulgi nec tristia nossem  
   arma nec audissem corde micante tubam.
13 Nunc ad bella trahor, et iam quis forsitan hostis  
   haesura in nostro tela gerit latere.
15 Sed patrii servate lares; aluistis et idem,  
   cursarem vestros cum tener ante pedes.
17 Neque pudet prisco vos esse e stipite factos;  
   sic veteris sedes incoluistis avi.

Passage #4  The Creation

1 Aurea prima sata est aetas, quae vindice nullo,  
2 sponte sua, sine lēge fidem rectumque colēbat.
3 Poena metusque aberant, nec verba minantium fixo  
4 aere legebantur, nēx supplessa turba timebat
5 iudicis ora sui, sed erant sine vindice tuti.
6 Nondum caesa suis, peregrinum ut viseret orbem,  
7 montibus in liquidas pinus descendere undas
8 nullaque mortales praeter sua litora norant.

faginus, i m. wooden  
scyphus, i m. cup  
dapes, dapis f. banquet  
mico, are to shake, tremble  
aeréo, ere, haesi, haesum to cling  
tener, era, erum tender, young  
pudet “it causes shame”  
stipes, stipitis m. log, trunk  
sero, serere, sevi, satum to produce
The passages for these questions are on the last page of the test. Tear off the page so that you can read the passages as you answer the questions.

Passage #1  Cicero speaks on behalf of Archias, a Greek poet

1. The best translation of ut...pueritia (line 1) is
   A as soon as Archias grew out of boyhood
   B so that Archias as a youth might be chosen first
   C as Archias for the first time excelled as a youth
   D so that Archias’s boyhood was first-rate

2. From contulit...scribendi (line 2) we learn that
   A his desire to write left him
   B eagerness for writing overtook him
   C he considered writing most important
   D he proceeded to the study of writing

3. The antecedent of se (line 2) is:  A formari  B aetas  C pueritia  D Archias

4. scribendi (line 2) is:  A passive infinitive  B gerund  C gerundive  D perfect participle

5. The case of Antiochiae (line 2) is:  A genitive  B ablative  C locative  D dative

5. The best translation of nam...familia (line 3) is:
   A indeed he sailed there with a high-ranking family
   B for he was born there of a noble family
   C when he found noble families here
   D also he reported here with important families

7. The best translation of superare...ingenii (lines 3-4) is
   A the genius of all was glorified
   B to surpass all in the glory of his talent
   C to stop everyone from earning glory
   D everyone outdid him in glory and genius

8. The sentence Postea...famam (lines 5-6) contains:
   A result clause  B indirect question  C indirect statement  D purpose clause

9. From the sentence Postea...famam (lines 5-6) we learn that
   A Archias admired many of the men
   B Famous men admired Archias
   C Admiration for Archias exceeded his reputation
   D Celebrations were held in Archias’ honor

0. The sentence Haec...oppidis (lines 6-7) does NOT contain which grammatical construction?
   A comparative adjective  B ablative of time when  C comparative adverb  D passive verb

1. The best translation of eisdem (line 7) is:  A very  B themselves  C these  D same

2. From Itaque...donaverunt (line 7) we learn that
   A Archias received citizenship and other rewards
   B The Tarentines offered prizes for each citizen
   C Tarentum was given statehood as a reward
   D The Tarentines lost their citizenship

3. The best translation of esse (line 8) is
   A to be  B is  C was  D had been

4. The best translation of Mario...consulibus (line 10) is
   A when Marius selected Catulus consul
   B in the consulship of Marius and Catulus
   C after Marius, Catulus was consul
   D because Catulus became consul before Marius

5. Roman (line 10) is which kind of accusative?
   A predicate  B direct object  C place to which  D extent of space
16 From the sentence eō...posse (lines 10-11) we learn that
   A those consuls could provide the greatest resources for writing
   B these consuls were able to write about the most important matters
   C they brought important writing instruments to the consuls
   D both consuls were able to see great writers

17 The best translation of suam (line 11) is:  A her own  B his own  C its own  D their own

18 The best translation of Archias...honore (line 12) is
   A Archias was afflicted with a serious illness
   B the highest office was taken from Archias
   C they treated Archias without much honor
   D Archias was treated with the highest honor

Passage #2  Cicero To His Son on the Subject of Duty

19 In lines 2-3, Cicero states:
   A He wishes to write on the topic of duties because he feels it is most fitting the age in which he lives
   B His son is of the proper age to learn about a subject which Cicero feels he knows well
   C He feels he needs to address his son because at this age he is likely to resist his father's authority
   D The current age is lacking a qualified authority on the subject about which he is writing

20 The best translation of cum (line 2) is:  A when  B since  C with  D although

21 In lines 3-4 (latissim...sunt) Cicero states that
   A no subject is more widely disagreed upon that the subject of duties
   B more teaching have been handed down on the subject of duties that any others
   C duties are widely written about but greatly misunderstood
   D most philosophers have shown little interest in the subject of duties

22 In lines 4-5 (Nulla...potest), Cicero states that
   A an awareness of duties is important in aspects of life
   B a different concept of duty is needed in public, private, legal and domestic affairs
   C a sense of duty is currently absent in domestic, legal and public affairs
   D people in all walks of life currently show little interest in duties

23 In lines 5-6 (in...turpitude), Cicero states that
   A baseness and neglect have led men to be dishonest
   B wealth and business have led men to neglect their duties
   C men care for base things more than they care form duty
   D honesty depends on the performance of one's duties

4 The number and case of turpitude (line 6) is  A abl. sg.  B dat. sg.  C nom. sg.  D acc. sg.

5 The gender, number and case of haec (line 6) is

6 In lines 7-8 (Quis...dicere) Cicero implies that
   A very few philosophers write on the subject of duty
   B most philosophers are not qualified to write on the subject of duties
   C all or most philosophers deal with the subject of duties
   D no authoritative teaching has ever been handed down on the subject of duties

7 The tense and mood of sequemur (line 8) is
   A present indicative  B present subjunctive  C future indicative  D imperfect subjunctive
Passage #3  Tibullus on War and Peace

28 In line 1, the poet asks:
   A who was the first victim to fall by a sword
   B who was the first to show cowardliness when threatened by a sword
   C who first created the sword
   D who was the best at the use of the sword

29 The best translation of Quam (line 2) is      A Whom       B Which       C She       D How


31 The figure of speech in lines 3-4 (Tum...est) is:
   A litotes    B simile    C patronymic  D anaphora

32 In line 3 (tum brevior...est) we learn that
   A death becomes longer     C a quick death is dreadful
   B life becomes shorter     D life’s road is full of death

33 In lines 5-6, the author asks:
   A if the man who invented the sword is to blame for murder and battles
   B if man will ever learn to use weapons for hunting and not war
   C if people will turn away from the savage and fierce acts they commit
   D if just punishment will be given to those who use the sword

34 Divitis (line 7) modifies:   A vitium       B hoc       C auri       D bella

35 The best translation of cum (line 8) is:  A since    B when    C with    D although

36 In lines 9-10, the author implies that
   A fortifications and defenses are no longer adequate because of the use of the sword
   B people lived with greater comfort and less fear before the use of the sword
   C the sword and iron have allowed people to build defenses and live more securely
   D man has been better able to control his environment because of iron and the sword

37 nossem (line 9) is:
   A imperfect subjunctive  B imperfect indicative  C pluperfect subjunctive  D pluperfect indicative

38 In lines 13-14 we learn that the author
   A hopes for a chance to win glory in war     C fears he will be unwillingly forced into a war
   B hopes that all wars will be removed       D hopes that he will fight bravely in war and not be injured

39 cum (line 16) is best translated:  A Since    B With    C Although    D When

40 In lines 17-18, the author implies
   A his grandfather is to be pitied because he is old and poor
   B older days – when things were simpler and less lavish – are preferable to the present
   C people no longer honor the household gods
   D men were braver and more noble in older days
Passage #4 The Creation

41 quae (line 1) refers to:  A aetas (1)  B sponte (2)  C fidem (2)  D poena (3)

42 In lines 1-2 (aurea...coelebat), we learn that
  A the golden age had many judges  
  B marriages were entered according to law  
  C a judge produced a system of laws  
  D the golden age did not need a system of laws

43 sua (line 2) is best translated:  A their  B his  C its  D her


45 minantia (line 3) is translated:
  A having been threatened  B being threatened  C by threats  D threatening

46 rectumuqe (line 2) is:  A nominative  B genitive  C accusative  D ablative

47 The metrical pattern of the first four feet of line 2 is:
  A dactyl-dactyl-dactyl- dactyl  
  B spondee-dactyl-spondee-dactyl  
  C dactyl-spondee-spondee-dactyl  
  D spondee-spondee-dactyl-dactyl

48 In lines 3-5 (poena...tuti), we learn that in the golden age
  A there were no crowds  
  B anarchy ruled  
  C punishment and fear were a way of life  
  D there were no laws or courts

49 caesa (line 6) modifies:  A suis  B montibus  C pinus  D undas

50 From nullaque...norant (line 8) we learn that
  A men only know their own shores  
  B only mortals travel  
  C everyone except mortals travel  
  D no one knows who lives on their own shores
1. Non scholae sed vitae we learn. (Seneca)  
   A. discimus  B. discemus  C. didicimus  D. discelamus

2. Hercules to the city regis, Eurystheii properavit.  
   A. ab urbe  B. ad urbem  C. trans urbem  D. ex urbe

3. Multae terrae et patriae a Vandaliis oppugnabantur.  
   A. had been attacked  B. are being attacked  C. will be attacked  D. were attacked

4. Agricolae et nautae sunt good.  
   A. bonae  B. bonos  C. boni  D. bonas

5. Romulus et Remus filii erant of the god armorum et belli.  
   A. deus  B. deum  C. deo  D. dei

6. Puellae cenam bonam parare ought.  
   A. debemt  B. debent  C. debuerunt  D. debabant

7. Give puero pecuniam, Anna.  
   A. Dona  B. Donat  C. Donate  D. Donant

8. Sauciis I have been.  
   A. ero  B. fui  C. fueram  D. sum

9. Anna Claran magnum pecuniam donabit.  
   A. from Clara  B. of Clara  C. by Clara  D. to Clara

10. Memoria injuriarum provinciam Galliam ad pugnam stirred up.  
    A. incitat  B. incitabit  C. incitavit  D. incitaverit

11. How many declensions are in the Latin language?  
    A. 2  B. 3  C. 4  D. 5

12. Which case is used to indicate an indirect object?  
    A. accusative  B. dative  C. genitive  D. ablative

13. Choose the appropriate response to the following Latin question: Quid agis tu?  
    A. Unum fratrem  B. Confei  C. Valeo  D. Habes novos socios

    A. gladio  B. cum gladio  C. a gladio  D. gladius

15. Which of the following is NOT a choice to express the conjunction and in Latin?  
    A. atque  B. et  C. -que  D. aut

16. What is the correct translation for we will put?  
    A. ponimus  B. ponemus  C. ponebamus  D. posuimus

17. Insula Sicilia called est prope Italian.  
    A. appellat  B. appellavit  C. appellata  D. appellatae

18. Puer _____ donum dedit.  
    A. matrem  B. ad matrem  C. matri  D. matre

19. Nolite _____ cibum!  
    A. editis  B. edo  C. edit  D. edere

20. Filius senatoris cum _____ ad forum ambulavit.  
    A. amicum  B. amico  C. amici  D. amicorum

21. Adulescens per _____ celeriter currebat.  
    A. viae  B. viam  C. viis  D. via

22. Pueri magnam _____ ascendere volunt.  
    A. arborem  B. arborum  C. arboram  D. arboras

23. Tullia wants to run into the bedroom.  
    A. in cubiculo  B. in cubiculum  C. ad cubiculum  D. in cubicula  E. in cubiculi
24 Which is the 3rd person singular imperfect form of the verb “to want”?
   A volebam  B volet  C volebat  D vult  E volebant

25 Which adjective/noun pair demonstrates proper agreement?
   A omnis voce  B poeta ignavus  C poeta magna  D omne vox  E magnum servus

26 Which sentence has no grammatical errors?
   D Senatores salutant senex.  E Senex salutant senatorem.

27 Translate: He went to Rome.

28 Licet _____ cenare hic.  A nobis  B nos  C noster  D nostrum  E nostri

29 Libertus laete ducit eos in triclinium.  What part of speech is the underlined word?
   A adjective  B noun  C verb  D adverb  E preposition

30 Hercules verberat canem magnocul.  What case is the underlined word?
   A nominative  B genitive  C dative  D accusative  E ablative

31 Which of the following is in the future tense?
   A scribo  B ducam  C laudabam  D dedero  E cram

32 Which is the singular imperative form for duco?  A duci  B duc  C duc  D ducis  E ducit

33 Which type of ablative is being used in the following sentence: Felix est defessus labore.
   A means/instrument  B cause  C manner  D time  E place where

34 Which of the following are the tenses of the “present system”?  Mark as many letters as you need on your scantron to answer the question.
   A present  B imperfect  C future  D perfect  E pluperfect

35 Which adjective below agrees with the Latin noun voceum?
   A magnorum  B magnarum  C magnum  D magnam  E magna

36 I have the boys’ shoes.  A pueri  B pueros  C puerorum  D puera

37 Do you remember meum vidisti?
   A Did you see my brother?  B Didn’t you see my brother?  C You saw my brother, didn’t you?
   D You didn’t see my brother, did you?

38 Don’t climb that tree, Sextus!  A Sexte  B Sextus  C Sexti  D Sextum

39 The tallest women can see the most.  A altissimi  B altissimae  C altiores  D altae

40 I often mow the lawn in the morning.  A semper  B paene  C quoque  D a eque

41 Ceres Proserpinam, her daughter, per orbem terrarum petivit.
   A filia  B filiae  C filia  D filiam

42 Either Aurelia or Cornelia will cook the chicken.
   A Et...et  B neque...neque  C non...non  D aut...aut
43 Please give your teacher your notebook. A magister B magistri C magistro D magistrum
44 Jupiter is the god whose symbol is the thunderbolt. A cuius B quem C qui D quos
45 Carrus per vias servis _____. A trahitur B trahuntur C trahere D trahimur
46 This fabula est brevissima. A Hic B Haec C Hunc D Huius
47 Julius Caesar was a famous general. A imperator B imperatorem C imperatoris D imperatore
48 The most beautiful temple was built in Rome. A pulchrum B pulchrior C pulcherrimum D pulchrior
49 The stars were shining brightly that night. A clarus B clarem C clarissime D clarae
50 Midas was the king to whom Dionysus gave the golden touch. A qui B quocum C quem D cui
51 Their departure was very sudden. A eos B eorum C eis D ei
52 A rege ad Ianus templum ducemur. A we are leading B we led C we shall be led D we were led
53 The Trojans fought with bows and arrows. A sagittis B sagittas C sagittae D sagittarum
54 Prope villam manere potes. A you could B you will be able C you can D you were able
55 Quid ad urbem cum filio ambulat? A When B Why C Where D Who
56 From which principal part is the perfect stem obtained? A first B second C third D fourth
57 Translate: to be sent. A mittere B mitti C missum esse D misisse
58 Puella dormiens sub arbores fuit. A slept B to sleep C sleeping D had slept
59 Which pronoun is second person and plural? A ego B tu C nos D vos
60 Augustus Romanum populum bene rexerit. A poorly B badly C well D good
61 Ego a vobis ______. A video B video C videtur D vidisti
62 My master is too noble. A nobilis B nobilior C nobilissimus D nobilissime
63 Miles captus in castris sedebat. A capturing B captured C about to capture D had captured
64 The girls walked with us. A cum nobis B nobiscum C a nobis D ex nobis
65 She wishes to read a book. A volet B vult C volebat D voluit
66 The dog followed the boys down the street. A sequitur B sequitur C secutus est D secutus erat
67 I shall write the letter with a pencil. A stilus B stili C cum stilo D stilo
68 Do you have enough food? A cibi B cibum C cibo D cibus
69 Pueri _____ amant. A canibus B canes C canum D cane
70 Will your brother be the winner of the race? A erat B est C fuit D erit

71 Which adjective/noun pair agrees in gender, number and case? A patrem bonam B mater bono C cibus bonos D rex bonus

72 Quid agricolae in agrum portant? A What B Who C Why D Where

73 Ego et tu ad ludum ______. Aimus B eo C eunt D itis

74 The consul showed the woman the senate house. A femina B feminae C feminam D feminas

75 What case is used to express direct address? A nominative B genitive C dative D vocative
READING COMPREHENSION
LEVEL I
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Directions: Read through the three passages carefully and answer the questions which follow them. Choose the best answer for each question.


Prīnceps Maurūsiius, quod aurum pretiōsissimum est, cistam auream dēligēt. Sed cista erat vacua; prīnceps igitur nihil accēpit.


1. How had Portia come to be rich?
   A. Her rich father died.
   B. Her rich brother died.
   C. Her rich husband died.
   D. Her rich mother died.

2. According to lines 3-4, what did the young men in the story want?
   A. To inherit a house
   B. To take a test
   C. To receive a trunk
   D. To marry Portia

3. What word does multi modify in line 3?
   A. fundōs
   B. bona
   C. iuvenēs
   D. igitur
4. In line 5, what case is *juvenibus*?
   A. Nominative   B. Genitive   C. Dative   D. Accusative

5. Why were arrangements made for young men to submit to a test?
   A. Their fathers dragged them to it.
   B. It was necessary due to a fire.
   C. So that an heir could be chosen.
   D. So that Portia would have a deserving husband.

6. Quid *juvenes cōnspexerunt postquam ātrium intrāvērunt*?
   A. Experimentum   B. Trēs cistās
   C. Argentea   D. Plumbea

7. According to lines 8-9, what three materials were the *cistae* made of?
   A. Gold, silver, and iron   B. Gold, silver, and bronze
   C. Gold, silver, and wood   D. Gold, silver, and lead

8. *Cur princeps Maurēsius cistam auream dēlēgit?*
   A. Because it was very big
   B. Because it was very expensive
   C. Because it was very beautiful
   D. Because it was very full

9. In line 11, what case is *nihil*?
   A. Nominative   B. Genitive   C. Dative   D. Accusative

10. *Cur princeps Aragōnēnsis cistam argenteam dēlēgit?*
    A. To be different
    B. To be vulgar
    C. To be like all the others
    D. To be rich

11. What word does *hunc* modify in line 19?
    A. iuvenēs   B. titulum   C. bona   D. periculum

12. What is the best translation for *tamen* in line 19?
    A. finally
    B. at last
    C. quietly
    D. but

13. What is the best translation for *in cistā* in line 23?
    A. in the trunk
    B. into the trunk
    D. from the trunk

14. In line 22, what case is *pictūra*?
    A. Nominative   B. Genitive   C. Accusative   D. Vocative

15. *Cuius pictūra in cistā erat?*
    A. Bassanīī   B. Patris   C. Portiae   D. Iuvenīs
Aulus adulescens hodie clientium salutationes cum patre accipit. Horae primo stant in atrio; iam ianitor aedem foris aperit, iam vestibulum turbam compluet. Senicus quidam tenet lucernam: domo discersit ante lucem, inopiae pulsus; vult sportulam referre neque verum eius spes fallit.

Unus clesus ut atrium intravit, patrumum claras voces sic salutat: "Ave, Marce Pansa!" Auli pater salutationem codem accipit, rogatque hominem num quid cupiat; deinde pater inquit, "Pecuniam tibi dabo." Tandem dispensator sportulam optatam clienti tradit in manu; haec saepius nummulis paucis constat. Tum munus exeperit et gratias agit, poste abit.

Haec dum cogitat Aulus, patris pecuniam amat, quae sufficiat clientibus multis. Clesus

16. Quid Aulus cum patre fecit?
   A. Ientaculum devorat.
   B. Clientes except.
   C. Patrem salutavit.
   D. Patrem accipit.

17. Where do they stand?
   A. In front of their house
   B. At the door
   C. In the atrium
   D. In the tablinum

18. When do they stand there?
   A. At one o'clock
   B. At dawn
   C. At dusk
   D. At noon

19. Which statement best describes the house's entryway during the time of the story?
   A. There is one man waiting.
   B. It is full of people.
   C. It is quiet.
   D. It is loud.

20. Ubi senicus domo discersit?
   A. At dawn
   B. At midnight
   C. Before light
   D. Before midnight

21. Why did he leave his house?
   A. He needed to turn in papers.
   B. He wanted to see Aulus.
   C. He was a friend of the family.
   D. He had no money.

22. Cui nomen est Marcus Pansa?
   A. Patruino
   B. Clienti
   C. Filioti
   D. Ianioti

23. What did the greeting signal?
   A. The start of negotiations
   B. The man was leaving.
   C. Good fortune
   D. Aulus must leave.
24. What did Aulus' father do next?
   A. He introduced Aulus.
   B. He asked the man what he wants.
   C. He accepted the man's commission.
   D. He approached calmly.

25. What did the father say that he will do?
   A. He will give money.
   B. He will negotiate more.
   C. He will greet him.
   D. He will accept the man's commission.

26. What did the dispensator do?
   A. He handed over the money pouch.
   B. He took the money pouch away.
   C. He balanced the account.
   D. He shook the client's hand.

27. What happened next?
   A. The client goes away.
   B. The father gave the money.
   C. The father thanked him.
   D. The client accepted the money.

28. What did Aulus contemplate?
   A. His father's poverty
   B. His father's greed
   C. His father's wealth
   D. His father's will

29. According to the last two lines, what did the father do with his money?
   A. He hoarded it.
   B. He gave it to clients.
   C. He took it from clients.
   D. He gave it to Aulus.

30. What daily Roman activity does this passage describe?
   A. Salutatio
   B. Clientium
   C. Lentaculum
   D. Negotium


31. According to line 1, what is the author’s intent for this passage?
   A. To write about the lives of old men
   B. To certify that old age is unpleasant
   C. To come to an understanding of old age
   D. To lighten the burden of old age

32. Quid fācit senectūtem facilem et beātam?
   A. the author
   B. the book
   C. the passage
   D. the burden

33. According to the first paragraph, how does this book help men die contentedly?
   A. By presenting a positive outlook on old age
   B. By presenting a plan for old age
   C. By removing the burden of philosophy
   D. By removing the doubts about old age

34. In line 4, what case is difficultātibus?
   A. Nominative
   B. Genitive
   C. Dative
   D. Ablative

35. How does the author characterize many old men that he knew?
   A. They were difficult.
   B. They were sad.
   C. They were happy.
   D. They were frugal.

36. According to the author, what is the problem of old age?
   A. One’s attitude
   B. The time of year
   C. The age of the person
   D. One’s morals

37. Qualēs senēs erant miserī?
   A. omnēs
   B. moderāti
   C. tranquīlēs
   D. immoderāti
38. According to lines 8-9, how is an old man similar to a captain?
   A. They both sail the waters of life.
   B. They both calmly steer their way.
   C. They both rest when necessary.
   D. They both fear rough waters.

39. What function of the ablative case is used in lines 9-10?
   A. time
   B. cause
   C. comparison
   D. manner

40. Quōmodō senēs et gubernātōrēs labōrant?
   A. vīribus
   B. sine vēlōcitāte
   C. sine cōnsiliō
   D. sine auctōritāte

41. According to the author which Latin adjectives are suitable to describe old age (lines 10-12)?
   A. misera et iūcunda
   B. bona et mala
   C. levis et iūcunda
   D. levis et mala

42. Omnēs rēs finem habent. Vita _______________ finem habet.
   A. quoque
   B. tamen
   C. sed
   D. nōn

43. __________ : scaena prīma :: senex : scaena ultima
   A. fēmina
   B. mulier
   C. iuvenis
   D. infāns

44. What is the meaning of discēdere in line 14?
   A. to go down
   B. to depart
   C. to fall
   D. to learn

45. How does the author hope that the readers would do about old age after reading this passage?
   A. Write about their own experiences in old age.
   B. Accept old age as a miserable part of life.
   C. Accept old age as a part of life that can be enjoyed.
   D. Sail to all parts of the world during their lifetime.
1 Penelope stalled the suitors’ pursuit with the stratagem of the:
   A bow and arrows    B bed    C shroud    D clew of string

2 Theseus killed the:  A Gorgon    B Minotaur    C Cyclopes    D Harpies

3 Perseus’ bride was:  A Helen    B Ino    C Andromeda    D Andromache

4 Athena: owl: : Venus: ____  A swan    B cestus    C caduceus    D aegis

5 Jason won the golden fleece with the help of:  A Circe    B Dido    C Calypso    D Medea

6 The labyrinth was constructed by:  A Minos    B Icarus    C Daedalus    D Theseus

7 How many Furies were there?  A three    B five    C seven    D nine

8 Who told Demeter where Persephone was?  A Arethusa    B Triptolemus    C Metanira    D Alpheus

9 What did Cronus swallow, thinking it was Poseidon? A a stone    B a dolphin    C a foal    D a log

10 Who flew too close to the sun?  A Icarus    B Phaethon    C Theseus    D Daedalus

11 Who became the constellation Ursa Major?  A Arcas    B Calliope    C Callisto    D Orion

12 The goddess who helped Prometheus steal was  A Venus    B Minerva    C Diana    D Hera

13 Who changed Odysseus’ men into pigs?  A Alcinous    B Circe    C Aeolus    D Calypso

14 Oedipus’ father was:  A Heracles    B Odysseus    C Zeus    D Laius

15 A centaur was part human and part:  A horse    B goat    C bull    D wolf

16 The king and queen of Troy were:  A Hector and Andromache
   B Laertes and Anticleia
   C Priam and Hecuba
   D Paris and Helen

17 The Roman counterpart to the Greek Hermes is:  A Mars    B Vulcan    C Mercury    D Bacchus

18 She was so ugly she turned you into stone:  A Medusa    B Sphinx    C Harpy    D Scylla

19 Who was the first to hurl Vulcan from Mt. Olympus?  A Jupiter    B Juno    C Cronos    D Apollo

20 The apple of Discord was thrown into the wedding of:
   A Admetus & Alcestis    C Helen & Menelaus
   B Peleus & Thetis    D Priam & Hecuba

21 Abandoned on Naxos, found and loved by Dionysus:
   A Ariadne    B Danae    C Nicippe    D Pasiphae

22 Who was the South Wind?  A Eurus    B Boreas    C Notus    D Zephyrus

23 Which of the following did Hercules not encounter in his twelve labors?
   A wolf    B boar    C stag    D mares
24 He was the original god of the sun:  A Prometheus  B Uranus  C Atlas  D Helios
25 The best warrior on the Greek side of the Trojan War was:
   A Achilles  B Diomedes  C Odysseus  D Ajax
26 Aeneas’ mother was the goddess:  A Juno  B Venus  C Hestia  D Aurora
27 She was the Greek goddess of victory:  A Nike  B Nemesis  C Iris  D Tisiphone
28 Who was the Cyclops who terrorized Odysseus’ men?
   A Poseidon  B Nausicaa  C Polyphemus  D Antinous
29 The blood of ______ was responsible for Heracles’ cruel torment and death.
   A the Hydra  B Omphale  C Medusa  D Nessus
30 Where was the first landing place of the Argonauts?  A Crete  B Salmydessus  C Colchis  D Lemnos
31 She was Hercules’ wife and became cupbearer to the gods:
   A Hebe  B Dejanira  C Ariadne  D Andromeda
32 The father of Niobe was:  A Talos  B Tantalus  C Pan  D Zeus
33 What was the name of the clashing islands?
   A Charybdis  B Symplegades  C Pillars of Hercules  D Eteocles
34 Certain mortals enjoyed an immortality of bliss here:
   A Elysian Fields  B Tartarus  C Aethiopia  D Mt. Olympus
35 What was special about Argus?
   A he had wings  B he had 100 eyes  C he could understand all languages  D he could take any shape
36 Kidnapped by Paris, she was the most beautiful woman in the world:
   A Oenone  B Electra  C Maia  D Helen
37 What giant, the brother of Pegasus, sprang from the head of Medusa?
   A Porphyrion  B Chrysoar  C Meunion  D Otus
38 Camilla’s father was:  A Metabus  B Mezentius  C Lausus  D Latinus
39 In the *Iliad*, in what sort of athletic contest at Patroclus’ funeral does Epeius compete?
   A running  B discus throwing  C javelin throwing  D boxing
40 Into what flower was Clytie changed?  A rose  B hyacinth  C sunflower  D anemone
41 Another name for Troy was:  A Ilium  B Colchis  C Sparta  D Thebes
42 Half goat, half man; woodland spirit; follower of Dionysus:
   A centaur  B hamadryad  C moirae  D satyr
43 The Heliades were sisters of:  A Callisto  B Phaethon  C Orion  D Arcas
44 They personified inspiration and creativity in the arts and sciences:
   A Fates    B Furies    C Graces    D Muses

45 Pyramus and Thisbe lived in:  A Tyre    B Babylon    C Thebes of Egypt    D Troy

46 What Greek warrior was voluntarily the first to hit Trojan soil, knowing he was thus fated to die?
   A Protesilaus    B Nestor    C Diomedes    D Ajax, son of Oileus

47 Who led the Rutulians against Aeneas?  A Mezentius    B Latinus    C Turnus    D Evander

48 Cupid himself once fell in love. The object of his affection was:
   A Helen    B Psyche    C Adonis    D Antigone

49 Who sent Bellerophon to kill the Chimera?  A Polydectes    B Proteus    C Iobates    D Proetus

50 Oedipus’ daughter who exemplified filial and sororal devotion was:
   A Antigone    B Electra    C Iocasta    D Penelope

51 What was the name of Proce’s husband who raped Philomela?
   A Pandion    B Tereus    C Itylus    D Tereus

52 She fled from the unwanted attention of Apollo, becoming a laurel tree:
   A Alcestis    B Daphne    C Liriope    D Salamis

53 He was cursed to fall in love with himself:  A Echo    B Adonis    C Actaeon    D Narcissus

54 Who lost his sight and poetic gift after he challenged the Muses to a contest?
   A Thamyris    B Philammon    C Thalpius    D Phlegyas

55 The hero not tutored by Chiron was:
   A Heracles    B Jason    C Perseus    D Peleus

56 Which of the following was not a love of Zeus?
   A Metis    B Callisto    C Danae    D Thetis

57 She was the only daughter of Perseus and Andromeda, as well as the grandmother of the Dioscuri?
   A Gorgophone    B Smyrna    C Erythas    D Calce

58 The four sons of Phrixus escaped from Colchis with the Argonauts. Which of the following was not one of these sons?
   A Argus    B Phrontis    C Melas    D Athalmas

59 The story of Coronis was responsible for
   A white crows turning black
   B the birth of Iris
   C the origin of lightning bolts
   D the ring around the moon

60 Which of the following is not true about Ariadne and Phaedra?
   A They were sisters
   B They both committed suicide
   C They were both married to Theseus
   D They were Amazons

61 Who was the daughter of King Daunus, who unsuccessfully supported her brother Turnus in his battle with Aeneas?
   A Camilla    B Juturna    C Pamona    D Hygeia

62 Complete this analogy. Briseis : Achilles :: Tecmessa : ________
   A Eurysaces    B Agamemnon    C Ajax    D Castor
63 Who of the following was not abandoned and suckled by an animal?
   A Turnus    B Atalanta    C Romulus    D Paris

64 An oracle predicted that if ___ horses drank of the Xanthus, Troy could not be conquered.
   A Penthesilea’s  B Hector’s  C Memnon’s  D Rhesus’

65 The youngest member of Odysseus’ crew who died when he fell off a roof.
   A Medon    B Sthenelus    C Ajax the Younger    D Elpenor

66 Who had a purple lock of hair? A Nisus    B Minos    C Venus    D Hercules

67 Which of the following is not one of the Pleiades?
   A Alcyone    B Tyro    C Merope    D Taygete

68 Which Greek ridiculed Achilles for falling in love with Penthesilea and railed at Agamemnon for taking Briseis? A Patroclus    B Thersites    C Epeius    D Diomedes

69 Which of the following is not true about Polyphonte?
   A she was a celibate nymph of Diana  C she gave birth to the twins Agrius and Oreius
   B she killed her own children  D she was turned into a monstrous bird called Styx

70 Which of the following statements is not true about Penelope?
   A She gave birth to Pan by Hermes  C Her mother exposed her on the sea at birth
   B She married Telegonus, Ulysses’ son by Circe  D She was the mother of Italus

71 Who was conceived when a spark from Vulcan’s fire flew into his mother’s lap?
   A Typhoeus    B Polyphemus    C Acastus    D Caeculus

72 The charioteer son of Hermes who was placed in the sky as the constellation Auriga was
   A Myrtilus    B Iolaus    C Idas    D Cephalus

73 Which of the following is true about Molossus?
   A He was killed by Achilles in the Trojan War
   B He was part of the Epigoni
   C He was a Greek son from a captured Trojan woman
   D He was murdered by his father

74 As you all know, in mythology there are three characters names Thoas. Which statement is not true about any of the three?
   A his daughter married Odysseus in Aetolia
   B he lit Heracles’ funeral pyre on Mt Oeta
   C his daughter helped him escape from an island at a time when the women killed all the men
   D a hunter killed when a boar’s head suspended from a tree fell on him as he slept and killed him

75 Mathematical mythology: Start with the number of Dioscuri. Then add the number of youth sent to the Minotaur annually. Multiply by the number of legs on a centaur. Multiply by the number of deities born on Delos. Divide by the number of children of Styx by Pallas. Add the number of Hyades.
   Answer: A 14    B 17    C 23    D 29
Roman History
1 What year marked the beginning of the Roman monarchy?
   A 510 BC    B 839 BC    C 476 BC    D 753 BC

2 In what year was the 2nd Triumvirate formed?    A 60 BC    B 43 BC    C 31 bc    D 27 BC

3 What emperor made Christianity the official religion of the Roman Empire?
   A Theodoric    B Theodosius    C Constantine    D Julian

4 Who tried to overthrow the Republic while Cicero was consul?
   A Junius Brutus    B Marcus Brutus    C L. Sergius Catilina    D Marcus Crassus

5 The dates 264-241 BC mark which war?
   A First Punic    B Second Samnite    C Third Mithradatic    D Fourth Macedonian

6 Who led a famous slave revolt from 73-71 B.C.?
   A Eunus    B Spartacus    C Athenion    D Tryphon

7 At which battle did C. Julius Caesar decisively defeat his great rival in the Civil War, Cn. Pompeius?
   A Dyrrhachium    B Thapsus    C Pharsalus    D Munda

8 Which Roman leader conquered the Veii?
   A Sp. Cassius    B Camillus    C Coriolanus    D Dentatus

9 What river marked the northern limit of Carthaginian rule in Spain?
   A Danube    B Ebro    C Rhine    D Loire

10 Which praetorian prefect was said to have an evil influence on Nero?
   A Burrus    B Macro    C Anicetus    D Tigellinus

11 Maecenas concluded a treaty between Antonius and Octavian at this city:
   A Syracuse    B Brundisium    C Perusia    D Tarsus

12 After C. Marius had reorganized the Roman Legion, he defeated the Teutones near _____ in 102 B.C.
   A Arausio    B Vercellae    C Aquae Sextiae    D Tolosa

13 The empire was reorganized into 12 Dioceses by
   A Hadrian    B Theodosius I    C Diocletian    D Caracalla

14 Against which eastern king was Caracalla campaigning when he was assassinated?
   A Vologeses IV    B Ardashir    C Artabanus V    D Vahram II

15 Who was the king of Palmyra who regained Roman power in the East for Gallienus?
   A Macrianus    B Vaballathus    C Odaenathus    D Callistus

Roman Life
16 What was the temple of all the gods in Rome called?
   A Pantheon    B Colosseum    C Acropolis    D Curia

17 The speaker’s platform in the Forum was the:    A rostra    B honorum    C stola    D comitium
18 Which of the following is not a room in a Roman house?
   A cubiculum    B triclinium    C praeda    D tablinum

19 Thermae were:  A protective walls  B baths  C hot drinks  D country inns

20 The Roman equivalent of a loin cloth or bathing trunks was the
   A subligaculum  B amictus  C tunica  D laticlavia

21 Which of the following vegetables was not known to the Romans?
   A potato  B garlic  C onion  D asparagus

22 When was the first permanent stone theater built in Rome?
   A 55 BC  B 315 BC  C AD 14  D 145 BC

23 Which of the following trees did Romans associate with deaths and funerals?
   A cypress  B beech  C myrtle  D oak

24 Which toga was wholly purple covered with gold embroidery?
   A toga praetexta  B toga candida  C toga picta  D toga pulla

25 In which of the following months did the nones or ‘nones’ fall on the 7th day?
   A September  B February  C June  D March

26 D. was the initial for:  A Decimus  B December  C dextrum  D decemviri

27 How many people did Caesar remove from the dole by sending them to provincial colonies?
   A 80,000  B 100,000  C 120,000  D 140,000

28 Who was the last person buried in the Tomb of Augustus?
   A Nero  B Livia  C Nerva  D Titus

29 What major expense was covered by membership in a trade-guild?
   A taxes  B funeral costs  C marriage costs  D gambling debts

30 Which was designed to be used by more than one person at a time?
   A solium  B sella curulis  C cathedra  D subsellium

**Mythology**

31 The island on which Theseus left Ariadne was:  A Crete  B Delos  C Naxos  D Rhodes

32 The faithful wife who waited for her husband the king of Ithaca to return was:
   A Dido  B Clytemnestra  C Helen  D Penelope

33 Who killed King Priam?  A Achilles  B Agamemnon  C Hector  D Pyrrhus

34 Who was the Roman god of beginnings and doorways?
   A Jupiter  B Bacchus  C Janus  D Mercury

35 Samos was much beloved by the deity:  A Ares  B Athena  C Hera  D Aphrodite
36 As a moon goddess Artemis is frequently identified with 
   A Selene  B Semele  C Eos  D Tethys

37 Which three deities comprised the Capitoline Triad? 
   A Jupiter, Neptune, Diana  C Jupiter, Minerva, Neptune 
   A Jupiter, Juno, Minerva  D Juno, Minerva, Venus

38 Who was unable to rescue his wife Eurydice from Hades? 
   A Chiron  B Eumaeus  C Orestes  D Orpheus

39 Which hero was created from a shower of gold? 
   A Jason  B Heracles  C Theseus  D Perseus

40 Who was the king of Argos? 
   A Bellerophon  B Iobates  C Silenus  D Jason

41 Who was sent to tell Halcyone of the death of Ceyx? 
   A Aeolus  B Morpheus  C Hermes  D Isis

42 Which nymph refuse to save a Trojan War hero from death and consequently hanged herself? 
   A Ino  B Oenone  C Ops  D Melanthe

43 Which god was responsible for changing pirates into dolphins? 
   A Poseidon  B Hermes  C Dionysus  D Hephaestus

44 This great warrior and seer, who participated in the Calydonian Boar hunt, disappeared in a hole created by Zeus. 
   A Amphiaraus  B Dolon  C Panopeus  D Obriareus

45 Who was the sister of Thetis, and mother of Phocus who sent a wolf to ravage the flocks of Peleus as revenge for Peleus and Telamon’s murder of Phocus? 
   A Protogeneia  B Hemera  C Electra  D Psmanthe

Grammar
46 **Seize** the town at once, men, and spare no one! 
   A Cape  B Capite  C Capiunt  D Capere

47 Which verb belongs to the third conjugation? 
   A facere  B sentire  C videre  D cantare

48 Scimus eos **fought**. 
   A pugnare  B pugnavisse  C pugnatos esse  D pugnatum iri

49 ____ semper utebatur. 
   A curam  B curae  C cura  D curarum

50 Which verb is not subjunctive? 
   A malim  B non vis  C vellet  D fuissetis

51 Show me the way to Rome. 
   A meum  B mihi  C mei  D ad me

52 Quis ____ praeerat? 
   A exercitus  B exercitu  C exercitum  D exercitui

53 Give the corresponding subjunctive form of sunt. 
   A essent  B sint  C fuissent  D fuerint

54 Mons erat ____.
   A altissima  B altissimo  C altissimi  D altissimus
55 Roma, in ____ urbe Marius et Sulla habitaverunt, erat pulchra.
   A quo   B quam   C quae   D qua

56 ____ nobis opus est.   A duce   B ducum   C ducem   D duci

57 What word would you use to negate exeamus?   A ne   B non   C minime   D sive

58 Pecunia matri ____ danda est.   A tu   B te   C tui   D a te

59 Numquam puellam pulchriorum quam ____ vidi.   A illa   B illam   C illi   D illa

60 Imus poeta_______.   A audiremus   B audivisse   C audivimus   D auditum

Vocabulary/Derivatives
61 Which noun is not the same gender as the others?   A urbs   B imago   C pes   D pietas

62 The best meaning of diu is:   A god   B day   C daily   D a long time

63 The best meaning of arcus is:   A bow   B limb   C citadel   D skill

64 The best meaning of fateor is:   A predict   B die   C confess   D grow

65 The best Latin translation of all is:   A amnis   B omnis   C alius   D omen

66 The best Latin translation of flattery is:   A blanditia   B planities   C ingenuitas   D lanicies

67 The dictionary entry form of huius is:   A huc   B humus   C humo   D hic

68 The dictionary entry form of forem is:   A foris   B for   C forum   D fors

69 Which Latin word can not translate fierce?   A ferox   B tortus   C atrox   D saevus

70 Which Latin word can not translate grow?   A provenio   B adolesco   C gravo   D cresco

71 The closest synonym of pompous is:   A tremulous   B loud   C splenetic   D showy

72 The closest synonym of vapid is:   A arrogant   B insipid   C speedy   D tasty

73 The meaning of the Latin root in medicant is:   A beggar   B doctor   C lawyer   D sailor

74 The meaning of the Latin root in lambent is:   A lick   B flicker   C abrade   D slide

75 Select the unrelated English word:   A collate   B late   C oblate   D relate
1. A paedagogus A escorted a boy to school B managed a boy's inheritance C interpreted the calendar D cooked meals

2. What were the Kalendae in the Roman calendar?
   A 10th of the month B 5th of the month C 13th of the month D 1st of the month

3. Which toga was worn at funerals? A praetexta B pura C pulla D picta

4. The keepers of the sacred flame in Rome was/were the
   A pontifex maximus B argentarii C Vestal Virgins D priests of Mars

5. Which of the following was not eaten by the Romans?
   A dormouse B butter C lungs D vinegar

6. Most garments worn by Roman children were made of
   A wool B cotton C silk D linen

7. Which of the following entertainments was the least dangerous?
   A ludi circenses B ludi scaenici C munera gladiatoria D all were quite dangerous

8. Flowers were grown in the
   A latrina B curia C compluvium D hortus

9. What did a modius measure? A grain B olive oil C dried fruit D wine

10. A slave's slave was called a:
    A servus B contubernia C vicarius D peculum

11. Which of the following was eaten only by the lower class?
    A pork B mutton C goat D beef

12. Which was the highest ranking civil servant at Rome?
    A praetor B nuntius C magister D none of the above

13. How was a tunica recta tied?
    A in a nodus Herculaneus B around the shaft of a spear C with pins and a brooch D with a rudens maritus

14. Before given a praenomen an infant was called:
    A infants B pupus C Gaius D liber

15. Confraratio, usus and coemptio were types of
    A funerals B marriages C auctions D athletic events

16. Heirs of the deceased received their inheritance:
    A immediately after the death of the deceased B immediately after the funeral C 9 days after the funeral D two months after the funeral

17. What were the noncombatant camp followers of the Roman army called?
    A mercatores B muliones C pistores D calones

18. What did the Romans customarily do in the lararium?
    A cooked dinner B entertained children C kept their financial records D honored their gods
19 Which of the following were not grown in ancient Italy?
   A apples    B pears    C figs    D oranges

20 What was the name given to the notebooks used by Roman boys?
   A mappae  B tabellae  C fenestrae  D atramenta

21 The lower classes in ancient Rome favored the use of a heavy woolen cloak called the
   A stola  B paludamentum  C abolla  D paenula

22 Clientes were:
   A slaves  B free retainers  C customers  D patrons

23 Which wine was considered by the Emperor Augustus to be the noblest of all wines?
   A Caecuban  B Falernian  C Campanian  D Etrurian

24 Marriages between patricians and plebeians
   A never occurred  C occurred only with the consent of pontifex maximus
   B occurred only after 445 BC  D seldom occurred

25 Officially how often were civil servants appointed or re-appointed to their posts?
   A every 6 months  B every year  C every 18 months  D every 2 years

26 Originally the name Gaius was a/an
   A praenomen  B cognomen  C nomen  D agnomen

27 Which of the following terms is not associated with grinding grain into flour?
   A mola  B meta  C catillus  D nefrens

28 The original room of early Roman house and the room around which later houses were built was the
   A atrium  B tablinum  C peristylum  D triclinium

29 The sewer system constructed by Tarquinius Priscus was called
   A Aqua Appia  B Cloaca Maxima  C Campus Martius  D Milliarum Aureum

30 Which of the following would have been considered a lucky day for a wedding?
   A April 5  B June 29  C October 15  D November 8

31 Which of the following was not found on the titulus worn by a slave?
   A the slave's age  C the slave's marital status
   B the slave's nationality  D the slave's health record

32 Mulsum and mulsa contained the common ingredient of
   A honey  B water  C wine  D herbs

33 The two wheeled carriage used chiefly for ceremonial processions by Vestals and priests was the:
   A pilentum  B petoritum  C racda  D carpentum

34 Crepundia were carried by
   A augurs  B infants  C lictors  D consuls

35 If a gladiator won his freedom, he was commonly given
   A ivory token inscribed with his name  B wooden sword  C crown  D new toga

36 From midnight to three is considered the _______ watch.
   A first  B second  C third  D fourth
37 The Romans called a bed or couch a  A lectus  B cornu  C volumen  D fulmen

38 In Latin your great-great-grandfather would be your:  A proavus  B abavus  C atavus  D tritavus

39 Which of the following birds was commonly made pets for Roman children?
   A crows  B quail  C ducks  D all of the above

40 This short-sleeved shirt reached to the knees and was the usual garment for indoor wear.
   A tunica  B palla  C laena  D abolla

41 What was the heating system used for large homes and public baths called?
   A caldarium  B tepidarium  C hypocaustum  D palaestra

42 Which of the following terms is not associated with gaming and amusements in ancient Rome?
   A trigon  B ferculum  C tali  D tesserae

43 Racing companics of the later empire did not use the color
   A black  B purple  C green  D blue

44 Papyrus was used to make:  A weapons  B medicine  C wreaths  D paper

45 Gladiatorial combats originated with the  A Etruscans  B Greeks  C Egyptians  D Persians

46 Which of the following was not part of the authority of the pater familias?
   A manus  B patria potestas  C dominica potestas  D gentis potestas

47 A horse that had won 200 races was a  A duenarius  B denarii  C duovillii  D decuriones

48 In times of extreme public peril, this officer was appointed with supreme power for as long as six months or the
two duration of the crisis.
   A censor  B dictator  C consul  D interrex

49 The Roman system of roads was built:
   A to facilitate commerce  C to encourage travel
   B for strategic military purposes  D to ensure rapid communication

50 The smallest unit of the Roman army was the:  A legio  B manipulus  C centuria  D cohors

51 The financiers and bankers of Rome were called  A libertini  B equites  C nobles  D plebs

52 The closest equivalent to the Roman endromis would be
   A bathrobe  B overcoat  C cape  D underwear

53 What circus performers leaped between two galloping horses?
   A bestiarii  B ludi Troiae  C equi bipes  D desultores

54 In Latin your great-grandfather would be your:  A proavus  B abavus  C atavus  D tritavus

55 An essedarius fought with  A two swords  B a chariot  C a net and trident  D beasts

56 Which of the following is not associated with letter writing in ancient Rome?
   A linum  B cera  C flagellum  D signum
57 The Romans called the pomegranate
   A malum Punicum   B cerasus   C citrus   D malum Armeniacum

58 In the name Gnaeus Pompeius Strabo Magnus, which is the cognomen?
   A Gnaeus   B Pompeius   C Strabo   D Magnus

59 For how many Roman feet should oxen plow without resting? A 100   B 120   C 80   D 140

60 The praefectus annonae was in charge of Rome’s
   A spice trade   B libraries   C ditch maintenance   D grain

61 Eggs, lettuce and oysters were typically eaten during which part of a Roman meal?
   A gustus   B cena   C secunda mensa   D none of the above

62 The professional bakery trade did not start until _____ BC. A 151   B 171   C 191   D 211

63 In the reign of Caracalla, legionary pay was raised to ________ denarii.
   A 675   B 500   C 375   D 300

64 What year was 445 days long? A 445 BC   B 48 BC   C 47 BC   D 46 BC

65 What was the emperor’s box at the games? A carcer   B cavea   C vomitorium   D pulvinar

66 During a drinking party, the magister bibendi was chosen by
   A age   B social standing   C popularity   D the throw of the dice

67 Which of the following was not a weapon? A hasta   B parma   C rudis   D sudaria

68 Which of the following was not an occupation?
   A argentarii   B mangones   C vicarius   D sutor

69 During what month did the Parentalia take place?
   A February   B March   C April   D May

70 What was a collegium?
   A chariot-racing team   B library   C guild   D academy

71 Which of the following came first in a Roman funeral procession?
   A the imagines   B the corpse   C the family   D the musicians

72 How many entrances were in use at the Colosseum? A 81   B 47   C 76   D 56

73 The Ides of November were on the A 5th   B 7th   C 13th   D 15th

74 Where were the puticuli located?
   A Via Appia   B Campus Martius   C Esquiline Hill   D Aventine Hill

75 What was the cyanthus used to measure? A grain   B olive oil   C paper   D wine
Which English word is not derived from the Latin word?

1. PES  A. pedal  B. pediment  C. pessimist  D. impede
2. TRAHO  A. protractor  B. contradict  C. tractable  D. contract
3. MINUO  A. minuscule  B. menu  C. miner  D. diminish
4. REGO  A. rigorous  B. dirigible  C. rectify  D. regent
5. CAPIO  A. capture  B. deceptive  C. accept  D. recipient
6. VIDEO  A. revise  B. evident  C. visual  D. visit

Mark the Latin word from which the given English word is derived.

7. endure  A. duo  B. durus  C. induco  D. dirus
8. audacious  A. audio  B. augeo  C. Dacia  D. audeo
9. moral  A. mora  B. mos  C. mors  D. morbus
10. vital  A. vitis  B. vito  C. vivo  D. vitium
11. acrimonious  A. arx  B. acer  C. acuo  D. arcus
12. elucidate  A. do  B. eluo  C. lux  D. luco
13. deity  A. dies  B. diu  C. dita  D. deus
14. legislature  A. levis  B. legio  C. legatus  D. lex
15. crucify  A. facio  B. fingo  C. figo  D. fallo

Choose the best meaning/synonym for the underlined word.

16. The lawyer gave cogent arguments in the case.
   A. compelling  B. weak  C. easily understood  D. difficult

17. The principal admonished the students.
   A. praised  B. punished  C. warned  D. rewarded

18. He was a docile creature.
   A. stupid  B. easily taught  C. stubborn  D. pathetic

19. The substance was very tenacious.
   A. hard  B. sticky  C. soft  D. easy-flowing

20. The foolish comments of the politician resulted in his defeat in the next election.
   A. fallacious  B. foreboding  C. fatuous  D. frenetic

21. The athlete had a tacit agreement with her coach.
   A. unbreakable  B. illegal  C. financial  D. unspoken

Choose the best meaning for the given word.

22. loquacious  A. pretty  B. light  C. moving  D. talkative

23. sinecure  A. easy job  B. honor  C. chore  D. a job requiring a college degree
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>paucity</th>
<th>A scarcity</th>
<th>B correctness</th>
<th>C soundness</th>
<th>D boldness</th>
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<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>cachinnation</td>
<td>A laughter</td>
<td>B mourning</td>
<td>C synthesis</td>
<td>D a spiraling</td>
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<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>disinter</td>
<td>A confer</td>
<td>B exhume</td>
<td>C neutral</td>
<td>D bury</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Choose the best meaning of the Latin root of the given word.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>retention</th>
<th>A stretch</th>
<th>B index</th>
<th>C relax</th>
<th>D hold</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>pedestal</td>
<td>A lamp</td>
<td>B killing</td>
<td>C foot</td>
<td>D column</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>lignite</td>
<td>A wood</td>
<td>B fire</td>
<td>C bond</td>
<td>D stone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>bicentennial</td>
<td>A hundred</td>
<td>B dinner</td>
<td>C estimate</td>
<td>D disturb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>dislocate</td>
<td>A joint</td>
<td>B place</td>
<td>C move</td>
<td>D run</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>oriole</td>
<td>A bird</td>
<td>B gold</td>
<td>C mouth</td>
<td>D sound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>salient</td>
<td>A leap</td>
<td>B salt</td>
<td>C sell</td>
<td>D lurid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>derogatory</td>
<td>A ask</td>
<td>B damn</td>
<td>C praise</td>
<td>D sail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>initial</td>
<td>A letter</td>
<td>B come</td>
<td>C go</td>
<td>D write</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>acre</td>
<td>A camp</td>
<td>B field</td>
<td>C fierce</td>
<td>D plow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>bowling</td>
<td>A ball</td>
<td>B ground</td>
<td>C locket</td>
<td>D roll</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>missile</th>
<th>A miser</th>
<th>B mitto</th>
<th>C amo</th>
<th>D similis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>potency</td>
<td>A possum</td>
<td>B pono</td>
<td>C post</td>
<td>D porto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>viridity</td>
<td>A vir</td>
<td>B virga</td>
<td>C viridis</td>
<td>D rideo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>immaculate</td>
<td>A immanis</td>
<td>B culmen</td>
<td>C magis</td>
<td>D macula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>ferrous</td>
<td>A fero</td>
<td>B fere</td>
<td>C foedus</td>
<td>D ferrum</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>commute</th>
<th>A admire</th>
<th>B pardon</th>
<th>C reject</th>
<th>D warn</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>conscientious</td>
<td>A agreeable</td>
<td>B disputatious</td>
<td>C careful</td>
<td>D slovenly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>innate</td>
<td>A acquired</td>
<td>B inborn</td>
<td>C unaware</td>
<td>D unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>imperious</td>
<td>A demanding</td>
<td>B enormous</td>
<td>C neutral</td>
<td>D skeptical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>demur</td>
<td>A cover</td>
<td>B hide</td>
<td>C object</td>
<td>D support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>opulent</td>
<td>A diligent</td>
<td>B lazy</td>
<td>C poor</td>
<td>D wealthy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Select the unrelated word. If all are related, select answer E.

49  A. attain  B. contain  C. obtain  D. retain  E. all related
50  A. curfew  B. focus  C. foyer  D. fuel  E. all related
51  A. accident  B. cadaver  C. decade  D. decadent  E. all related
52  A. pull  B. pulse  C. push  D. repel  E. all related

Select the Latin abbreviation which best corresponds to the English phrase.

53  pay attention to this  A. RIP  B. et al.  C. N.B.  D. HIS
54  an undergraduate college degree  A. B.A.  B. M.A.  C. Ph. D.  D. LL.D
56  sodium  A. K  B. Cl  C. Na  D. Sd
57  silver  A. Au  B. G  C. Ag  D. Gd

Select the definition or interpretation of the Latin phrase.

58  alma mater  A. a close friend  B. one’s former college  C. solid ground  D. an aunt
59  an ad hominem statement  A. “no, you’re mistaken”  B. “you fool”  C. “hello, friend”  D. “let’s do it, men”
60  ab asino lana  A. a donkey is beautiful only to a donkey  B. make a silk purse from a sow’s ear  C. finding a needle in a haystack  D. not of sound mind
61  exeunt omnes  A. the gang’s all here  B. the stage is empty  C. we’re all aware  D. I like no one
62  flagrante delicto  A. caught in the act  B. burning love  C. in its original place  D. at pleasure

What would your doctor want you to do if your prescription had these abbreviations?

63  p.o.  A. take twice daily  B. put in left eye  C. shake well  D. take orally
64  t.i.d  A. take three times a day  B. take until bottle is empty  C. take without food  D. apply to teeth three times daily

Identify the author or speaker of the quote.

65  Alea iacta est  A. Ennius  B. Augustus  C. Lucilius  D. Caesar
66  Nec tecum possum vivere nec sine te  A. Juvenal  B. Ausonius  C. Martial  D. Catullus
67  Mens sana in corpore sano  A. Cicero  B. Juvenal  C. Horace  D. Plautus
Which state has the motto?

68 Cedant arma toga. A New York B Washington C Oklahoma D Wyoming
69 Excelsior A New Hampshire B Maine C New York D Tennessee
70 Esse quam videri A South Carolina B North Carolina C Missouri D Idaho

Choose the word in each group which does not come from the same root as the others.

71 A desolate B sole C solitaire D console
72 A popular B people C pueblo D poplar
73 A supply B apply C deploy D explicit
74 A terrible B terrine C terrestrial D tureen
75 A inquest B require C acquisition D requiem
Choose the Latin equivalent for the given English word.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>boy</td>
<td>A puella</td>
<td>B puer</td>
<td>C pudor</td>
<td>D puppis</td>
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<tr>
<td>glad</td>
<td>A laetus</td>
<td>B latus</td>
<td>C laevus</td>
<td>D laurus</td>
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<td>A saepe</td>
<td>B simul</td>
<td>C super</td>
<td>D semper</td>
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<td>son</td>
<td>A puer</td>
<td>B filius</td>
<td>C sonus</td>
<td>D vir</td>
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<td>beautiful</td>
<td>A pulcher</td>
<td>B insignis</td>
<td>C clerus</td>
<td>D virilis</td>
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<td>C maneo</td>
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<td>B villa</td>
<td>C domus</td>
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<td>B mensa</td>
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<td>B obscro</td>
<td>C ignosc</td>
<td>D iuvo</td>
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<td>B postea</td>
<td>C omnino</td>
<td>D iam</td>
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<td>C peccatus</td>
<td>D pensus</td>
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<td>B fovens</td>
<td>C fossa</td>
<td>D familiaris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>too much</td>
<td>A nimis</td>
<td>B plus</td>
<td>C iterum</td>
<td>D recte</td>
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<tr>
<td>old</td>
<td>A vestis</td>
<td>B vel</td>
<td>C vetus</td>
<td>D vesper</td>
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<tr>
<td>harbor</td>
<td>A pons</td>
<td>B porto</td>
<td>C porta</td>
<td>D portus</td>
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<tr>
<td>harm</td>
<td>A pareo</td>
<td>B verbero</td>
<td>C laedo</td>
<td>D abripio</td>
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<tr>
<td>eager</td>
<td>A alacer</td>
<td>B acer</td>
<td>C celeber</td>
<td>D frequens</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Choose the best English for the given Latin word

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>iacio</td>
<td>A be silent</td>
<td>B throw</td>
<td>C lie down</td>
<td>D order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>consilium</td>
<td>A plan</td>
<td>B exile</td>
<td>C concern</td>
<td>D consul</td>
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<tr>
<td>ergo</td>
<td>A therefore</td>
<td>B work</td>
<td>C region</td>
<td>D machine</td>
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<tr>
<td>purgo</td>
<td>A delete</td>
<td>B push</td>
<td>C spare</td>
<td>D cleanse</td>
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<tr>
<td>loqui</td>
<td>A speak</td>
<td>B locate</td>
<td>C treasure</td>
<td>D follow</td>
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<tr>
<td>telum</td>
<td>A thread</td>
<td>B and</td>
<td>C weapon</td>
<td>D earth</td>
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<tr>
<td>vito</td>
<td>A harm</td>
<td>B watch</td>
<td>C live</td>
<td>D avoid</td>
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<tr>
<td>pons</td>
<td>A hand</td>
<td>B pond</td>
<td>C pawn</td>
<td>D bridge</td>
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<tr>
<td>defessus</td>
<td>A exhausted</td>
<td>B defensive</td>
<td>C contentious</td>
<td>D dead</td>
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<tr>
<td>aequor</td>
<td>A equal</td>
<td>B sea</td>
<td>C horse tamer</td>
<td>D bronze</td>
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<td>32</td>
<td>gurges</td>
<td>A throat</td>
<td>B whirlpool</td>
<td>C lightning</td>
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<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>tellus</td>
<td>A weapon</td>
<td>B earth</td>
<td>C speaker</td>
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<td>34</td>
<td>tristis</td>
<td>A thin</td>
<td>B sad</td>
<td>C such</td>
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<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>occido</td>
<td>A obstruct</td>
<td>B fall down</td>
<td>C happen</td>
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<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>mare</td>
<td>A horse</td>
<td>B sea</td>
<td>C mother</td>
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<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>impedio</td>
<td>A therefore</td>
<td>B hinder</td>
<td>C let in</td>
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<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>autem</td>
<td>A however</td>
<td>B always</td>
<td>C finally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>campus</td>
<td>A school</td>
<td>B farm</td>
<td>C camp</td>
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<td>40</td>
<td>postulo</td>
<td>A be near</td>
<td>B demand</td>
<td>C fight for</td>
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<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>cado</td>
<td>A fall</td>
<td>B kill</td>
<td>C yield</td>
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<td>42</td>
<td>civis</td>
<td>A bird</td>
<td>B suit</td>
<td>C state</td>
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<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>ferus</td>
<td>A iron</td>
<td>B terror</td>
<td>C wild</td>
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<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>solus</td>
<td>A sun</td>
<td>B son</td>
<td>C alone</td>
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<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>aeger</td>
<td>A sick</td>
<td>B field</td>
<td>C another</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>frango</td>
<td>A fragile</td>
<td>B roar</td>
<td>C defeat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>levis</td>
<td>A lewd</td>
<td>B tired</td>
<td>C light</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Which Latin word does NOT belong because of meaning?

| 48 | A oculus | B genu | C pes | D collis |
| 49 | A plaustrum | B crotalum | C cisium | D raeda |
| 50 | A fulvus | B venetus | C prasinus | D feriatus |
| 51 | A agmen | B hasta | C gladius | D scutum |
| 52 | A cervus | B equus | C ludus | D canis |
| 53 | A patior | B sustineo | C quaero | D fero |
| 54 | A latus | B felix | C beatus | D laetus |
| 55 | A orbis | B pelagus | C mundus | D terra |
| 56 | A lilium | B ilex | C quercus | D ulmus |
| 57 | A nefas | B nihil | C iniuria | D malum |

Choose the best synonym for the given word.

| 58 | appello | A expello | B voco | C repello | D vivo |
| 59 | fero | A misceo | B porto | C potior | D servo |
Choose the best antonym for the given word.

63 amitto  A iaceo  B iuvo  C incipio  D invenio
64 praemium  A malus  B iussus  C discrimen  D poena
65 facilis  A bonus  B barbarus  C difficilis  D verus
66 nullus  A ibi  B radius  C ne  D ullus
67 dexter  A pauci  B angustus  C celer  D laevus

Which word is not the same gender as the others?

68  A nomen  B oppidum  C foedus  D moenia
69  A navis  B hiems  C fluctus  D laurus
70  A natio  B ordo  C sermo  D latro
71  A grex  B pulvis  C frons  D mensis

72 Which word is NOT the same part of speech as the others?
   A prope  B tenus  C saepe  D repente

73 Which noun is NOT i-stem? A ignis  B mare  C dens  D pulvis

74 What is the 3rd principal part of tendo? A tendui  B tendi  C tetendi  D tendivi

75 Of what verb is pavi the 3rd principal part? A parco  B pareo  C pario  D pasco
1. Who was not a member of the First Triumvirate?  
   A. Caesar  B. Cicero  C. Crassus  D. Pompey

2. The Pax Romana is associated with  
   A. Augustus  B. Romulus  C. Scipio  D. Sulla

3. During whose reign did the eruption of Mt. Vesuvius take place?  
   A. Claudius  B. Titus  C. Vespasian  D. Nero

4. At what battle was Hasdrubal killed in 207 BC?  
   A. Baecula  B. Tarentum  C. Bacta  D. Metaurus River

5. Who defeated Maxentius at the Mulvian Bridge?  
   A. Augustus  B. Constantine  C. Domitian  D. Hadrian

6. In the battle of _____, Octavian defeated his final rival and became first emperor of Rome.  
   A. Philippi  B. Actium  C. Mutina  D. Naulochus

7. Which law legalized the Second Triumvirate?  
   A. Lex Julia  B. Lex Titia  C. Lex Attia  D. Lex Vatinia

8. Which of the following was not a member of the Flavian dynasty?  
   A. Vitellius  B. Vespasian  C. Titus  D. Domitian

9. The Trojan leader who was reputed to be the ancestor of the Romans was  
   A. Augustus  B. Caesar  C. Aeneas  D. Cincinnatus

10. The conspiracy of Catiline was foiled by M. Tullius Cicero in  
    A. 61 BC  B. 62 BC  C. 63 BC  D. 64 BC

11. The emperor rumored to have started a fire in Rome to clear land for his palace, the Domus Aurea, was  
    A. Titus  B. Nero  C. Caligula  D. Domitian

12. Although he was never officially recognized in the East, the last emperor in the West was  
    A. Romulus Augustus  B. Orestes  C. Glycerius  D. Olybrius

13. In 42 BC the forces of Mark Antony and Octavius defeated Brutus and Cassius at  
    A. Carrhae  B. Luca  C. Philippi  D. Mutina

14. Trajan and Hadrian were both born in:  
    A. Gaul  B. Italy  C. North Africa  D. Spain

15. Where did the members of the First Triumvirate meet in 56 BC to renew their agreement?  
    A. Luca  B. Ostia  C. Brundisium  D. Tarentum

16. The Roman dictator known as Cunctator or “delayor” because of the policy he adopted in defense of Hannibal  
    A. Cincinnatus  B. Fabius  C. Camillus  D. Scipio

17. The king to be responsible for building the Circus Maximus and the Great Sewer was  
    A. Ancus Martius  B. Tarquinius Priscus  C. Numa Pompilius  D. Tullus Hostilius
18 Which province was created out of one of Trajan’s conquests?
   A Achaea    B Egypt    C Dacia    D Hispania Citerior

19 The third king of Rome was
   A Numa Pompilius  B Tullus Hostilius  C Servius Tullius  D Tarquinius Priscus

20 Which of the following was not one of the wives of Julius Caesar?
   A Cornelia  B Pompeia  C Calpurnia  D Claudia

21 The first Roman commander to capture Jerusalem was
   A Titus     B Vespasian  C Crassus  D Pompey

22 Crassus and 7 legions were defeated by the Parthians in 53 BC near the town of
   A Cremona  B Cirta  C Ctesiphon  D Carrhae

23 The emperor Claudius wrote scholarly works about
   A Parthians  B Germans  C Etruscans  D Persians

24 The defeat of Vercingetorix brought an end of the ______ War.
   A Persian  B Pyrrhic  C Punic  D Gallic

25 The gang leader defended by Cicero was:  A Clodius  B Lucullus  C Lentulus  D Milo

26 The exile of Tarquinius Superbus brought an end to the
   A Republic  B Monarchy  C Pyrrhic War  D Punic War

27 What law created for Pompey an imperium against the Mediterranean pirates?
   A Lex Papiria  B Lex Gabinia  C Lex Fannia  D Lex Julia

28 The last member of the Severan Dynasty was
   A Caracalla  B Geta  C Elagabalus  D Alexander Severus

29 Pyrrhus of Epirus was finally defeated by the Romans at
   A Heraclea  B Ostia  C Beneventum  D Brundisium

30 What Roman general led the siege at Masada in 73 AD?
   A Flavius Silva  B Corbulon  C Caesennius Paetus  D Cerialis

31 The emperor who outlawed paganism was
   A Julian  B Constantius  C Theodosius  D Honorius

32 Who was murdered in a bathtub by a professional athlete?
   A Commodus  B Pertinax  C Septimius Severus  D Caracalla

33 What fleet commander moved his fleet toward Pompeii to aid the exodus of residents after the
   eruption of Vesuvius?
   A Marcus Laevinus  B C. Laelius  C Plinius Secundus  D Vespasianus

34 Which hero defended the Sublicius from attack by the Etruscans?
   A Camillus  B Mucius Scaevola  C Horatius Cocles  D Cincinnatus
35 The façade of the Pantheon proclaims its builder who was
   A Vitruvius  B Marcus Agrippa  C Marcus Aurelius  D Hadrian

36 What co-emperor was murdered by his brother, Caracalla?
   A Albinus  B Pescennius Niger  C Didius Julianus  D Geta

37 What son of Veturia and husband of Volumnia led a Volscian army against Rome in 491 BC?
   A Marcus Coriolanus  B Mettius Fufetius  C Lars Porsenna  D Brennus

38 Who bequeathed his kingdom to Rome in 133 BC?
   A Hannibal  B Mithradates  C Jugurtha  D Attalus II

39 Cincinnatus was made dictator c 450 BC in order to rescue a Roman army trapped on Mt. Algidus by the
   A Hernici  B Aequi  C Sabini  D Volsci

40 Which emperor spent his final days on Capri? A Tiberius  B Claudius  C Nero  D Hadrian

41 In his censorship he let contracts for the first aqueduct.
   A M. Porcius Cato  B C. Flaminius  C App. Claudius Caecus  D L Aemilius Paulus

42 Where in 45 BC did Julius Caesar defeat the last Pompeian army?
   A Munda  B Thapsus  C Zela  D Pharsalus

43 Who invited the neighboring Sabines to the games he was celebrating?
   A Titus Tatius  B Romulus  C Numitor  D Brutus

44 In 88 BC the Romans fought the First Mithradatic War; Mithradates VI was the king of
   A Pontus  B Sarmatia  C Gallia  D Macedonia

45 The empire was rearranged into the Tetrarchy by ___ in ___ AD.
   A Diocletian in 293  B Aurelian in 274  C Gordian III in 243  D Antoninus Pius in 143

46 The First Punic War was fought mainly in the vicinity of
   A Africa  B Gaul  C Italy  D Sicily

47 With which tribe is Tarquinius Superbus usually associated?
   A Etruscan  B Sabine  C Umbrian  D Calabrian

48 During the reign of Gallienus invaders came through nearly every frontier of the empire. Which of the
   following was not one of the invading groups?
   A Franks  B Marcomanni  C Chatti  D Persians

49 The legions that declared Galba emperor came from
   A Germany  B Syria  C Illyricum  D Spain

50 In what activity was Lucretia engaged when she was discovered by Sextus Tarquinius?
   A cooking  B sleeping  C reading  D weaving

51 In 410 AD Rome was sacked by: A Visigoths  B Vandals  C Huns  D Franks
52 The minimum age for curule offices was set by the Lex _________.
   Hortensia B Villa Annalis C Porcia D Acilia

53 The first private fire-brigade in Rome was organized by
   A Cornelius Gallus B Augustus C Statilius Taurus D Egnatius Rufus

54 Which of the following was the half-sister of Cato, mother of M. Brutus, and reputed mistress of
   Julius Caesar?
   A Clodia B Fulvia C Servilia D Porcia

55 The outbreak of the Social War in 91 BC was partly due to the assassination of the tribune
   A Rutilius Rufus B Marcus Antonius C Livius Drusus D Lutatius Catulus

56 Who escaped the Etruscan by swimming the Tiber?
   A Horatius B Gaius Mucius C Cincinnatus D Cloelia

57 The Pisonian conspiracy took place during the reign of
   A Claudius B Domitian C Nero D Marcus Aurelius

58 Which people did Marius crush at Aquae Sextiae?
   A Sabini B Cimbri C Teutones D Helvetii

59 The city that called in Agathocles to Italy was
   A Tarentum B Drepanum C Ravenna D Rhegium

60 Which emperor established the Praetorian Guard?
   A Augustus B Caligula C Tiberius D Nero

Questions 61-75: The Geography of Rome

Use the map called ‘FORUM ROMANUM’ for #61-65.

61 The Senate usually met in structure #7. What is the name of this building?
   A Curia B Rostra C Basilica Julia D Temple of Castor

62 The sacred fire of Rome was located in the temple of Vesta. Which structure is this temple?
   A 3 B 12 C 1 D 4

63 This building was begun by Maxentius and completed by Constantine, and its cross vaults were
   similar to the architecture found in imperial baths.
   A 1 B 7 C 4 D 7

64 Ionic columns, with their scrolled volutes, still remain from structure #10. Below the steps of this
   structure was the aerarium, which housed state documents and the treasury. Structure #10 is the:
   A temple of Divine Julius B Basilica Aemilia
   C temple of Castor D temple of Saturn

65 This structure commemorated a victory over the Parthians during the empire and contains an example
   of damnatio memoriae.
   A 8 B 11 C 9 D 13
Use the map called ‘Imperial Fora’ for #66-70.

66 Forum #3 contained the temple to Mars Ultor (‘the Avenger’) because this emperor avenged the death of his adoptive father Julius Caesar.
   A Trajan  B Augustus  C Nerva  D Vespasian

67 Which forum was built last?
   A 5  B 4  C 2  D 1

68 This forum was originally called ‘Templum Pacis’ because the complex was dominated by the temple of Peace.
   A 2  B 1  C 4  D 5

69 Forum #1 contained all of the following except:
   A column with the Dacian conquest  B temple of Minerva
   C markets  D Greek and Latin libraries

70 This forum had exedrae which contained statues honoring Romulus and Augustus.
   A 2  B 3  C 4  D 5

Use the map called ‘The City Rome’ for #71-75.

71 What structure was located between #7 and #8 hill?
   A Colosseum  B Imperial Palace  C Circus Maximus  D Pantheon

72 The square labeled #1 was the:
   A Praetorian Camp  B Temple of Jupiter  C Temple of Asclepius  D Theater of Marcellus

73 The Janiculum is:
   A 7  B 8  C 10  D 5

74 The temple of Juno Moneta and the Tabularium are located at:
   A 4  B 10  C 11  D 5

75 All of the following are located in the area designated #4 except:
   A Baths of Caracalla  B Theater of Pompey
   C Saepta Julia  D Column of Marcus Aurelius
1. The present active participle of “porto” is
   A portatus  B portandus  C portans  D portatus

2. I know what they were able to do.  A potuerint  B possent  C poterant  D potuerunt

3. Marcus, close the door.  A cladio  B claudo  C claudite  D claudi

4. The ablative singular of exercitus is  A exercito  B exercitu  C exercite  D exercita

5. I see the girl whom you love.  A quae  B quod  C quam  D quem

6. The boy loves his own mother.  A eius  B eorum  C suum  D suam

7. The Gauls were being conquered.  A victi sunt  B vincebant  C victae sunt  D vincebantur

8. Cum celeritate navigaverunt.  What kind of ablative is Cum celeritate?
   A means  B manner  C agent  D separation

9. They sailed for ten miles.  What case would be used to express “for ten miles”?
   A accusative  B genitive  C dative  D ablative

10. In what case is the subject of an infinitive?  A accusative  B nominative  C vocative  D genitive

11. Which of the following does not regularly take a partitive genitive?
    A pars  B nihil  C satis  D reliquus

12. The dative of solus is:  A solo  B soli  C solae  D sole

13. The plural of fugi is:  A fugetis  B fugite  C fugent  D fugere

14. Caesar se laudavit.  A him  B them  C her  D himself

15. Cicero ipse amicos laudavit.  A himself  B him  C her  D themselves

16. He said this in order to save them.  A servare  B servavisse  C servet  D servaret

17. I was so well prepared that I loved every question.
    A amarem  B amabam  C amari  D amem

18. The expression paucis diebus is best translated:
    A for a few days  B in a few days  C after a few days  D a few days ago

19. What case does the verb utor take?  A dative  B ablative  C genitive  D accusative

20. Boni servi ______ laudati sunt.  A dominus  B dominum  C dominos  D a domino

21. The nominative plural of dies is:
    A dies  B diebus  C diei  D die

22. He said that the boys had arrived.  A pueris  B pueri  C puerorum  D pueros

23. The perfect active infinitive of video is:
    A vidisse  B videri  C visus esse  D visuros esse
25 Mihi credite! A vocative B dative object of verb C indirect object D dative of reference

26 Putaverunt exercitus discessisse.  
   A direct object B subject of indirect statement C subject of main verb D accusative of respect

27 Audivimus verba ___ orator dixit. A quas B qua C quae D quod

28 His verbis ____. Aurelia Romam redit. A commota B commotis C commovere D commovens

29 Marcus dixit fratrem ad Italiam ____. A venire B venit C veniet D veniat

30 Si tempestas fuisset bona, naves ____.  
   A navigaverant B navigabant C navigabant D navigaviscent

31 Hercules tam potens erat ut leonem facile ____  
   A interficeret B interficiendum C interficet D interficit

32 Iulia erat altior _____.  
   A filias B filiam C filia D filiae

33 Catilina ____ multos annos mansit.  
   A Roma B Roma C Romae D Romam

34 Fugitivus celeriter currebat ne ____.  
   A cepisse B capiebat C capi D caperetur

35 Puto Annam mox ____. A veniebatis B venisset C venturam esse D venerat

36 Choose the sentence that has no grammatical errors.  
   C Nuntius a Caesare ad Pompeium misus est. D Nuntius a Caesare Pompeio misit.

37 Translate: Audiendi causa venit.  
   A He came, listening to the cause. B He came for the sake of hearing. C The reason he came to hear  
   D With the cause heard, he came.

38 Murum praesidio urbi aedificaverunt. What kind of dative is urbi?  
   A reference B indirect object C purpose D agent

39 Cum Caesar mortuus est, quem tamen Calpurnia amavit. The best translation of cum is  
   A with B when C however D although

40 Within three years Caesar Galliam subiungerit.  
   A tres annos B tres anni C tribus annis D tertii annis

41 Cicero erat idoneus orator for all occasions.  
   A omnibus temporibus B omnis temporibus C omnia tempora D omne tempus

42 No one ought to be killed by the Greeks.  
   A Graecis B a Graecis C Graecorum D ex Graecis

43 They report that Caesar is dead. A feruntur B nuntiat C ferunt D nuntiaverunt

44 She was clearly the fastest runner at the race.  
   A celerissimus B celerissima C celerrima D celerissima

45 Si veniret, adesset. A he is here B he will come here C he will have been here D he would be here
46 Fiam miles.  A I was made  B I have become  C I am being made  D I shall become
47 Tu id _____ narrabris.  A vobis  B meus  C nostril  D ea
48 Tam crudelis fuit _____ ab omnibus timeatur.  A quod  B ut  C ne  D ubi
49 The superlative of magnopere is:  A maior  B magis  C maxime  D maximus
50 Caesar cum senatoribus ambulabat. The underlined construction is ablative of  
A means  B accommodit  C agent  D manner
51 Learning is easy.  A Discens  B Discendum  C Discere  D Discentes
52 Let us watch the gladiatorial games together!  A spectemus  B spectamus  C spectemur  D spectamur
53 Corona _____ erat in area.  A auri  B aurum  C auro  D auris
54 Belgae erant gentes ____.  A magnae ferocitatis  B magnam ferocitatem  C magnas ferocitates  D magna ferocitati
55 Frater paterque ad Siciliam navigaturi sunt.  
A will sail  B were going to sail  C have sailed  D are going to sail
56 Medea, audita haec, discessit.  A she  B this  C this thing  D these things
57 We ought to do as the Romans themselves do.  A ipsi  B se  C illi  D sui
58 Daedalus had a love of flying.  A volantis  B volandi  C volare  D volaturi
59 Cicero scripsit Terentia, ___ uxor.  A optima  B optimam  C optimae  D optimas
60 Aquila volat faster quam passer.  A velociter  B velox  C velocissime  D velocius
61 Marcus dixit se cervam ____.  A videri  B visam esse  C visuram esse  D vidisse
62 Certain people disagree with you.  A quidam  B idem  C illi  D isti
63 Scio cur they left.  A discederent  B discessissent  C discedant  D discesserint
64 They persuaded me to write the letters.  A scribeam  B scriberem  C scribere  D scripsi

Which word does not belong to the group grammatically?
65 A pro  B post  C sine  D sub
66 A sim  B eam  C ibam  D malim
67 A moves  B vides  C times  D impedes
68 A tempora  B flumina  C inopia  D bella
69 **Overcome** a Romanis, hostes pacem petiverunt.  
   A vincentes  B victi  C vicerunt  D vincendi

70 Which of the following does not correctly express the underlined words:  
The soldiers went to town to buy swords.  
   A ut gladios emerent  B ad emendos gladios  C gratia emendorum gladiorum  D gladios emere

71 He learned a great deal by reading.  
   A legere  B legendo  C lectum  D lecturus

72 Helen said that she **would return** in four days.  
   A redituram esse  B reditam esse  C redebit  D redire

73 Spartacus ran **as fast as possible**.  
   A celerrime  B quam celerius  C quam celerrime  D quam celeriter

74 You must bring books.  
   A Tu fers libros.  C Libri tibi ferendi sunt.  
   B Libri a te lati sunt.  D Libri a te ferendi sunt.

75 Monstrum liberos **trembling** spectabat.  
   A trementes  B trementia  C trementium  D trementibus
1. The father remained at home. A domi  B domum  C domo  D domus
2. Cornelius is one foot taller than his sister. A uno pede altior  B uni pedi altior  C unum pedem altius  D uno pede altius
4. In the sentence “Gladius est mihi,” mihi expresses A purpose  B agent  C source  D possession
5. She was about to run. A cursura  B cursurus  C currente  D cursa
6. Brutus Caesarem _______ necavit. A cum gladio  B ad gladium  C gladi causa  D gladi
7. They marched for seven miles. A septem milibus passibus  B septima miliaria passus  C septem milibus passuum  D septem milia passuum
8. Mater dixit _____ esse cives fortess. A filius  B filio  C filios  D filii
9. Puella _______ vides Lesbia est. A quam  B quae  C cuius  D cui
10. Caesar Labienum _______ iuvet milites mittet. A qui  B ut  C quo  D ut non
11. Which of the following is not locative? A ruri  B Brundisio  C Athenis  D Romae
12. Would that he were here! A Ut  B Quam  C Num  D Utinam
13. The attack had to be made by the general. A a duce  B duce  C duci  D ob ducem
14. Everyone asks why he enjoys the games. A frueretur  B fruirur  C fruat tur  D fruetur
15. Everyone asks why he enjoys the games. A ludis  B ludos  C ludorum  D ludi
16. Let us not laugh at the children. A ne rideamus  B non rideamus  C ut non rideamus  D quam rideamus
17. There are many people who drink milk. A bibent  B bibant  C biberent  D biberint
18. What type of construction follows the words accidit and evenit? A substantive clause of result  B substantive clause of purpose  C relative characteristic clause  D proviso clause
19. This test is so long that I cannot finish it. A ne possim  B ne possem  C ut non possem  D ut non possim
20. Complete this analogy. Dico : dicite :: loquor : ______. A loquere  B loquite  C loquimini  D locuti
21. After the horses were found, the soldier led them back to camp. A invento  B inventis  C inventos  D inventi
22 Which of the following is not a defective verb?  A odi  B coepi  C memini  D scripsi
23 Identify the underlined construction: Regibus exactis, consules creati sunt.  
   A ablative of cause  B ablative of separation  C ablative of price  D ablative absolute
24 Aurelia feared that she might be killed.  A ut  B ne  C quin  D num
25 We need a chief.  A principi  B principe  C principem  D principis
26 Sertorius dixit se cervam _____.  A videri  B visam esse  C visuram esse  D vidisse
27 Pyramus ____ resupinus iacebat.  A humus  B humorum  C humum  D humi
28 If he had been there, he would have been hurt.  A adesse  B adsit  C adfuisset  D adfuerat
29 Vulnra acceperat by attacking the town.  
   A oppido oppugnando  B oppidum oppugnante  C oppido oppugnante  D oppidum oppugnando
30 We sent her a letter, but she did not receive it.  
   A eam...eam  B eam...id  C ei...eam  D ei...id
31 Tamen constituit prope litus morari.  A to be delayed  B to delay  C delaying  D I delayed
32 Duo viri whom in foro vidisti erant senatores.  A qui  B quem  C quorum  D quos
33 Tempestas erat idonea ad _____.  A navigare  B navigantem  C navigandum  D navigandi
34 Hoc ____ rogo.  A tui  B tibi  C tuus  D te
35 Totum polliceretur nisi timerem.  
   A I would have promised all if I had not been afraid.  B I will promise all if I am not afraid
   C I would promise all if I were not afraid.  D I promise all if I am not afraid.
36 Mercurius ____ parere paravit.  A patrem  B pater  C patri  D patris
37 Cum per silvam ambularet, lupum tamen non vidit.  
   A When  B Since  C Although  D With
38 Scio nos as fiercely as possible pugnare.  
   A quam acerrime  B acior quam  C quam acriter  D acerrime
39 Moenia 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.
0 I remember Caesar fondly.  A Caesaris  B Caesari  C Caesarem  D Caesare
1 Pius consul erat ____ dignus.  A huius honoris  B hoc honore  C hunc honorem  D huic honoris
2 Imperator legatum ____ praeficit.  
   A decima legio  B decimae legionis  C decimae legioni  D decimal legione
1 Lead the army from this day forward!  A Ducis  B Ducito  C Ducere  D Ducens
44 Surely you didn’t flee?  A Num fugisti?  B Fugistine?  C Nonne fugisti?  D Ne fugisti?

45 Do not give up the ship, sailors! Navem, nautae, ______
   A ne relinquitis  B nolite reliquere  C non reliquite  D ne reliquite

46 I can’t help but send a letter to you everyday. Facere non possum ______ ad te letteras ______
   A ut... mittimus  B quin... mittam  C ut ne... mittam  D quo... mittam

47 He will be loved, provided only that he cease fighting. Amabitur, dummodo ______
   A pugnare desinat  B pugnaret desinat  C pugnare desinet  D pugnavisset desinet

48 Utinam ne ad bellum we had been sent.
   A mitteremur  B misissemus  C missi essesmus  D missi eramus

49 Hi milites ob suas vires delecti sunt.
   A their own men  B his own strength  C their own strength  D his own men

50 Colonii ______ causa egressi sunt.
   A cibo inveniendi  B cibi inveniendi  C cibum inveniendum  D cibo inveniendo

51 Which of the following is not an 1-stem noun?  A ignis  B mors  C mos  D mens

52 Tam peritus erat faber ut ab architecto laudaretur. This sentence contains:
   A purpose clause  B ablative of accompaniment  C present subjunctive  D result clause

53 Iulius Caesar a populo dictator celerius creatus est. This sentence does not contain:
   A comparative adjective  B comparative adverb  C predicate nominative  D ablative of agent

54 Choose the sentence that contains no grammatical error.
   A Marcus uxorem accedit ut eum osculet.
   B Marcus uxori accessit ad danda oscula illa.
   C Marcus uxorem accedit et osculum suo dat.
   D Marcus ad uxorem accedit ut osculum ei det.

55 We must go.  A nos  B ab nobis  C nobis  D nostris

56 Perseus showed the head of Medusa to the enemies pursuing him.
   A inequens  B inequenses  C inequenti  D inequentibus

57 Domi manserunt videndae matris causa.
   A They stayed home for the sake of seeing their mother.
   B They stay home to see their mother.
   C Mother stayed home for a reason.
   D Mother stays to see her home.

58 Civibus narrant cur hostes fugerint.
   A They told the citizens why the enemy fled.
   B They tell the citizens why the enemy fled.
   C They tell the citizens why the enemy is fleeing.
   D They told the citizens why the enemy had fled.

59 Cum ex ludo excessi, meridies erat.  A When  B Although  C Since  D Whenever
60 Si domus arderet, aliam construeremus.
   A If the house should burn, we would build another.
   B If the house had burned, we would have built another.
   C If the house will have burnt, we will build another.
   D If the house were to burn, we would build another.

61 The sailors persuaded us to sail to Greece in the summer.
   A nos navigare   B nobis ut navigaremus   C nos ut navigaremus   D nobis ut navigemus

62 Caesar dicitur fuisse the bravest omnium hominum.
   A fortissimum       B fortis        C fortissime       D fortissimus

63 Which is an example of a future less vivid condition?
   A si venias, me videas     C si venias, me videbis
   B si venires, me videres    D si venies, me videbis

64 Murum praesidio urbi edificaverunt. What kind of dative is praesidio?
   A reference     B indirect object   C purpose       D agent

65 Translate: Turba gavisa est.
   A The crowd is upset.     B The crowd gave in.  C The crowd rejoiced.  D The crowd is dispersed.

66 Within three years, Caesar Galliam subiungerit.
   A tres annos       B tres anni      C tribus annis      D tribus annibus

67 School annoys me!
   A Ludus piget me.      B Ludi piget me.   C Ludum piget mihi.  D Ludus piget mei.

68 Which is a supine form? A visurus     B videndum     C visu        D videntes

69 Femina, ascendens Palatinum, maximam urbem amatura erat.
   A was about to love     B would have to love  C was loving        D is about to love

70 Imperator postulavit a militibus ut frumentum incenderent. This sentence is an example of
   A primary sequence     B indirect question  C result clause  D indirect command

71 Vix feram sermones hominum si id feceris.
   A I should scarcely bear people’s talk if you would do this.
   B I would scarcely have borne people’s talk if you had done this.
   C I would scarcely be bearing people’s talk if you were doing this.
   D I will scarcely bear people’s talk if you do this.

72 Plures milites misit ______ facilius urbs caperetur. A qui     B quo     C ut     C quin

73 Which of the following is NOT an inferential conjunction?
   A ergo     B etiam     C proinde     D itaque

74 Ne quem diem ______, has dedit litteras.
   A intermitam     B intermisissesem     C intermittebam     D intermitterem

75 Catilina scribit se non dubitare that senatus misericors sit.
   A ut     B quin     C quod     D dummodo
Cicero Attico Sal.

1. Volo te certiorem facere me factum esse patrem eodem die, quo L. Iulius Caesar et M. Marcius.
2. Figilus delecti sunt consules. Mea Terentia et noster infans puer salvi sunt.
3. Diu a te non audivi. Scripsi ante atque narravi res meas tibi. Hoc tempore in animo habeo
4. Catilinam, competitorem nostrum, defendere. Spero, si liberatus erit, nos meliores amicos fore;
5. sin aliter acciderit, humaniter feremus.
6. Cupio te redire quam primum ut in comitiis mihi auxilium des. Non nulli ex amicis tuis potentibus
7. mihi adversantur. Ianuario mense reveni Romam rursus, si placet tibi, ut constituistis!

1. To whom is this letter written? A Atticus  B Cicero  C Caesar  D Figilus

2. What is the best translation for certiorem facere (line 1)?
   A to inform  B to leave  C to do  D to warn

3. From lines 1-2 (Volo...salvi sunt), we learn that
   A Cicero became consul  C Cicero became a father
   B Terentia died  D Caesar chose Figilus to be his general

4. What is the relationship of Terentia to Cicero?
   A daughter  B wife  C sister  D mother

5. At this time, what are Cicero’s intentions concerning his rival Catiline?
   A defend Catiline  C embarrass Catiline
   B destroy Catiline’s reputation  D ignore Catiline

6. From lines 4-5 (Spero...feremus) we learn that
   A Cicero hopes he is set free  C Cicero wishes he had more friends
   B Cicero hopes to be friends with Figilus  D Cicero hopes to be friends with Catiline

7. In which tense and mood is the Latin verb feremus (line 5)?
   A imperfect subjunctive  C present indicative
   B future indicative  D pluperfect subjunctive

8. This passage contains all of the following constructions except
   A purpose clause  B ablative of time when  C ablative absolute  D indirect statement

9. The construction of mihi (line 6) is dative of:
   A agent  B indirect object  C separation  D intransitive verbs

10. The best translation of quam primum (line 6) is
    A first of all  B recently  C tomorrow  D as soon as possible

11. meliores (line 4) is the comparative form of:
    A bonus  B magnus  C multus  D parvus
Cornelia erat secunda filia Scipionis Africani, qui Hannibalem vixit. Cum ea multo iunior quam
maritus Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus esset, duodecim liberos habuerunt. Duo e libris erant
Tiberius et Gaius. Tiberio et Gaio pueris, pater mortuus et mater sola eos educavit. Cornelia, sicut
alii familiae suae, non luxuriam sed patriam amavit. Feminae ostendenti gemmas, Cornelia filios
monstravit. "Hi," inquit, "sunt gemmæ meae." Dicunt disciplinam Corneliae orationes filiorum
firmavisse. Docti in historia Romae et Graeciae, memores gentis magna sueae, Tiberius et frater
Gaius se mala Romae emendare possed crediderunt.

12 The antecedent of qui (line 1) is: A Hannibalem B Cornelia C Scipionis D Secunda
13 Who was the husband of Cornelia? A Scipionis B Africani C Hannibalem D Gracchus
14 ea (line 1) refers to: A Hannibalem B Cornelia C Scipionis D Secunda
15 The best translation for cum (line 1) is: A Although B Since C When D With
16 From lines 1-4 (Cum...amavit) we learn all of the following except:
A Cornelia alone educated the boys
B Two of her children were Gaius and Tiberius
C Tiberius and Gaius killed their father
D Cornelia was like others in her family
17 What was the relationship between Scipio and the Gracchi brothers? He was _____:
A their grandfather B their enemy C their great-uncle D their tutor
18 What form of participle is ostendenti (line 4)?
A present active B perfect passive C perfect active D future active
19 What are the gemmæ meae (line 5)?
A filios B feminae ostendenti C luxuriam et patriam D orationes
20 The best translation of firmavisse (line 6) is:
A to establish B to be established C established D is established
21 From lines 5-6, we learn that
A the boys became skilled in speaking B Cornelia scolded the boys often
C the family had much money D Cornelia tutored others as well
22 docti (line 6) is:
A present active infinitive B perfect passive participle
C present passive infinitive D perfect active participle
23 se (line 7) is best translated: A he B myself C they D she
24 According to lines 6-7, the brothers know about all of the following except:
   A the history of Rome and Greece
   B their own great kind
   C their own futures
   D the troubles of Rome

25 The passage above does not contain a:
   A ablative absolute
   B indirect statement
   C accusative of extent of time
   D relative clause

1 Erant in equitibus Caesaris duo fratres quorum auxilio Caesar omnibus Gallicis bellis usus erat.

2 Eius Caesar multis honores et multa praemia dederat. Hi fratres, autem, stipendium equitum capiebant
   et id sibi retinebant. Hoc a militibus nuntiato, Caesar fratres castigavit. Poena adducti, constituerunt
   discedere ad exercitum Pompei. Ante id tempus nemo aut miles aut eques a Caesare ad Pompeium
   transierat, cum paene cotidie pauci milites a Pompeio ad Caesarem fugerant. Sed duo fratres, qui
   omnia de exercitu Caesaris intellegebant, omnia haec ad Pompeium detulerunt. Quibus rebus cognitis,
   Pompeius media nocte duxit cohors LX ad eam partem munitionum quae pertinebant ad mare et
   e castris Caesaris longissime aberant. Eodem naves longas misit et quid fieri vellet demonstravit.

26 Caesar hos duos fratres laudavit quod:
   A duo fratres pedites erant
   B Caesari auxilium dedere
   C erant Romani
   D erant duces Gallici

27 Eius (line 2) refers to:
   A Caesar
   B duo fratres
   C omnibus Gallicis
   D bellis

28 From Hi...retinebant (lines 2-3) we learn that the
   A cavalry captured the 2 brothers
   B 2 brothers stole the cavalry’s horses
   C 2 brothers captured and kept the horsemen
   D 2 brothers kept the cavalry’s pay

29 The best translation of sibi (line 3) is:
   A for himself
   B of them
   C for themselves
   D to him

30 Hoc...nuntiato (line 3) is an ablative of
   A manner
   B cause
   C absolute
   D separation

31 Why did the two brothers leave?
   A Caesar had punished them
   B The cavalry had driven them out
   C Pompey asked for them
   D They wanted to punish Pompey’s army

32 Quid ante id tempus acciderat?
   A Et miles et eques ad Pompeium transierant.
   B Nemo a Pompeio disesserat.
   C Nemo ad Caesarem transierat.
   D Neque miles neque eques ad exercitum ad Pompeium ierat.

33 The best translation of eum (line 5) is:
   A since
   B with
   C although
   D however

34 Duo fratres cognoverant:
   A multas res de copiis Caesaris
   B nihil de exercitu Caesaris
   C paulum de classe Pompei
   D omnia de equitatu Pompei
47 ut (line 5) begins a:
   A result clause   B indirect question   C purpose clause   D indirect command

48 The best translation of ipsum (line 6) is:
   A same   B very   C itself   D his

49 Who was Valerius?
   A the propraetor of Syracuse   C a family friend
   B the ship captain   D a friend on the ship

50 Why did Cicero stay with Valerius?
   A the night was gloomy   C the storm had become too powerful
   B the sea was too unsafe for sailing   D the city was too far away
Cicero speaks on behalf of Archias, a Greek poet  Passage #1

Nam ut primum ex pueris exscessit Archias atque ab eis artibus quibus aetas puerilis ad humanitatem informari solet, se ad scribendi studium contulit, primum Antiochiae — nam ibi natus es loco nobili — celebri quondam urbe et copiosa atque eruditissimae hominibus liberalissimisque studiis affluenti, celeriter antecellere omnibus ingenii gloria coepit. Post in ceteris Asiae partibus cunctaque Graecia sic eius adventus celebrabatur ut famam ingenii exspectatio hominis, exspectationem ipsius adversus admiratioque superaret.

Erat Italia tum plena Graecarum artium ac disciplinarum, studiisque haec et in Latio vehementius tum colemabantur quam nunc isdem in oppidis, et hic Romae propter tranquillitatem reci publicae non neglegabantur. Itaque hunc et Tarentini et Locrenses et Regini et Neapolitani civitate ceterisque praemiis donarunt, et omnes qui aliquid de ingenii poterant iudicare cognitione atque hospitio dignum existimarent.

Hac tanta celebritate famae cum esset iam absentibus notus, Romam venit, Mario consule et Catulo. Nactus est primum consules eos quorum alter res ad scribendum maximas, alter cum res gestas tum etiam studium atque aures adhibere posset. Statim Luculli, cum praetextatus etiam tum Archias esset, eum domum suam receperunt. Et erat hoc non solum ingenii ac litterarum, verum etiam naturae atque virtutis, ut domus quae huius audacescentiae prima favit, cadem esset familiarissima senectuti.

Pliny Writes to Licinius Sura about a Spring  Passage #2

Attuli tibi ex patria mea pro munusculo quaestionem altissima ista eruditione dignissimam. Fons oritur in monte, per saxa decurrit, excipitur cenatiuncula manu facta; ibi paulum retentus in Larium lacum decidunt. Huius mira natura: ter in die statis auctibus ac diminutionibus crescit descricetique. Cernitur id palam et cum summa voluptate deprenderitur. Iuxta recumbis et vesceris, atque etiam ex ipso fonte (nam est frigidissimus) potas; interim ille certis dimensisque momentis vel subtrahitur vel adsurgit. Anulum seu quid aliud ponis in sicco, adluitur sensim ac novissime operitur, detegitur nurus paulatimque desertitur. Si diutius observes, utrumque iterum ac tertio vides. Spiritusne aliquis occultior os fontis et fauces modo laxat modo includit, prout inlatus occurrat aut decessit expulsus?

cenatiuncula = little grotto

Ariadne speaks in these lines as Theseus leaves  Passage #3

Luna fuit; specto, siquid nisi litora cernam.
quo videant oculi, nil nisi litus habent.
Nunc hue, nunc illuc, et utroque sine ordine, curro;
alta puellares tardat harena pedes.
Interea toto clamavi in litore “Theseul”:
reddibant nomen concava saxa tuum,
et quotiens ego te, totiens locus ipse vocabat.
Ipse locus miserae ferre volebat opem.
Mons fuit — apparent frutices in vertice rari;
hinc scopulus raucus pendet adesus aquis.
Adscendo — vires animus dabat — atque ita late
aequora prospectu metior alta meo.
Inde ego — nam venit quoque sum crudelibus usa —
vidi praecepit carbas tenta Noto.
Ut vidi haut dignam quae me vidisset putarem,
frigidior glacie semianimisque fui.
Nec languere dui patitur dolor; excitor illo,
exitor et summa Thesea voce voco.
Turnus replies to Allecto  Passage  #4

Hic invenis, vatem inridens, sic orsa vicissim
ore reft: "Classes invectas Thybridis undam
non, ut rere, meas effugit nuntius aures;
ne tantos mihi finge metus; nec regia Iuno
immemor est nostri.
Sed te victa situ verique effeta senectus,
o mater, curis nequiquam exercet, et arma
regum inter falsa vatem formidine ludit.
Cura tibi divum effigies et templapro tueri;
bella viri pacemque gerant, quis bella gerenda."

Penelope chides Ulysses  Passage  #5

Argolicirediere duces, altaria fumanter,
ponitur ad patrios barbarapraedadeos.
Grata ferunt nymphae pro salvisdona maritis;
illi victa suis Troica fata canunt.
Mirantur iustique senes trepidaeque puellae;
narrantis coniunx pendet ab ore viri.
Atque aliquis posita monstrat fera proelia mensa,
pingit et exiguopergamata mero:
"Hac ibat Simois, hac est Sigeia tellus,
hic steterat Priami regia celsa senis."
The passages are at the end of the test. Tear off those pages so that you can read the passages and questions together.

Cicero speaks on behalf of Archias, a Greek poet Passage #1

1. The best translation of ut...Archias (line 1) is
   A as soon as Archias grew out of boyhood
   B so that Archias as a youth might be chosen first
   C as Archias for the first time excelled as a youth
   D so that Archias's boyhood was considered first

2. From se...contulit (line 2) we learn that
   A Archias' desire to write left him.
   B Archias considered writing the most important
   C Archias' eagerness for writing overtook him in this way
   D Archias proceeded to the study of writing

3. scribendi (line 2) is a/an:  
   A gerund  
   B gerundive  
   C present passive infinitive  
   D participle

4. The best translation of Antinochiae (line 2) is:  
   A of Antioch  
   B for Antioch  
   C to Antioch  
   D at Antioch

5. From nam...nobili (line 2) we learn that
   A he sailed there with a high-ranking family
   B for he was born there of a noble family
   C also he reported here with important families
   D when he found noble families there

6. affluenti (line 3) modifies:  
   A hominibus (3)  
   B copiosa (3)  
   C urbe (2)  
   D Antinochiae (2)

7. omnibus (line 3) is ablative of:  
   A agent  
   B respect  
   C accompaniment  
   D description

8. Post ...superaret (line 4-5) contains a:  
   A purpose clause  
   B result clause  
   C relative characteristic clause  
   D indirect statement

9. From Post ...superaret (line 4-5) we learn that
   A the people were anxious to see Archias
   B Archias' reputation was great
   C all hope of seeing Archias was lost
   D Archias' actual arrival surpassed the anticipation of seeing him

10. From studiaque...oppidis (lines 6-7) we learn that
    A Latium eagerly opposed these subjects
    B at that time Latium wisely tried these pursuits
    C These studies were cultivated more strongly in Latin at that time
    D Then in Latium, these interests were attempted at an earlier time

11. The word isdem (line 7) can also be spelled:  
    A eosdem  
    B cisdem  
    C eidem  
    D idem

12. Which figure of speech is contained in Itaque...donarunt (lines 7-8)?
    A polysyndeton  
    B anaphora  
    C litotes  
    D simile

13. hunc (line 8) refers to:  
    A Archias  
    B Rome  
    C Greece  
    D Latium

14. In lines 8-9 (et omnes...existimarunt) we learn that the people
    A thought Archias was a genius
    B thought Archias was worthy of friendship
    C had no opinion about Archias
    D could not recognize Archias' hospitality

15. The sentence Hac...Catulo (line 10) does not have which of these grammatical constructions?
    A ablative absolute  
    B place to which  
    C present subjunctive  
    D cum clause

16. Who provided the greatest deeds about which to write as well as interest and attention?
    A Archias  
    B Marius  
    C Catulus  
    D Lucullus
17 The best translation of suam (line 12) is: A her own  B their own  C our own  D his own

18 In lines 12-14 (Et erat...senectutis) we learn that
  A Archias wrote poems about courage
  B Archias letters about genius were common
  C the people built Archias a house
  D Archias lived in the house in his youth and old age

Pliny Writes to Licinius Sura about a Spring  Passage #2

19 What has Pliny brought for Licinius?
  A a small lunch  B many questions  C a worthy problem  D a very long question

20 In lines 1-2 Fons...decidit, which of the following does NOT happen to the spring?
  A is damsmed up by some rocks  C stays in the grotto for a short time
  B rises in the mountain  D flows into Larius Lake

21 What else is strange about the nature of this spring?
  A It only flows three times a year  C It changes color three times a day
  B It only flows in three times each summer  D It fills and empties three times a day

22 What activity is NOT described in luctta...potas (line 4)?
  A drinking  B talking  C eating  D reclining

23 Which of the following words is NOT and adverb in the sentence Anulm...deserit (lines5-6)?
  A sensim  B novissime  C aliud  D rursus

24 What form is observes (line 6)?
  A present subjunctive  B perfect indicative  C imperfect subjunctive  D imperative

25 Which statement is true about the grammatical constructions of Spiritusne...expulsus (line 7)?
  A Occultior modifies as  C os and fauces are the objects of laxat
  B inlatus modifies fontis  D Spiritusne is plural

Ariadne speaks in these lines as Theseus leaves  Passage #3

26 The best translation of siquid (line 1) is:
  A if someone  B if ever  C if anything  D should anything

27 Quod (line 2) is:
  A subject of videant  B conjunction ‘since’  C modifier of luna  D object of videant

28 In line 3 (nunc...curro) we learn that
  A Ariadne is standing in line
  B Ariadne is running in all directions
  C people are running to Ariadne from all sides
  D Ariadne plans to run away

29 The figure of speech in line 4 (alta...pedes) is
  A chiasmus  B synchysis  C litotes  D simile

30 What case is miserae (line 8)? A nominative  B genitive  C dative  D vocative

31 rari (line 9) modifies: A mons  B frutices  C vertice  D the subject of fuit
32 The best translation of vires animus dabat (line 11) is:
   A the spirit gave strength       C the men had strength
   B the spirit earned its strength D the animal had strength

33 Which is NOT true of the mons (line 9)?
   A it has trees scattered on top   C rocks fill the waters below
   B there are rough waves below it D rocks overhang from it

34 praecipiti (line 14) modifies: A Noto          B vidi    C carbasae D ventis

35 The antecedent of illo (line 17) is: A dolor           B languere     C glacie   D voce

36 From lines 17-18 (nec...voco) we learn that
   A Theseus hears Ariadne’s shouts    C Ariadne faints
   B Ariadne cannot shout loudly enough D Grief incites Ariadne to shout

Turnus replies to Allecto Passage #4

37 The best translation of ut rere (line 2) is
   A in order to think            B how you think    C as you think   D to think

38 What has Turnus learned in lines 2-3 (Classes...aures)?
   A the Trojan fleet has left the Tiber C the Trojan fleet has entered the Tiber
   B a messenger came to the Trojans in the Tiber D breezes kept the fleet from sailing

39 mihi (line 4) is dative of: A agent        B personal interest C separation D purpose

40 The best translation of nec...nostri (lines 4-5) is
   A I do not remember Queen Juno   C Queen Juno has forgotten us
   B Juno has not forgotten our kingdom D nor is royal Juno forgetful of me

41 Which is NOT true about Allecto in Sed te...ludit (lines 6-8)?
   A She has laughed at the king’s weapons C She is busy with cares in vain
   B She is old                           D Her skills as a priestess have been mocked

42 What form is tueri (line 9)? A imperative B subjunctive C participle D infinitive

43 The antecedent of quis (line 10) is A tibi (9) B templae (9) C viri (10) D divum (9)

Penelope chides Ulysses Passage #5

44 The best translation of rediere (line 1) is:
   A to return       B were returning    C have returned D you returned

45 Argolici...maritis (lines 1-3) describes:
   A funeral preparations        C dedications of nymphs to the gods
   B offerings of thanks          D pre-war sacrifices
46 The antecedent of *illi* (line 5) is: A maritis  B dona  C nymphae  D grata

47 Who is NOT mentioned in *Mirantur...viri* (lines 5-6)?
   A a wife  B trembling girls  C just senators  D a husband

48 *posita* (line 7) modifies: A aliquis  B fera  C proelia  D mensa

49 From *Atque...mero* (lines 7-8) we learn that
   A a table was covered with dishes of food  C the tablecloth was a picture of Troy
   B someone made a toast to the war  D a map of Troy was painted in wine on the table

50 What figure of speech is used in lines 9-10?
   A anaphora  B litotes  C synecdoche  D chiasmus
Choose the Latin word which is equivalent to the given English word.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
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Choose the English word which is equivalent to the Latin word.

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Choose the best synonym for each Latin word.

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<td>B. <em>portus</em></td>
<td>C. <em>ingenium</em></td>
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<td>B. <em>scutum</em></td>
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<td>C. <em>niger</em></td>
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<td>B. <em>idcirco</em></td>
<td>C. <em>autem</em></td>
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<td>B. <em>plenus</em></td>
<td>C. <em>prex</em></td>
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<td>B. <em>collis</em></td>
<td>C. <em>via</em></td>
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<td>B. <em>procul</em></td>
<td>C. <em>aliquot</em></td>
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</table>

Choose the best antonym for each Latin word.

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<td>B. <em>spero</em></td>
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<td>B. <em>perfidia</em></td>
<td>C. <em>fames</em></td>
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<td>A. <em>pavidus</em></td>
<td>B. <em>gratus</em></td>
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<td>A. <em>exerceo</em></td>
<td>B. <em>cogo</em></td>
<td>C. <em>vincio</em></td>
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<td><em>erga</em></td>
<td>A. <em>per</em></td>
<td>B. <em>iuxta</em></td>
<td>C. <em>ab</em></td>
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</table>

Choose the Latin word that does **not** belong with the others because of its meaning.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>A. <em>faveo</em></td>
<td>B. <em>timeo</em></td>
<td>C. <em>vereor</em></td>
<td>D. <em>metuo</em></td>
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<td>52</td>
<td>A. <em>sive</em></td>
<td>B. <em>forsan</em></td>
<td>C. <em>aut</em></td>
<td>D. <em>vel</em></td>
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<td>A. <em>omitto</em></td>
<td>B. <em>praeterdeo</em></td>
<td>C. <em>promitto</em></td>
<td>D. <em>praetermitto</em></td>
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<td>B. <em>ignis</em></td>
<td>C. <em>incendium</em></td>
<td>D. <em>flamma</em></td>
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<td>B. <em>invado</em></td>
<td>C. <em>oppugno</em></td>
<td>D. <em>appropinquo</em></td>
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<td>A. <em>prehendo</em></td>
<td>B. <em>rapio</em></td>
<td>C. <em>arcesso</em></td>
<td>D. <em>capio</em></td>
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<td>B. <em>puto</em></td>
<td>C. <em>confiteor</em></td>
<td>D. <em>exisimo</em></td>
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<td>B. <em>thunus</em></td>
<td>C. <em>xiphias</em></td>
<td>D. <em>hamus</em></td>
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<td>A. nemus</td>
<td>B. silva</td>
<td>C. daps</td>
<td>D. saltus</td>
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<td>B. exuviae</td>
<td>C. praeda</td>
<td>D. spolium</td>
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<td>B. interitus</td>
<td>C. cunctus</td>
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<td>B. precor</td>
<td>C. oro</td>
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Which word does not have the same gender as the other nouns?

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<th>67</th>
<th>A. notus</th>
<th>B. manus</th>
<th>C. nervus</th>
<th>D. aestus</th>
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<td>D. moenia</td>
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<td>D. quercus</td>
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<td>70</td>
<td>A. paries</td>
<td>B. pulvis</td>
<td>C. palus</td>
<td>D. pudor</td>
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71 Which word is not the same part of speech as the others?

A. occqua  B. licet  C. prout  D. vero

72 Which of these verbs is not reduplicated in the perfect?  
A. tango  B. vigeo  C. mordeo  D. cano

73 Which adjective is not 3rd declension?  
A. gravis  B. acer  C. vetus  D. vicinus

74 Which of the following is not an i-stem noun?  
A. canis  B. dens  C. urbs  D. securis

75 Which of the following words is not related to "sacer"?

A. sacerdos  B. sacro  C. sacrificium  D. saeculum