### I. Select the word which is NOT derived from the Latin word.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. lux</th>
<th>a. translucent</th>
<th>b. lucubrate</th>
<th>c. luciferous</th>
<th>d. lucrative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. volo</td>
<td>a. volution</td>
<td>b. voluntarium</td>
<td>c. volition</td>
<td>d. benevolent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. miror</td>
<td>a. mirror</td>
<td>b. mire</td>
<td>c. admire</td>
<td>d. mirage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. loco</td>
<td>a. locution</td>
<td>b. locomotive</td>
<td>c. dislocate</td>
<td>d. local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. iungo</td>
<td>a. jury</td>
<td>b. adjoin</td>
<td>c. injunction</td>
<td>d. subjugate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. premo</td>
<td>a. premise</td>
<td>b. oppress</td>
<td>c. compression</td>
<td>d. pressure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. debo</td>
<td>a. debit</td>
<td>b. indebted</td>
<td>c. debilitate</td>
<td>d. due</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. haereo</td>
<td>a. adhere</td>
<td>b. here</td>
<td>c. hesitate</td>
<td>d. coherent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. medius</td>
<td>a. medium</td>
<td>b. medieval</td>
<td>c. meditate</td>
<td>d. mediate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. sequor</td>
<td>a. sequence</td>
<td>b. consequently</td>
<td>c. consecutive</td>
<td>d. section</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. ago</td>
<td>a. agent</td>
<td>b. aggressive</td>
<td>c. action</td>
<td>d. exact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. valeo</td>
<td>a. valise</td>
<td>b. valid</td>
<td>c. valiant</td>
<td>d. invalid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. reri</td>
<td>a. reify</td>
<td>b. rational</td>
<td>c. reason</td>
<td>d. rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. mappa</td>
<td>a. napkin</td>
<td>b. apron</td>
<td>c. maverick</td>
<td>d. map</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. radix</td>
<td>a. eradicare</td>
<td>b. radical</td>
<td>c. radish</td>
<td>d. radiant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>16. martial</th>
<th>a. Mars</th>
<th>b. mater</th>
<th>c. matures</th>
<th>d. maritus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17. retract</td>
<td>a. tremor</td>
<td>b. tribus</td>
<td>c. tres</td>
<td>d. traho</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. collar</td>
<td>a. colo</td>
<td>b. collis</td>
<td>c. collum</td>
<td>d. columna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. imperturbable</td>
<td>a. impetus</td>
<td>b. impero</td>
<td>c. turpis</td>
<td>d. turbo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. compute</td>
<td>a. compello</td>
<td>b. puto</td>
<td>c. pater</td>
<td>d. compilo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. cure</td>
<td>a. currere</td>
<td>b. cura</td>
<td>c. curia</td>
<td>d. cursus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. essential</td>
<td>a. errare</td>
<td>b. edere</td>
<td>c. esse</td>
<td>d. descendere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. viridity</td>
<td>a. vir</td>
<td>b. virga</td>
<td>c. viridis</td>
<td>d. rideo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. immaculate</td>
<td>a. immanis</td>
<td>b. culmen</td>
<td>c. magis</td>
<td>d. macula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. mutation</td>
<td>a. mutuus</td>
<td>b. muscosus</td>
<td>c. mutus</td>
<td>d. mutabilis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. fertilize</td>
<td>a. feriae</td>
<td>b. ferre</td>
<td>c. ferire</td>
<td>d. ferrum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. pair</td>
<td>a. par</td>
<td>b. pars</td>
<td>c. paro</td>
<td>d. pario</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. eager</td>
<td>a. ire</td>
<td>b. acer</td>
<td>c. ager</td>
<td>d. augere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. finesse</td>
<td>a. finis</td>
<td>b. esse</td>
<td>c. necesse</td>
<td>d. fingo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. route</td>
<td>a. rota</td>
<td>b. rodere</td>
<td>c. rumpere</td>
<td>d. rupes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
III. Select the best meaning of the underlined word in each sentence.
31. Some dinosaurs such as the velociraptor are believed to be more agile than others
   a. motile   b. bereft   c. surreptitious   d. volatile
32. The accomplishments of Amelia Earhart are simply unbelievable.
   a. irrevocable   b. incorrigible   c. ineffable   d. incredible
33. Everyone was shocked by their childish remarks.
   a. duplicious   b. puerile   c. pubescent   d. sagacious
34. The criminal was well-known because of his extremely wicked deeds.
   a. nubile   b. fortuitous   c. forensic   d. nefarious
35. My banker asked me in a fiduciary capacity.
   a. useful   b. economic   c. financial   d. confidential
36. The circus clown was very corpulent.
   a. fat   b. thin   c. funny   d. quick
37. Cicero believes that each individual ought to try to ameliorate the society in which he lives.
   a. recognize   b. accept   c. improve   d. preserve
38. He was felicitated for his work.
   a. criticized   b. denounced   c. promoted   d. congratulated
39. The senior immured himself for study.
   a. braced   b. confined   c. prepared   d. withdrew
40. The speaker made a perspicacious remark.
   a. stupid   b. clever   c. informative   d. dull

IV. Select the word which does not mean the same as the others.
41. a. resilient   b. submissive   c. compliant   d. tractable
42. a. achieve   b. attain   c. accomplish   d. aver
43. a. contort   b. efface   c. expunge   d. remove
44. a. reputation   b. renown   c. infancy   d. fame
45. a. composite   b. reproduction   c. ditto   d. replica
46. a. discountenance   b. depredation   c. depreciation   d. disapproval
47. a. dispassionate   b. equitable   c. objective   d. indigent
48. a. sequential   b. extraordinary   c. noteworthy   d. exceptional
49. a. enjoin   b. direct   c. order   d. elucidate
50. a. alert   b. veracious   c. animated   d. vivacious

V. Select the word which is the SAME AS the word given.
51. inhibited
   a. common   b. outgoing   c. restrained   d. uncertain
52. mundane
   a. clean   b. dirty   c. heavenly   d. worldly
53. petulant
   a. cautious   b. fawning   c. impatient   d. sensuous
54. manifest
   a. clear   b. famous   c. fatal   d. silent
55. gregarious
   a. calm   b. smiling   c. social   d. stern
VI. Select the BEST definition for the following words.
56. aperture a. bump b. design c. spot d. opening
57. otiose a. fat b. idle c. warlike d. poor
58. incipient a. difficult b. final c. beginning d. worst
59. littoral a. in a forest b. on a shore c. in a theater d. oral
60. salutary a. sensible b. wise c. healthful d. in greeting
61. tenuity a. fearfulness b. courage c. decisiveness d. rashness
62. rapacious a. hungry b. grasping c. humorous d. fast
63. affluent a. brave b. flowing c. timid d. wealthy
64. enamor a. charm b. harm c. plate d. remove
65. mitigate a. measure b. shrink c. soften d. send

VII. Select the best answer for the following questions about Latin mottoes and abbreviations.
66. flagrante delicto
   a. passionately b. red-handed c. with fire d. delighted
67. genius loci
   a. presiding spirit b. area of expertise c. smart in one field d. predominant species
68. in extenso
   a. furthermore b. at whatever time c. at length d. forever
69. intra parietes
   a. with parents b. in private c. within the rules d. fairly
70. lapsus linguæ
   a. red stone b. native language c. second language d. slip of the tongue
71. op. cit.
   a. observable b. original reference c. in the same source d. necessary work
72. p.a.
   a. through the year b. after a year c. peace to others d. equally-minded
73. PRN (on medication)
   a. as needed b. everyday c. only once d. with nothing else
74. more suo
   a. more often b. in the usual manner c. before one's self d. in his death
75. deus ex machina
   a. robot god b. false religions c. divine craftsmanship d. unexpected savior
I. Choose the English word which defines the given Latin word.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin</th>
<th>English 1</th>
<th>English 2</th>
<th>English 3</th>
<th>English 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ab</td>
<td>a. toward</td>
<td>b. from</td>
<td>c. near</td>
<td>d. out of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>summus</td>
<td>a. addition</td>
<td>b. we are</td>
<td>c. top</td>
<td>d. we take</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>regnum</td>
<td>a. king</td>
<td>b. queen</td>
<td>c. palace</td>
<td>d. rule</td>
</tr>
<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>finis</td>
<td>a. fine</td>
<td>b. fin</td>
<td>c. end</td>
<td>d. neighbor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>decem</td>
<td>a. hundred</td>
<td>b. kill</td>
<td>c. ten</td>
<td>d. then</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ago</td>
<td>a. field</td>
<td>b. away</td>
<td>c. plow</td>
<td>d. act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mensis</td>
<td>a. month</td>
<td>b. table</td>
<td>c. middle</td>
<td>d. mind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ferus</td>
<td>a. carry</td>
<td>b. almost</td>
<td>c. wild</td>
<td>d. iron</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cor</td>
<td>a. heart</td>
<td>b. center</td>
<td>c. apple</td>
<td>d. why</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fractus</td>
<td>a. broken</td>
<td>b. in vain</td>
<td>c. brother</td>
<td>d. pour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ubi?</td>
<td>a. where?</td>
<td>b. to where?</td>
<td>c. from where?</td>
<td>d. why?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bibo</td>
<td>a. clean</td>
<td>b. protect</td>
<td>c. drink</td>
<td>d. waste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>magis</td>
<td>a. teacher</td>
<td>b. wise-man</td>
<td>c. magic</td>
<td>d. more</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II. Choose the word that does not belong or fit into the category as the given word.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin</th>
<th>English 1</th>
<th>English 2</th>
<th>English 3</th>
<th>English 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tempus</td>
<td>a. aestas</td>
<td>b. nox</td>
<td>c. hora</td>
<td>d. potestas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>loca</td>
<td>a. terra</td>
<td>b. oppidum</td>
<td>c. collis</td>
<td>d. civis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domus</td>
<td>a. ferrum</td>
<td>b. atrium</td>
<td>c. tablinum</td>
<td>d. ianua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>classis</td>
<td>a. discipuli</td>
<td>b. naves</td>
<td>c. naviculae</td>
<td>d. biremis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>numerus</td>
<td>a. quinque</td>
<td>b. viginti</td>
<td>c. mille</td>
<td>d. novus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forum</td>
<td>a. basilica</td>
<td>b. templum</td>
<td>c. taberna</td>
<td>d. arena</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>annus</td>
<td>a. dies</td>
<td>b. aestas</td>
<td>c. manus</td>
<td>d. hiems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>infelix</td>
<td>a. cunctus</td>
<td>b. tristis</td>
<td>c. maestus</td>
<td>d. dolorosus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>familia</td>
<td>a. avius</td>
<td>b. avunculus</td>
<td>c. pater</td>
<td>d. avus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oculus</td>
<td>a. species</td>
<td>b. video</td>
<td>c. conspicor</td>
<td>d. genus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

III. Choose the Latin word which is the closest synonym to the given Latin word.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin</th>
<th>English 1</th>
<th>English 2</th>
<th>English 3</th>
<th>English 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aut</td>
<td>a. ex</td>
<td>b. vel</td>
<td>c. enim</td>
<td>d. ob</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enim</td>
<td>a. vel</td>
<td>b. nam</td>
<td>c. at</td>
<td>d. aut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sic</td>
<td>a. sicut</td>
<td>b. siccus</td>
<td>c. ita</td>
<td>d. iterum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neco</td>
<td>a. cado</td>
<td>b. caedo</td>
<td>c. collium</td>
<td>d. vivo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>miser</td>
<td>a. pauper</td>
<td>b. saevus</td>
<td>c. acer</td>
<td>d. infelix</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
IV. Choose the correct 3rd principal part for the given verb.
31. video  a. veni  b. vidi  c. vici  d. vixi
32. lego  a. legi  b. lexi  c. legavi  d. legui
33. moveo  a. movui  b. movi  c. monivi  d. movent
34. rogo  a. rogi  b. roxi  c. rogavi  d. rogivi
35. iuvo  a. iuvare  b. iuvavi  c. iuvi  d. iussi

V. Choose the Latin word which best translates the given English word.
36. sight  a. acrius  b. signum  c. species  d. spatium
37. nowhere  a. numquam  b. usquam  c. nusquam  d. nuper
38. himself  a. iste  b. ipse  c. idem  d. ille
39. rise  a. surgere  b. suspendere  c. servire  d. servare
40. no!  a. num  b. nonne  c. minime  d. nix
41. sand  a. habena  b. harena  c. haruspex  d. harundo
42. alone  a. sol  b. solus  c. solute  d. soleo
43. lie  a. iacto  b. iaceo  c. iacio  d. ioco
44. ring  a. annus  b. circum  c. anulus  d. signum
45. drink  a. bibo  b. vivo  c. caleo  d. poco
46. eye  a. ops  b. onus  c. pes  d. oculus
47. also  a. quisque  b. quinque  c. quoniam  d. quoque
48. soon  a. mox  b. nox  c. nunc  d. repente
49. order  a. regno  b. lego  c. iubeo  d. iuvo
50. husband/wife  a. femina  b. vir  c. coniunx  d. uxor

VI. Choose the Latin word which is the closest antonym for the given Latin word
51. disco  a. demonstro  b. doceo  c. doleo  d. dominor
52. multi  a. paucri  b. multitudino  c. pax  d. paulum
53. in (+accusative)  a. ad  b. per  c. ex  d. prope
54. servus  a. villa  b. domus  c. auxilium  d. dominus
55. clamat  a. tacet  b. clam  c. expositus  d. credit
56. aperiunt  a. appropinquant  b. claudunt  c. cogunt  d. dedunt
57. sto  a. maneo  b. exspecto  c. relinquuo  d. sedeo
58. venio  a. ambulo  b. curro  c. invenio  d. eo
59. stultus  a. amans  b. amens  c. sapiens  d. saliens
60. luna  a. solus  b. sol  c. solea  d. solium
VII. Select the verb in each group which is not the same conjugation as the other verbs.
61. a. cado  
b. caeco  
c. cano  
d. cedo
62. a. peto  
b. pono  
c. respondeo  
d. rumpo
63. a. pereo  
b. moveo  
c. faveo  
d. doleo
64. a. sto  
b. ambulo  
c. festino  
d. tollo
65. a. cupio  
b. venio  
c. fugio  
d. iacio
66. a. eo  
b. audio  
c. aperio  
d. fero
67. a. gusto  
b. do  
c. supero  
d. habeo

VIII. Select the noun which is not the same gender as the other three.
68. a. asinus  
b. apis  
c. simia  
d. musca
69. a. lux  
b. nubes  
c. arbor  
d. flumen
70. a. liber  
b. soror  
c. frater  
d. avus
71. a. rex  
b. miles  
c. res  
d. civis
72. a. causa  
b. gloria  
c. nauta  
d. terra
73. a. animal  
b. animus  
c. leo  
d. bos
74. a. cena  
b. sella  
c. pugna  
d. castra
75. a. pollex  
b. pes  
c. dens  
d. caput
I. Choose the correct English meaning of the given Latin word.

1. nurus   a. nurse   b. son-in-law   c. daughter-in-law   d. nut
2. tero    a. tear    b. lift     c. cry        d. rub
3. segnis  a. sluggish b. long     c. married    d. busy
4. alere   a. go away b. loose    c. fly        d. nourish
5. reus     a. thing    b. return  c. king       d. defendant
6. quatio  a. divide  b. shake    c. increase   d. fourth
7. basium  a. stick   b. hug      c. kiss       d. metal
8. biduum  a. two days b. twin    c. two pronged d. double
9. queri   a. complain b. ask      c. oak        d. earn
10. macies a. thinness b. maceration c. sacrifice d. death
11. lupa    a. lasso   b. prostitute c. game       d. puppy
12. saucius a. sauce   b. ally     c. wounded   d. saucy
13. vereri  a. very    b. fear     c. spring    d. true
14. semel   a. grain   b. likewise c. once       d. whenever
15. vitta   a. life    b. cow      c. fillet     d. avoid
16. voveo   a. move    b. create   c. pray       d. wish
17. serus   a. serious b. serene    c. sacred     d. late
18. exordium a. beginning b. argument c. conclusion d. rebuttal
19. molior a. delay   b. build    c. die        d. become used to
20. accedo a. inflame b. accuse   c. approach   d. hurl

II. Choose the correct 1st principal part to match the given 3rd principal part.

21. arsi    a. arceo  b. arco    c. areo       d. ardeo
22. ieci    a. eo     b. iaceo   c. iacio      d. iacto
23. potui   a. pono   b. possido c. possum     d. poto
24. sprevis a. spargo b. spermo  c. spiro      d. stupeo
25. genuis  a. gemo   b. gigno  c. glomero    d. gradior
III. Choose the Latin word which is the closest synonym to the given Latin word.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin Word</th>
<th>Option A</th>
<th>Option B</th>
<th>Option C</th>
<th>Option D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pignus</td>
<td>a. pinguis</td>
<td>b. fides</td>
<td>c. optimus</td>
<td>d. optimus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>velo</td>
<td>a. carpo</td>
<td>b. tego</td>
<td>c. pergo</td>
<td>d. tingo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sepulchrum</td>
<td>a. bustum</td>
<td>b. pulchrum</td>
<td>c. grave</td>
<td>d. horreum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>memini</td>
<td>a. recordor</td>
<td>b. cunctor</td>
<td>c. venor</td>
<td>d. conficio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prohibeo</td>
<td>a. convoco</td>
<td>b. arcesso</td>
<td>c. arceo</td>
<td>d. offendo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cura</td>
<td>a. cursus</td>
<td>b. medicina</td>
<td>c. caritas</td>
<td>d. diligentia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mare</td>
<td>a. altum</td>
<td>b. conspectus</td>
<td>c. pons</td>
<td>d. frenum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ecce</td>
<td>a. ni</td>
<td>b. ceu</td>
<td>c. en</td>
<td>d. heu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>incolunmis</td>
<td>a. segnis</td>
<td>b. tutus</td>
<td>c. vitium</td>
<td>d. vissus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ob</td>
<td>a. ubi</td>
<td>b. ab</td>
<td>c. propter</td>
<td>d. prope</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IV. Choose the Latin word which is the closest antonym to the given Latin word.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin Word</th>
<th>Option A</th>
<th>Option B</th>
<th>Option C</th>
<th>Option D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>amo</td>
<td>a. odor</td>
<td>b. odi</td>
<td>c. otium</td>
<td>d. otiose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>initium</td>
<td>a. condilium</td>
<td>b. inter</td>
<td>c. finis</td>
<td>d. subsidium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pereo</td>
<td>a. invenio</td>
<td>b. vino</td>
<td>c. venio</td>
<td>d. vinco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in memoria tenere</td>
<td>a. putare</td>
<td>b. oblivisci</td>
<td>c. ulcisci</td>
<td>d. conferre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>morior</td>
<td>a. nanciscor</td>
<td>b. nascor</td>
<td>c. contendo</td>
<td>d. festino</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cado</td>
<td>a. caedo</td>
<td>b. ambulo</td>
<td>c. sto</td>
<td>d. surgo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clam</td>
<td>a. claudio</td>
<td>b. iam</td>
<td>c. palam</td>
<td>d. vix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>letum</td>
<td>a. vita</td>
<td>b. pursus</td>
<td>c. sordidus</td>
<td>d. terra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dirigo</td>
<td>a. odio</td>
<td>b. sequor</td>
<td>c. amo</td>
<td>d. regno</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frigidus</td>
<td>a. celsus</td>
<td>b. celatus</td>
<td>c. calidus</td>
<td>d. callidus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

V. Choose the correct 3rd principal part for the given 1st principal part.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin Word</th>
<th>Option A</th>
<th>Option B</th>
<th>Option C</th>
<th>Option D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mordeo</td>
<td>a. mordevi</td>
<td>b. momordi</td>
<td>c. mordavi</td>
<td>d. morsi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>audeo</td>
<td>a. audi</td>
<td>b. audui</td>
<td>c. audivi</td>
<td>d. ausus sum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vado</td>
<td>a. vacavi</td>
<td>b. valui</td>
<td>c. vasi</td>
<td>d. vulsi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gaudeo</td>
<td>a. gaudui</td>
<td>b. gausus sum</td>
<td>c. gaudi</td>
<td>d. gausi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sto</td>
<td>a. status sum</td>
<td>b. stavi</td>
<td>c. steti</td>
<td>d. stessi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
VI. Choose the correct genitive for the given nominative form.

<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>51. passus</td>
<td>a. passus</td>
<td>b. passi</td>
<td>c. passeris</td>
<td>d. passui</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52. numen</td>
<td>a. numenis</td>
<td>b. numeni</td>
<td>c. numinis</td>
<td>d. numini</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53. unus</td>
<td>a. uni</td>
<td>b. unieris</td>
<td>c. unius</td>
<td>d. unus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54. acies</td>
<td>a. aciis</td>
<td>b. acis</td>
<td>c. acetis</td>
<td>d. aciei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55. cornu</td>
<td>a. corni</td>
<td>b. cornuis</td>
<td>c. cornus</td>
<td>d. cornui</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VII. Choose the Latin word which best translates the given English word.

<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>56. foam</td>
<td>a. fumus</td>
<td>b. mare</td>
<td>c. fundo</td>
<td>d. spuma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57. modesty</td>
<td>a. pudor</td>
<td>b. fama</td>
<td>c. fruor</td>
<td>d. funditor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58. javelin</td>
<td>a. pila</td>
<td>b. pilus</td>
<td>c. pilum</td>
<td>d. pileus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59. riches</td>
<td>a. dives</td>
<td>b. divitiae</td>
<td>c. paupertas</td>
<td>d. insidia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60. rumor</td>
<td>a. fames</td>
<td>b. fama</td>
<td>c. fatum</td>
<td>d. factum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61. spare</td>
<td>a. paro</td>
<td>b. pareo</td>
<td>c. pareo</td>
<td>d. pario</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62. endure</td>
<td>a. paro</td>
<td>b. pareo</td>
<td>c. pario</td>
<td>d. patior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63. unspeakable</td>
<td>a. infans</td>
<td>b. infaustus</td>
<td>c. infandus</td>
<td>d. infectus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64. sacrifice</td>
<td>a. macto</td>
<td>b. machinor</td>
<td>c. macero</td>
<td>d. maceo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65. toward</td>
<td>a. ergo</td>
<td>b. erga</td>
<td>c. ab</td>
<td>d. in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66. especially</td>
<td>a. primum</td>
<td>b. maxime</td>
<td>c. multum</td>
<td>d. fortiter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67. oar</td>
<td>a. remus</td>
<td>b. ramus</td>
<td>c. ruis</td>
<td>d. nauta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68. to cover</td>
<td>a. sero</td>
<td>b. ligo</td>
<td>c. nubo</td>
<td>d. remansio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69. heat</td>
<td>a. aes</td>
<td>b. aevum</td>
<td>c. aestus</td>
<td>d. aestas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70. perform</td>
<td>a. utor</td>
<td>b. fruor</td>
<td>c. fungor</td>
<td>d. potior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71. cloak</td>
<td>a. amicus</td>
<td>b. amiculus</td>
<td>c. amictus</td>
<td>d. amicitia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72. dagger</td>
<td>a. sicca</td>
<td>b. sica</td>
<td>c. gladius</td>
<td>d. iaculus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73. couch</td>
<td>a. torvus</td>
<td>b. torus</td>
<td>c. torques</td>
<td>d. tostus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74. conspire</td>
<td>a.coniuratio</td>
<td>b. conjunctio</td>
<td>c. coniugatio</td>
<td>d. coniuro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75. one may</td>
<td>a. placet</td>
<td>b. iubet</td>
<td>c. libet</td>
<td>d. licet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. Which of the following is a work of prose, not poetry?  
   a. *Carmen Saeculare*  
   b. *Ludi Spectaculorum*  
   c. *Satyricon*  
   d. *Zmyrna*  

2. The story of the Trojan Women was related in Latin as a tragedy by:  
   a. Pacuvius  
   b. Plautus  
   c. Seneca  
   d. Ovid  

3. "O Tite tute Tati tibi tanta tyrannae tulisti?" was written by whom?  
   a. Ennius  
   b. Lucretius  
   c. Ovid  
   d. Vergil  

4. The *Origines*, a poem describing the foundation and origins of Italian cities, was an important work of whom?  
   a. Cato  
   b. Livy  
   c. Cicero  
   d. Accius  

5. "In fuga foeda mors est, in victoria gloriae" comes from a speech of Cicero against whom?  
   a. Catiline  
   b. Verres  
   c. Clodia  
   d. Marc Antony  

6. Who was the author who wrote many works about architecture and engineering during the Golden Age?  
   a. Hadrian  
   b. Vitruvius  
   c. Agrippa  
   d. Vergil  

7. The Augustan Age author who wrote the first Latin universal history, focusing on the Macedonian Empire was:  
   a. Verius Flaccus  
   b. Trogus  
   c. Curtius Rufus  
   d. Grattius  

8. Canidia is a witch described in the poetry of whom?  
   a. Catullus  
   b. Lucretius  
   c. Ovid  
   d. Horace  

9. Which poet wrote an epic about the Punic War in Saturnian verse?  
   a. Ennius  
   b. Naevius  
   c. Valerius Flaccus  
   d. Livius Andronicus  

10. Who wrote "videtis quantum scelus contra rem publicam vobis mutatum sit"?  
    a. Cicero  
    b. Seneca  
    c. Pliny  
    d. Caesar  

11. "Arma virumque cano." Who is the "virum"?  
    a. Augustus  
    b. Aeneas  
    c. Vergil  
    d. Caesar  

12. Statius wrote an epic poem recounting which major myth?  
    a. Seven Against Thebes  
    b. Jason and the Argonauts  
    c. Theseus  
    d. Perseus  

13. Which of the following was NOT considered one of the 5 qualities essential to the ideal orator?  
    a. invention  
    b. expression  
    c. delivery  
    d. prestige  

14. In which speech does Cicero extol the virtue of literature?  
    a. *Pro Archia*  
    b. *Pro Cluentio*  
    c. *Pro Murena*  
    d. *Pro Roscio*  

15. The *Epicharmus, Euhemerus, and Saturae* were all written by whom?  
    a. Pacuvius  
    b. Accius  
    c. Ennius  
    d. Cato  

16. The *Novae Poetae* are associated with whom?  
    a. Ennius  
    b. Vergil  
    c. Horace  
    d. Catullus  

17. Which work describes the centurions Varanus and Pullo?  
    a. *Res Gestae Divi Augusti*  
    b. *Annales of Tacitus*  
    c. *ab Urbe Condita*  
    d. *Commentarii de Bello Gallico*  

18. Which woman from the Aeneid had a relationship with Aeneas?  
    a. Deiphobe  
    b. Creusa  
    c. Andromache  
    d. Camilla  

19. About what did Quintilian say "tota nostra est"?  
    a. The Aeneid  
    b. oratory  
    c. satire  
    d. comedy
20. Which famous play has the title character named Pygopolynices?
   a. Adelphi  
   b. Menaechmi  
   c. Mostellaria  
   d. Miles Gloriosus

21. Julius Caesar wrote about which two wars?
   a. the Jugurthine and Gallic  
   b. the Gallic and Civil  
   c. the Mithridatic and Civil  
   d. the Social Wars and the Cimbri/Teutones

22. Which Greek author was the model for Vergil’s Georgics?
   a. Callimachus  
   b. Homer  
   c. Hesiod  
   d. Demosthenes

23. Whose letters describe the eruption of Vesuvius?
   a. Cicero  
   b. Pliny the Elder  
   c. Pliny the Younger  
   d. Tacitus

24. “Flectere si nequeo superos, Acheronta movebo” was spoken in the Aeneid by whom?
   a. Aeneas  
   b. Turnus  
   c. Dido  
   d. Juno

25. Which is not a play of Terence?
   a. Andria  
   b. Asinaria  
   c. Eunuchus  
   d. Adelphi

26. The Roman historian who wrote a book about Tiberius’ campaigns in Germany was:
   a. Aurelius Bassus  
   b. Tiberius  
   c. Cremnitus Cordus  
   d. Curtius Rufus

27. The popular story of Androcles (Androclus) and the Lion first appeared in whose writings?
   a. Aesop  
   b. Petronius  
   c. Ovid  
   d. Aulus Gellius

28. The Monumentum Anycranaum is also known as:
   a. in Cataninum  
   b. Commentarii de Bello Gallico  
   c. ab Urbe Condita  
   d. Res Gestae Divi Augusti

29. The author who published commentaries on Cicero’s speeches was:
   a. Asconius  
   b. Tito  
   c. Suetonius  
   d. Quintilian

30. Which of the following did not write during the Golden Age?
   a. Tibullus  
   b. Vitruvius  
   c. Cato  
   d. Horace

31. Which famous Greek work was translated into Latin by Livius Andronicus?
   a. The Argonautica  
   b. The Iliad  
   c. The Odyssey  
   d. Plato’s Republic

32. Aulus Gellius wrote:
   a. Vitae  
   b. Saturae  
   c. Tristia  
   d. Noctes Atticae

33. Which poet expresses his love for Cynthia?
   a. Horace  
   b. Ovid  
   c. Tibullus  
   d. Propertius

34. Which hero from the Trojan War settled in Italy, but refused to fight Aeneas?
   a. Diomedes  
   b. Neoptolemus  
   c. Ajax  
   d. Nestor

35. Which meter is not used in Catullus’ poetry?
   a. Archilochian  
   b. Greater Asclepiadean  
   c. Iambic Senarius  
   d. Galliambic

36. The man often referred to as the “Father of Latin Literature” is:
   a. Vergil  
   b. Ennius  
   c. Lucretius  
   d. Accius

37. Which books of Caesar’s Commentaries describe the invasion of Britain?
   a. Books 2-3  
   b. Books 3-4  
   c. Books 4-5  
   d. Books 5-6

38. How many Eclogues did Vergil write?
   a. four  
   b. seven  
   c. ten  
   d. twelve

39. The Liber Spectaculorum commemorates the opening of the:
   a. Circus Maximus  
   b. Flavian Amphitheater  
   c. Theater of Marcellus  
   d. Theater of Pompey
40. "Nemo malus felix, minime corruptor" was written by which Latin satirist?

41. Who was the author who wrote about Silva’s siege of Masada?

42. Of the following, which did not write a work on farming and agriculture?

43. Which book of ab urbe condita describes the suicide of Hannibal?
   a. 30  b. 33  c. 36  d. 39

44. Ovid wrote a lost tragedy about which mythological woman?

45. Vergil uses the night raid of Odysseus and Diomedes in the Iliad as a model when he relates the story of:

46. Which of the following is not an elegist?

47. What elderly writer of tragedies based on Greek models became a friend of Cicero?
   a. Accius  b. Pacuvius  c. Ennius  d. Laelius

48. "Passer, deliciae meae puellae" is an example of which poetic meter?

49. Which play of Plautus involves no women?

50. Based upon his surviving works, Sallust appears to be:
   a. conservative  b. optimas  c. popularis  d. anti-Roman

51. Who is the author of a fragmentary work about the adventures of Encolpius and Giton?

52. Which of the following did Suetonius NOT write a biography of?
   a. Vergil  b. Domitian  c. Agricola  d. Pliny the Elder

53. The story of Iphigenia is used as an example to relate the horror of religion by:
   a. Horace  b. Ovid  c. Cicero  d. Lucretius

54. Who adapted into Latin Callimachus’ work about a lock of an Egyptian queen’s hair?

55. The first author to employ hexameters for Latin poetry was who?

56. Which Latin author moved to Rome from Africa?
   a. Terence  b. Plautus  c. Seneca  d. Ovid

57. The Appendix Vergiliana contains all of the following, EXCEPT:

58. The author of Annales, Historia, and Dialogus de Oratoribus was:

59. The Apocolocyntosis is a farce on the deification of whom?

60. To whom did Cicero NOT write a book of letters?
61. Who composed the verse “frater ave atque vale” after seeing his brother’s tomb?
   a. Catullus   b. Propertius   c. Vergil   d. Tibullus

62. Which character from the Aeneid appeared in the first six books?

63. Who composed De Clementia for his pupil, Nero?
   a. Lucan   b. Seneca   c. Pliny   d. Petronius

64. The philosophy espoused by de Rerum Natura is:

65. Who was the author that was also known by the nickname Arbiter?
   a. Petronius   b. Lucretius   c. Eutropius   d. Horace

66. Which Roman poet appears in Vergil’s tenth Eclogue?

67. In which speech against Catiline did Cicero use the famous phrase “O tempora, O mores”?
   a. the First   b. the Second   c. the Third   d. the Fourth

68. Which of the following divinities was NOT the subject of a poem by Catullus?
   a. Cybele   b. Diana   c. Apollo   d. Thetis

69. How were Pliny the Elder and Pliny the Younger related?
   a. uncle and nephew   b. grandfather and grandson   c. brothers   d. father and son

70. The “Roman Odes” by Horace are in which book of Odes?
   a. the First   b. the Second   c. the Third   d. the Fourth

71. Which of the following is not a work of Cicero’s?
   a. de senectute   b. pro Sestio   c. pro Flacco   d. de Rerum Natura

72. Which of the following is not a Silver Age author?
   a. Lucan   b. Sallust   c. Manilius   d. Tacitus

73. Who wrote about the tyranny of Tarquinius Superbus and his expulsion in a work titled, Brutus?
   a. Ennius   b. Livy   c. Accius   d. Pacuvius

74. The emperor most often mentioned in Martial’s poetry was who?

75. Which author was brought to trial due to allusions he made in his writing which insulted Sejanus?
1. Who is the king of the gods?  
   a. Zeus  
   b. Poseidon  
   c. Hades  
   d. Ares

2. What does the name *Heracles* mean?  
   a. Strong  
   b. Glory of Hera  
   c. Son of Zeus  
   d. Strangler of snakes

3. Who provided Theseus with a ball of golden thread and a sword?  
   a. Medea  
   b. Arete  
   c. Ariadne  
   d. Aethra

4. What is the Roman name for the god of commerce and trade?  
   a. Hephaestus  
   b. Vulcan  
   c. Hermes  
   d. Mercury

5. Who built the Argo?  
   a. Jason  
   b. Argus  
   c. Aeetes  
   d. Aeson

6. What city did Cadmus found?  
   a. Corinth  
   b. Sparta  
   c. Thebes  
   d. Troy

7. What object was at the center of Jason’s quest?  
   a. A girdle  
   b. His mother  
   c. A wife  
   d. Golden fleece

8. The sword Ajax used to kill himself was given to him by whom?  
   a. Hector  
   b. Odysseus  
   c. Achilles  
   d. Neoptolemus

9. What is Ovid describing: “rather a crude and indigested mass, a lifeless lump, un-fashioned and unframed, of jarring seeds…”?  
   a. Nyx  
   b. Chaos  
   c. Tartarus  
   d. Gaia

10. What prideful woman was the wife of Amphion?  
    a. Niobe  
    b. Thebe  
    c. Pelopia  
    d. Antigone

11. What was special about the bed of Odysseus?  
    a. it was made from the wood of a ship  
    b. one of the posts was made from a tree  
    c. the sheets were changed every day  
    d. the headboard was carved with birds

12. Who threw the apple of discord at the wedding of Peleus and Thetis?  
    a. Aphrodite  
    b. Eris  
    c. Hera  
    d. Athena

13. Who was the wife of Odysseus?  
    a. Anticlea  
    b. Hecabe  
    c. Penelope  
    d. Circe

14. Who was doomed to always speak the truth and to have no one ever believe her?  
    a. Sibyl  
    b. Cassandra  
    c. Theone  
    d. Clytemnestra

15. Who was the commander-in-chief of the Greek army at Troy?  
    a. Menelaus  
    b. Odysseus  
    c. Agamemnon  
    d. Nestor

16. Who was transformed into a laurel tree?  
    a. Echo  
    b. Philomela  
    c. Myrrha  
    d. Daphne

17. Who gave Jason a potion that would protect him from harm?  
    a. Andromeda  
    b. Hermoine  
    c. Ariadne  
    d. Medea

18. Who was the mother of Perseus?  
    a. Aethra  
    b. Polymede  
    c. Pasiphae  
    d. Danae

19. Who was the mother of the Minotaur?  
    a. The Cretan bull  
    b. Pasiphae  
    c. Hera  
    d. Ariadne

20. What group of cannibals destroyed almost the entire fleet of Odysseus?  
    a. The Laestrygonians  
    b. Cyclops  
    c. Hecatoncheires  
    d. Myrmidons
21. How did Perseus bring about the death of his grandfather Acrisius?
   a. he hit him with a discus
   b. he pulled the Lynch pins out of his chariot
   c. he poisoned his food
   d. he sunk his ship

22. Which of the following women became a weeping rock?
   a. Leto
   b. Niobe
   c. Chloris
   d. Scylla

23. Who discovered Odysseus by recognizing a scar on his foot?
   a. Euryklea
   b. Penelope
   c. Eumaeus
   d. Mentor

24. What child of Hector and Andromache was thrown off the walls of Troy?
   a. Podarces
   b. Deiphobus
   c. Polydorus
   d. Astyanax

25. Who perished when he fell off a rooftop?
   a. Eurylochus
   b. Elpenor
   c. Theoclymenus
   d. Eupithes

26. Who lost control of his father's chariot and plummeted to his death?
   a. Phaeton
   b. Epaphus
   c. Cycnus
   d. Adonis

27. In Book 15 of the Metamorphoses, what astronomical object represented Julius Caesar?
   a. a star
   b. the moon
   c. a comet
   d. the sun

28. Who desired that his statue would become human?
   a. Pygmalion
   b. Pyramus
   c. Pyrrhus
   d. Pylas

29. What was Ixion's punishment in the Underworld?
   a. spinning on a wheel of fire
   b. insatiable hunger
   c. rolling a rock up a hill
   d. carrying a leaky sieve

30. Who was the sister of Orestes?
   a. Hermione
   b. Electra
   c. Andromeda
   d. Evadne

31. What material did Demeter use to replace the shoulder of Pelops?
   a. clay
   b. ivory
   c. stone
   d. butter

32. Into what animals were the followers of Diomedes transformed?
   a. snakes
   b. lions
   c. birds
   d. trees

33. Which centaur tricked Deinaria into giving Heracles a robe soaked with poisonous blood?
   a. Nessus
   b. Pholus
   c. Chiron
   d. Olenus

34. What two labors of Heracles were not counted by Eurystheus?
   a. The Cretan Bull and Nemean Lion
   b. The Lernian Hydra and Cerberus
   c. Lernian Hydra and Stables of Augeas
   d. Amazonian Girdle and Nemean Lion

35. Who was not a child of Europa?
   a. Minos
   b. Sarpedon
   c. Rhadamanthys
   d. Cadmus

36. Which of the Seven against Thebes was the only one to survive?
   a. Adrastus
   b. Polynices
   c. Amphiaraus
   d. Hippomenes

37. What son of Creon hung himself when he heard that Antigone would be buried alive?
   a. Menoeceus
   b. Haemon
   c. Lycus
   d. Laius

38. What island did Circe call home?
   a. Naxos
   b. Seriphos
   c. Aeaea
   d. Ogygia

39. Who was ripped to pieces by his aunts because they believed him to be a bear?
   a. Podarces
   b. Polydorus
   c. Phineus
   d. Pentheus

40. What Trojan spy was captured by Odysseus and Diomedes?
   a. Tydeus
   b. Phocus
   c. Thersites
   d. Dolon

41. What leader of the Amazons did Achilles fall in love with?
   a. Antiope
   b. Hippolyta
   c. Hypermnestra
   d. Penthesilea
42. Which of the following is not one of the Gorgons?  
   a. Stheno  
   b. Euryale  
   c. Medusa  
   d. Lachesis  

43. What king of Pylos returned home from the Trojan War without incident?  
   a. Nestor  
   b. Menelaus  
   c. Idomeneus  
   d. Phoenix  

44. What was Orthus?  
   a. dragon  
   b. giant  
   c. two-headed dog  
   d. centaur  

45. Who taught Heracles archery?  
   a. Eurytus  
   b. Autolycus  
   c. Polydeuces  
   d. Linus  

46. What suitors of Andromeda was killed when he looked at Medusa’s head?  
   a. Atlas  
   b. Phineus  
   c. Dictys  
   d. Cepheus  

47. Who lit the funeral pyre of Heracles?  
   a. Poeas  
   b. Hyllus  
   c. Iphitus  
   d. Deianira  

48. Who stretched his victims to fit (or cut them down to size) his bed?  
   a. Sciron  
   b. Procrustes  
   c. Cercyon  
   d. Sinis  

49. In the Underworld, who told Odysseus of the problems back in Ithaca?  
   a. Agamemnon  
   b. Tiresias  
   c. Elpenor  
   d. Anticlea  

50. What island was ruled by Polydectes and ultimately became the home of Perseus?  
   a. Dia  
   b. Seriphos  
   c. Crete  
   d. Ithaca  

51. Who was the “evil goatherder” of Ithaca?  
   a. Eumaeus  
   b. Melanthius  
   c. Irus  
   d. Philoetius  

52. Who was the father of Castor and Clytemnestra?  
   a. Zeus  
   b. Polydeuces  
   c. Tyndareus  
   d. Hippocoon  

53. Who was known as the ugliest man at Troy?  
   a. Dolon  
   b. Philoctetes  
   c. Paris  
   d. Thersites  

54. What man, known for his pungent wound, killed Paris?  
   a. Phoebus  
   b. Thersites  
   c. Philoctetes  
   d. Poeas  

55. What royal couple of Trachis was turned into kingfishers?  
   a. Polybus and Merope  
   b. Ceyx and Alcyone  
   c. Laius and Jocasta  
   d. Proce and Tereus  

56. What animals sprung from the spilled drops of Medusa’s blood?  
   a. snakes  
   b. lions  
   c. birds  
   d. trees  

57. Who was the charioteer of Oenomaus? He removed the Lynchpins of his chariot to lose a race.  
   a. Pelops  
   b. Tantalus  
   c. Hippomenes  
   d. Myrtilus  

58. How did Androgeos die?  
   a. drowned in a vat of honey  
   b. suicide  
   c. trying to kill the bull of Marathon  
   d. scalded to death by boiling water  

59. On what island were the cattle of Geryon held?  
   a. Erythea  
   b. Aeaea  
   c. Ogygia  
   d. Naxos  

60. Which Argonaut had the ability to walk across water?  
   a. Euphemus  
   b. Lynceus  
   c. Idas  
   d. Periclymenus  

61. What king of the Bebryces challenged all visitors to a boxing match?  
   a. Cacus  
   b. Amycus  
   c. Scythes  
   d. Phaea  

62. How did Theseus prove his paternity to Minos?  
   a. by causing a storm at sea  
   b. by instantly training the horses of Minos  
   c. by telling Minos of his parentage  
   d. by jumping into the sea and fetching a ring
63. Who took over the helm of the Argo when Tiphys died?

64. Which of the following objects was not given to Perseus by some helpful nymphs?
a. cap of invisibility  b. winged shoes  c. a sword  d. a wallet/bag

65. This wife of Lycus was dragged to death by a bull and was turned into a fountain.
a. Antiope  b. Hippolyta  c. Thebe  d. Dirce

66. Which of the Seven Against Thebes angered Athena by eating the brains of a man he had just killed?

67. Who were Polybus and Merope?
a. Sirens  b. exiles  c. foster parents  d. minor gods

68. Who gave Odysseus the wine that allowed them to inebriate Polyphemus?
a. Tindareos  b. Diomedes  c. Polymestor  d. Maron

69. Who married Helen after the death of Paris?

70. What nymph gave Odysseus a white scarf to prevent him from drowning?
a. Calypso  b. Ino  c. Leucothea  d. Anticlea

71. What king of Scyros took in Achilles and permitted him to live in disguise with his daughters?

72. Who gave Caenis one wish? She asked to be changed into a man.

73. Which of the following is not one of the Graeae?
a. Enyo  b. Dike  c. Pemphredo  d. Deino

74. What son of Aelous was killed when he proclaimed he was Zeus?

75. Who was turned into a rooster when he failed to warn Ares of coming danger?
a. Arbelus  b. Battus  c. Alectryon  d. Teuthras
I. Roman History

1. In 27 B.C., the Senate bestowed what honorific title upon the general formerly known as Octavian?

2. The death of what man was an unfortunate byproduct of the foundation of Rome?
   a. Faustulus  b. Remus  c. Numitor  d. Aeneas

3. What king of Rome emigrated from the Etruscan city Tarquinius at the push of his wife Tanaquil?
   a. Ancus Marcius  b. Tarquinius Priscus  c. Servius Tullius  d. Tarquinius Superbus

4. What great general defeated the Romans at Cannae in 216 B.C.?

5. Which men dominated the final years of the Roman republic through their unofficial political alliance?

6. What two brothers pushed for agrarian reform in the late 2nd C. BC and were killed for their efforts?

7. What emperor, born L. Domitius Ahenobarbus, is described by Suetonius as ‘malodorous’ and ‘marked with spots’?

8. What battle of 321 B.C. sent the Romans under the yoke at the hands of the Samnites?

9. What Roman was given the agnomen Felix due to his skill and luck as a general?

10. Who served as consul suffectus for Caesar in 44 B.C.?

11. After Tarquinius Collatinus was denounced and banished by Brutus, what man was elected replacement consul?

12. Whose defeat and death in A.D. 378 at Adrianople marked the start of the fall of the Western Roman Empire?

13. Who was the first emperor to be born in the Roman province of Africa?

14. Lucan and Seneca the Younger both lost their lives due to their involvement in whose conspiracy?

15. Divide the year in which Augustus was born by the number of kings who ruled Rome. Add this to the number of magistrates who formulated the Twelve Tables, then multiply this by the number of Nero’s wives. What is the result?
    a. XXXVIII  b. LVII  c. LI  d. LXIII

II. Roman Life

16. What magistrate was responsible for maintenance of public buildings and regulation of festivals?
    a. aedile  b. praetor  c. tribune  d. quaestor

17. Roman boys and curule magistrates shared what type of toga, marked by a broad purple stripe?
    a. praetexta  b. pura  c. candida  d. picta

18. During a trip to the baths, a Roman would change in what room?
    a. frigidarium  b. caldarium  c. apoditerium  d. tepidarium
19. In the Forum Romanum, the Via Sacra intersected what structure, built to drain the surrounding marshes and carry waste to the Tiber?
   a. Effluvium ad Tiberim  
   b. Clivus Capitolinus  
   c. Exportator Stercoris  
   d. Cloaca Maxima

20. Which of the following is not numbered among the traditional seven hills of Rome?
   a. Viminal  
   b. Quirinal  
   c. Janiculum  
   d. Caelian

21. By the 4th C. A.D., Rome had thirty-six of these structures. The most prominent surviving are those dedicated to Titus, Septimus Severus, and Constantine. What is the Latin name for this monument?
   a. columna  
   b. templum  
   c. circius  
   d. arcus

22. What two items were used to count the laps of a chariot race?
   a. apples & grapes  
   b. dolphins & eggs  
   c. gladiators & swords  
   d. ravens & cuttlefish

23. The apartment buildings squeezed into the center of Rome were called what metonymic name?
   a. poenae  
   b. maria  
   c. insulae  
   d. montes

24. What shrine in the Forum was originally marked by a black marble stele with the oldest known Latin inscription dedicating the spot to an anonymous rex?
   a. Lapis Niger  
   b. Shrine to Venus Cloacina  
   c. Casa Romuli  
   d. Rostra

25. What form of marriage involved a mock sale and a real transfer of manus from the bride's father to her husband?
   a. matrimonium  
   b. conferratio  
   c. usus  
   d. coemptio

26. To what deity did Julius Caesar dedicate the octostyle temple in his new forum?
   a. Mars Ultor  
   b. Iulius Caesar  
   c. Iuno Moneta  
   d. Venus Genetrix

27. What Tyrrhenian island, twenty miles south of Naples, was once a popular spot for imperial villas and exiles?
   a. Corsica  
   b. Sardinia  
   c. Sicily  
   d. Capri

28. A Roman governor accused of pecuniae repetundae would be tried for what crime?
   a. parricide  
   b. bribery  
   c. nepotism  
   d. extortion

29. Which of the following Roman structures is the southernmost?
   a. Baths of Caracalla  
   b. Pantheon  
   c. Colosseum  
   d. Temple of Aesculapius

30. Subtract the number of consuls who usually served at once from the number of years a Vestal Virgin spent in her position. Multiply this by the number of laps in a typical circus race, then divide by the number of times the Temple of Saturn in the Forum Romanum burnt down. What is the result?
   a. VIII  
   b. XXVIII  
   c. XII  
   d. XL

III. Classical Mythology

31. What wily man traveled for ten years after the Trojan War as he tried to make his way to his island Ithaca?
   a. Diomedes  
   b. Odysseus  
   c. Menelaus  
   d. Nestor

32. The fearsome Minotaur was slain by what Athenian hero with the help of a Cretan princess?
   a. Heracles  
   b. Cecrops  
   c. Pelops  
   d. Theseus

33. What girl was transformed into a spider by Athena, angered by her superior weaving skill?
   a. Arachne  
   b. Europa  
   c. Syrinx  
   d. Ariadne

34. Dogs and vultures are animals associated with which divinity?
   a. Vulcan  
   b. Bellona  
   c. Jupiter  
   d. Mars

35. What pious couple repopulated the earth by throwing "the bones of their mother" behind them?
   a. Baucis & Philémon  
   b. Deucalion & Pyrrha  
   c. Theseus & Ariadne  
   d. Salmoneus & Alcidice

36. What Titaness, after changing herself into a fly and being swallowed, bore Athena within Zeus's head?
   a. Leto  
   b. Tethys  
   c. Metis  
   d. Mnemosyne

37. What brother of Antigone and Ismene led the Seven Against Thebes?
   a. Polynices  
   b. Adrastus  
   c. Oedipus  
   d. Eteocles
38. She was originally a goddess of the wilderness and childbirth, but ultimately achieved association with sorcery, ghosts, and witches. Who was this goddess, sometimes represented by the Romans as Trivia?
39. Who tells Aeneas that the Trojans will have to eat their own tables before they can build their city?
   a. Ascanius   b. Dido     c. Celaeno   d. Larbas
40. What name can refer to an Oceanid, the mother of the Charites, and the waiting woman of Penelope?
41. Who was stranded on Lemnos by the Greeks on the way to Troy due to his smelly and festering wound?
   a. Poeas      b. Philoctetes c. Laius     d. Leander
42. The Garden of the Hesperides was guarded by what mythical beast?
   a. Geryon     b. Ladon    c. Hydra    d. Typhon
43. Into what were Atalanta and Hippomenes transformed as a punishment for defiling Cybele’s temple?
   a. seals      b. rocks    c. lions     d. panthers
44. What giant man of bronze protected Europa on Crete until he was slain by Medea?
45. Multiply the traditional number of Heracles’ labors by the number of heads bedecking the object of his twelfth. Subtract that number from the number of Danaids who obeyed their father, then add the number of sons of Laocoon. What is the result?
   a. III       b. XXVII   c. XV      d. XVI

IV. Latin Vocabulary and Derivatives

For questions 46-48, choose the Latin word that best translates the given English word.
46. abundance   a. exercitus   b. unda   c. flos    d. copia
47. huge        a. egregius   b. ingens   c. impius  d. facilis
48. have        a. habito    b. habeo    c. haereo  d. haurio

For questions 49-51, choose the English word that best translates the given Latin word.
49. Doceo       a. speak     b. lead     c. teach   d. owe
50. Pessimus    a. pious     b. worst    c. annoying d. low
51. Vindex      a. desire    b. window   c. gust    d. avenger

52. Choose the Latin word that best fits this definition: Animal quod in caelo volat.
   a. avis       b. bos     c. canis    d. elephantus
53. Choose the Latin word that best fits this definition: In quo pueri puellaeque nature possunt.
   a. flumen     b. circus  c. holus    d. ingenium
54. Choose the Latin word that best fits this definition: Ut Cicero dixit, quae togae cedant.
   a. impedimenta b. auxilia c. arma     d. carbas
55. What is the best Latin idiomatic rendering of the phrase “to pitch camp”? 
   a. castra iacere b. castra facere c. castra expedire d. castra ponere
56. From what Latin verb are “benefactor” and “coefficient” derived?
   a. fero       b. ferio    c. facio    d. fulci
57. From what Latin noun are “aqueous” and “sewer” derived?
   a. sutor      b. aqua     c. quies    d. salus
58. Which of the following is not derived from pes?
   a. centipede   b. parson  c. pioneer  d. pawn
59. What derivative of portus means “to ask someone pressingly and persistently for or to do something”?
   a. portent     b. export   c. comportate d. importune
60. Multiply the number of principal parts of the third conjugation deponent verb meaning “speak” by the number of letters in the Latin noun case derived from the verb fero. From that total, subtract the number of cases. What is the result?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a. XXVI</th>
<th>b. XIII</th>
<th>c. XV</th>
<th>d. XVII</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

V. Latin Grammar

61. Which of the following is not a grammatical case in Latin?
   a. pascitive
   b. ablative
   c. dative
   d. locative

62. Put the phrase *puella gratia* in the dative singular.
   a. puellam gratam
   b. puellas grata
   c. puellis gratais
   d. puellae gratae

63. Put the phrase *puella gratior* in the dative plural.
   a. puellis gratioribus
   b. puellas gratiores
   c. puellis gratioris
   d. puelli gratioribus

64. Which of the following does not belong to the first conjugation?
   a. creo
   b. iuvo
   c. porto
   d. iaceo

65. Which of the following does not belong to the fourth declension?
   a. exercitus
   b. virus
   c. genu
   d. portus

66. Identify the use of the ablative case in the sentence, *Virum gladio interficit.*
   a. means
   b. agent
   c. description
   d. accompaniment

67. What term is given to the combination of the gerundive with a form of *sum* to express obligation or necessity?
   a. future perfect of need
   b. debit subjunctive
   c. compulsive supine
   d. passive periphrastic

68. The passive of *facio* is expressed by what defective verb?
   a. coepi
   b. memini
   c. fio
   d. facior

69. Which of the following tenses does not exist in the subjunctive?
   a. present
   b. future
   c. imperfect
   d. perfect

70. Which of the following prepositions is not followed by the accusative case?
   a. iuxta
   b. coram
   c. apud
   d. citra

To the best of your ability, read the following passage, an excerpt from what Barack Obama's victory speech might have been if only he had been speaking Latin.

*Cum haec sit nobis occasio, labores salubres nostris civibus?* rursus tribuamus ac ianua facultatis nostris liberis aperiamus. Res secundas reclamemus; pacem, non solitudinem, augeamus. Spem Americanam reposcamus affirmamusque hanc veritatem gravissimam: e pluribus, unum esse; dum speramus, nos sperare? Et ubicunque viderimus cynicos, eos*24 qui dubitant, eos qui nos non posse dicunt, hanc fidem quae vigorem gentis tenet loquemur: *vero possumus*?

71. *Civibus* is grammatically paralleled by what word?
   a. labores
   b. facultatis
   c. nostris
   d. liberis

72. In what tense and mood are the first person plural verbs of lines 1, 2, and 3?
   a. present indicative
   b. present subjunctive
   c. imperfect indicative
   d. imperfect subjunctive

73. How would *sperare* be changed if the same sense were communicated not in indirect statement but in direct statement?
   a. sperant
   b. sperent
   c. speramus
   d. speremus

74. *Eos* could be rewritten with what two Latin words?
   a. et eos
   b. aut eos
   c. eos illos
   d. non eos

75. Translate the last two words of the passage, *vero possumus.*
   a. truly, I am a possum
   b. yes, we can
   c. change we want
   d. change we need
1. The most accepted traditional date for the founding of Rome is  
   a. May 18, 1453 BCE  b. July 2, 1184 BCE  
   c. November 23, 1512 BCE  d. April 21, 753 BCE  

2. The three major types of government of the Romans followed which chronological sequence?  
   a. republic, monarchy, empire  
   b. monarchy, empire, republic  
   c. empire, monarchy, republic  d. monarchy, republic, empire

3. Julius Caesar was assassinated in  
   a. 63 BCE  b. 59 BCE  c. 49 BCE  d. 44 BCE

4. The emperors of the Roman Empire's first dynasty are known as the  

5. The Conflict of the Orders was a struggle between the  
   a. Optimates and Populares  b. Patrons and Clients  
   c. Patricians and Plebeians  d. Equestrians and Senators

6. The gladiator who led a slave revolt in Italy from 73-71 BCE was  

7. The first Roman emperor to convert to Christianity was  

8. The conquest of Britain was begun by the emperor  

9. Hannibal surprised the Romans when he invaded Italy by crossing the  
   a. Alps  b. Rubicon  c. Straits of Messina  d. Antonine Wall

10. Amilculus was Romulus and Remus'  
    a. grandfather  b. second cousin  c. step-father  d. great uncle

11. Because of a famine in 496 BCE, which Greek goddess was introduced to Rome, for whom a temple was completed three years later for her Roman counterpart?  

12. The praetor peregrinus had jurisdiction over  
    a. embezzlement cases  b. foreigners in Rome  
    c. festivals and street cleaning  d. establishing provincial boundaries

13. The emperor who reversed his predecessor's policy of expansion and withdrew from what is now Iraq was  

14. Julius Caesar famously stated that all of Gaul had been divided into  
    a. 2  b. 3  c. 4  d. 5

15. On which hill of Rome did sacred geese warn of an impending attack of the Gauls?  

16. All of the kings of Egypt with whom the Romans had dealings were named  

17. Which general and advisor to Augustus inspected theCloaca Maxima by venturing into it in a boat, and began the construction of the first Pantheon?  

18. What Etruscan city did the Romans besiege from 405 to 396 BCE before finally capturing it?  

19. Which Roman made adultery a legal as opposed to a moral offense?  
20. The emperor Diocletian reorganized the empire, giving it four emperors. What was this system called?
   a. Quadriregnum  
   b. Tetrarchy  
   c. Gang of Four  
   d. Quartocracy

21. Who commissioned the first stone theater in Rome, in which his own statue overlooked Caesar's assassination?
   a. Marius  
   b. Sulla  
   c. Pompey  
   d. Brutus

22. The aged Appius Claudius Caecus urged the Roman Senate to reject the terms of ______.
   a. Alexander the Great  
   b. Hannibal  
   c. Pyrrhus  
   d. Antiochus

23. The emperor of the early third century CE who had his co-emperor / younger brother killed and built a massive thermae complex near the Aventine Hill was ______.
   a. Nero  
   b. Domitian  
   c. Commodus  
   d. Caracalla

24. Who purchased 3 Sibylline Books for the same price that he had refused to pay for 9?
   a. Numa  
   b. Tarquinius Superbus  
   c. Furius Camillus  
   d. Cornelius Sulla

25. The famous civil war battle of 48 BC which pitted Caesar against Pompey was ______.
   a. Pharsalus  
   b. Philippi  
   c. Actium  
   d. Zela

26. Which priests of the Gauls and Britons did the Romans hunt down for practicing human sacrifice?
   a. Galli  
   b. Druids  
   c. Essenes  
   d. Magi

27. In 312 BCE construction of the Via Appia was begun in order to move Roman troops quickly against the ______.
   a. Samnites  
   b. Greeks  
   c. Gauls  
   d. Etruscans

28. What enemy was depicted in the column commemorating Trajan’s victory in his imperial forum?
   a. the Parthians  
   b. the Germans  
   c. the Mauritanians  
   d. the Dacians

29. The general Marius married Julia, a/an ______ of Julius Caesar.
   a. aunt  
   b. grandmother  
   c. sister  
   d. cousin

30. Cicero received from the Senate a senatus consultum ultimum to take all necessary measures against whom?
   a. Clodius  
   b. Crassus  
   c. Caesar  
   d. Catiline

31. In AD 330, Constantine began the construction of a new city on the Greek settlement of ______.
   a. Byzantium  
   b. Rhodes  
   c. Ephesus  
   d. Corinth

32. Who mocked the conquered Romans’ protests of his raised the price for withdrawal with the words “vaes victis”?
   a. Alaric  
   b. Brennus  
   c. Sulla  
   d. Gaiseric

33. The commander’s daughter who betrayed Rome to the besieging Sabines was ______.
   a. Cloelia  
   b. Tarpeia  
   c. Tullia  
   d. Lucretia

34. Who was Augustus’ first wife, who accompanied their daughter Julia into exile?
   a. Julia  
   b. Livia  
   c. Octavia  
   d. Serbonia

35. On what island did the emperor Tiberius remain for the final decade of his reign?
   a. Capri  
   b. Rhodes  
   c. Corsica  
   d. Cyprus

36. The general who defeated pirates on Crete in 68-67 BC, earning him the honorific “Creticus” was ______.
   a. Metellus  
   b. Mettius  
   c. Mummius  
   d. Manlius

37. Which two advisors assisted young Nero in his early years as emperor?
   a. Petronius and Lucan  
   b. Seneca and Burrus  
   c. Tigellinus and Agrippina  
   d. Britannicus and Paetus

38. In 133 BC, Scipio Aemilianus was sent to complete the siege of Numantia. Numantia is located in ______.
   a. Spain  
   b. Sicily  
   c. Africa  
   d. Greece

39. A very wealthy individual of the early empire was Narcissus, a secretary to Claudius. Narcissus was a ______.
   a. slave  
   b. freedman  
   c. equestrian  
   d. senator

40. The wife of Augustus’ stepson Drusus and a mother of a future emperor was ______.
   a. Antonia  
   b. Camilla  
   c. Lucilia  
   d. Aurelia

41. Who was Rome’s first emperor?
   a. Romulus  
   b. Julius Caesar  
   c. Augustus  
   d. Nero
42. Which of the following was a co-ruler of Rome after being an enemy to the Romans?

43. The Senate banned the rites of Bacchus (Bacchanalia) from Rome and Italy in what year?
   a. 306 BC  b. 266 BC  c. 216 BC  d. 186 BC

44. How were Tiberius Gracchus and Scipio Aemilianus related?
   a. cousins  b. brothers-in-law  c. step-brothers  d. adoptive brothers

45. After which battle against Caesar did Cato the Younger commit suicide?

46. The Roman victory at the Agates Islands ended which war?
   a. 1st Punic War  b. 2nd Mithridatic War  c. 3rd Samnite War  d. 4th Macedonian War

47. Rome’s final king suffered what punishment?
   a. imprisonment  b. exile  c. beheading  d. walking under the yoke

48. According to the historian Tacitus, who had provided the Romans with more triumphs than actual victories?
   a. the Greeks  b. the Parthians  c. the Britons  d. the Germans

49. The inscription known as the Laudatio Turiae praises Turia for helping her husband to escape from
   a. Cicero’s prosecutions  b. Caesar’s assassins  c. the proscriptions of the Second Triumvirate  d. false accusations of Augustus’ sycophantic friends

50. Who was Cicero’s wife whom he divorced after some 30 years of marriage?
   a. Marcia  b. Marcella  c. Arria  d. Terentia

51. Their own troops pressured Octavian and Marcus Antonius to make peace with each other at

52. Which emperor was captured by the Persian King Shapur in AD 260?

53. After destroying Cicero’s house after his exile in 58 BC, Clodius built a shrine to whom on top of the site?
   a. Pax  b. Concordia  c. Libertas  d. Ultio

54. Mount Vesuvius erupted during the reign of which emperor?

55. Sulla returned the control of the ______ from the equestrians to the senators.
   a. voting assemblies  b. criminal courts  c. college of augurs  d. census

56. Who did not lead an army against Mithridates?
   a. Sulla  b. Murena  c. Lucullus  d. Rabirius

57. In the Social War, what was the main goal of the socii?
   a. Roman citizenship  b. independence  c. conquest  d. freedom

58. Which king died from a lightning bolt after botching a sacrifice to Jupiter?

59. Who, near the end of the Second Punic War, sent the Carthaginian noblewoman, Sophonisba, poison so that she could avoid the disgrace of being sent to Rome as a captive by Scipio Africanus?

60. Because of the equipment they were forced to carry so as to become less dependent on a supply train, Marius’ soldiers were known as his ______.
   a. mules  b. snails  c. elephants  d. ants
61. (Map 1) Which lettered site is the House of Augustus?
   a. A  
   b. B  
   c. C  
   d. D

62. (Map 1) Which lettered site is the House of Livia?
   a. A  
   b. B  
   c. C  
   d. D

63. The woman for whom the House of Livia is named was the wife of ____.
   a. Cicero  
   b. Julius Caesar  
   c. Augustus  
   d. Brutus

64. (Map 1) Which lettered site is the Domus Flavia?
   a. A  
   b. B  
   c. C  
   d. D

65. The Domus Flavia was constructed by which emperor?
   a. Nero  
   b. Vespasian  
   c. Titus  
   d. Domitian

66. (Map 1) Which lettered site is the Domus Severana
   a. A  
   b. B  
   c. C  
   d. D

67. The Domus Severana was built by which Roman Emperor?
   a. Septimius Severus  
   b. Caracalla  
   c. Geta  
   d. Elagabalus

68. Of the lettered sites on Map 1, which was built last?
   a. House of Augustus  
   b. House of Livia  
   c. Domus Flavia  
   d. Domus Severana

69. Of the lettered sites on Map 1, which two existed earliest?
   a. House of Augustus & Domus Flavia  
   b. Domus Flavia & House of Livia  
   c. House of Livia & House of Augustus  
   d. Domus Severana & Domus Flavia

70. (Map 2) The Palatine complex overlooks what site (labeled #70) to the southwest?
   a. Colosseum  
   b. Circus Maximus  
   c. Stadium of Nero  
   d. Stadium of Domitian

71. (Map 1 and 2) The hippodrome/garden (labeled #71) was added to the palace by which emperor?
   a. Augustus  
   b. Tiberius  
   c. Domitian  
   d. Septimius Severus

72. (Map 2) The purpose of the temple (labeled #72) is disputed. To which of the following might it be dedicated?
   a. Juppiter Stator  
   b. Apollo  
   c. Magna Mater  
   d. Juppiter Victor

73. (Map 1 and 2) The aqueduct (labeled #73) that feeds the Palatine with water is the ____.
   a. aqua Claudia  
   b. aqua Appia  
   c. aqua Iulia  
   d. aqua Anio Novus

74. (Map 2) The site labeled #74 contained the shields of the Salii, fire of Vesta, and Palladium during whose reign?
   a. Caligula  
   b. Nero  
   c. Elagabalus  
   d. Constantine

75. (Map 2) The site labeled #75 was the ____.
   a. Arch of Janus  
   b. Septizodium  
   c. Horologium  
   d. Portico of Octavia
1. The boundary of the City was defined, not by the wall, but by what religious boundary around Rome?
   a. Campus Martius  b. Pomerium  c. Po River  d. Rubicon

2. Freedmen could be granted citizenship as long as their manumission ______.
   a. took place before a magistrate  b. took place outside of the home
   c. took place in the master’s home  d. was granted by another freedman

3. Which temple from the Forum was used in part as a treasury?
   a. T. of Julius Caesar  b. T. of Castor and Pollux
   c. T. of Saturn  d. T. of Concordia

4. Which of the following denominations of money was worth the most?
   a. quadrans  b. denarius  c. as  d. sesterius

5. After a boy dedicates his bulla to his lares, when could he possibly wear it again?
   a. on his wedding day  b. when he appears in court
   c. as a general in a triumph  d. never

6. Which of the following positions was not part of the vigiles, as established by Augustus?
   a. tesserarius  b. primipilarius  c. sifonarius  d. incinarii

7. What sort of toga was worn by a general celebrating an ovatio?
   a. toga praetexta  b. toga picta  c. toga exigua  d. toga pulla

8. Where in a Roman house are you most likely to find the words “cave canem”?
   a. the ianua  b. the atrium  c. the tablinum  d. the culina

9. Which name was added on as a nickname, often in honor of a great accomplishment?
   a. praenomen  b. nomen  c. cognomen  d. agnomen

10. The 24 priests of Mars where known as ______.
    a. salii  b. flamines  c. epulones  d. augures

11. What decoration was on the toga worn by curule magistrates, censors, and dictators?
    a. gold embroidery  b. crimson stripes  c. laurel leaves  d. a purple border

12. What right did a Roman citizen have by virtue of his ius suffragii?
    a. right to vote  b. right to not be enslaved
    c. right to hold public office  d. right to tax-supported benefits

13. What sort of vessel was used to transport liquid goods?
    a. mortarium  b. tegula  c. imbrex  d. amphora

14. The days between market days were known as ______.
    a. merides  b. mercedonii  c. nudimun  d. fasti

15. Shrines to which foreign god were always found underground?

16. Which term refers specifically to the roll of paper that makes a scroll?
    a. papyrus  b. volumen  c. schedae  d. umbilicus

17. What is the title of the slave who accompanies a child to school?
    a. poedagogus  b. matrix  c. rhetor  d. magister

18. The furnace which heats a Roman bathhouse is called ______.
    a. therma  b. hypocaustum  c. cryptoporticus  d. caldarium

19. Milestones along Roman roads were generally placed how far apart?
    a. 100 paces  b. 500 paces  c. 1000 paces  d. 5000 paces
20. What type of Roman would wear a **stola**?  
   a. a male citizen  
   b. an unmarried girl  
   c. a baby  
   d. a married woman  

21. Which position was created to carry out the religious functions of the king after 509 BCE?  
   a. *pontifex maximus*  
   b. *rex sacrorum*  
   c. *flamen Dialis*  
   d. *frater arvalis*  

22. Which official did not have the privilege of sitting in a **seila curulis**?  
   a. censor  
   b. consul  
   c. quaestor  
   d. practor  

23. What is a **senatus consultum**?  
   a. law passed by the Senate  
   b. special committee of the Senate  
   c. a consultant to the Senate  
   d. a resolution of the Senate  

24. Which Roman magistrate had his home in the Forum during the republic?  
   a. pontifex maximus  
   b. censor  
   c. consul  
   d. dictator  

25. A standard **denarius** is made of which of the following materials?  
   a. gold  
   b. silver  
   c. brass  
   d. bronze  

26. What sort of toga was, by definition, worn without a **sinus** or an **umbu**?  
   a. *toga praetexta*  
   b. *toga picta*  
   c. *toga exigua*  
   d. *toga pulla*  

27. In what type of atrium takes its name from the four pillars supporting the roof around the **compluvium**?  
   a. Tuscan atrium  
   b. *atrium tetrastylum*  
   c. *atrium testudinatum*  
   d. *atrium displexivatum*  

28. How many **flamines** were there in Rome?  
   a. 6  
   b. 10  
   c. 12  
   d. 15  

29. **Contubernia** was a permanent connection like marriage among what class of the population?  
   a. plebeians  
   b. freedmen  
   c. slaves  
   d. foreigners  

30. How many days after death was a sacrifice and dinner held in honor of the deceased?  
   a. 9  
   b. 15  
   c. 21  
   d. 100  

31. What sorts of structures were called columbaria, due to their resemblance to pigeon-houses?  
   a. arenas  
   b. apartments  
   c. tombs  
   d. changing rooms  

32. The **factiones** at the circus were distinguished by what feature?  
   a. types of chariots  
   b. numbers on the chariots  
   c. colors worn by the charioteers  
   d. flags mounted on the chariots  

33. Which gladiator carried a net and trident?  
   a. *retarius*  
   b. *mirmillo*  
   c. *Samnite*  
   d. *secutor*  

34. In which room would a Roman typically host a **cena**?  
   a. *triclinium*  
   b. *culina*  
   c. *tablinum*  
   d. *atrium*  

35. Which of the following gladiators would fight wild animals in the arena?  
   a. *mirmillones*  
   b. *hopiomachi*  
   c. *retiarii*  
   d. *bestiarii*  

36. Which assembly met in the Campus Martius?  
   a. *comitia curiata*  
   b. *comitia centuriata*  
   c. *comitia tributa*  
   d. *concilium plebis*  

37. The **consul suffectus** was:  
   a. the lower ranked of the two consuls  
   b. a consul who had never been consul before  
   c. a man appointed to complete the term of a dead consul  
   d. a consul serving his second term as consul  

38. During a wedding ceremony, the groom would do which of the following?  
   a. scatter nuts through the crowd  
   b. say “*ubi tu Gaius, ego Gaia*”  
   c. carry the *spina alba*  
   d. all of the above
39. On which festival would Romans take food to the tombs of the dead?
   a. agonalia  b. floria  c. lupercalia  d. ferialia

40. Where in the house would one find the lararium?
   a. in a cubiculum  b. in the atrium  c. in the hortus  d. in the tablinum

41. In the name Marcus Licinius Crassus, which name is the nomen?
   a. Marcus  b. Licinius  c. Crassus  d. he doesn’t have one

42. The imaginifer was responsible for carrying a portrait of who/what with the army?
   a. the She-Wolf  b. Jupiter  c. Julius Caesar  d. the emperor

43. The terms librarii, servi ab epistulis, servi a manu, and amanuenses refer to slaves with what skill?
   a. fighting  b. writing  c. leadership  d. counting

44. Which of the following describes the highest class of Roman society?
   a. equites  b. servi  c. senatores  d. plebes

45. Caesar was assassinated on March 15, 44 B.C.E. What year was that in A.U.C.?
   a. 709  b. 465  c. 710  d. 466

46. Which arch was not considered part of the Forum Romanum?

47. Where might the following inscription be found: “tene me. cum revocaveris me, accipis solidum”?
   a. on the walls of Pompeii  b. on a slave’s collar  c. on a child’s bulla  d. on a cup

48. What was the name of the guardian spirit of Roman girls?
   a. genius  b. luna  c. genia  d. matrix

49. Which of the following was not an exercise area which was occasionally part of a bathhouse?
   a. palaestra  b. haliea  c. natatio  d. gymnasia

50. Which aqueduct was not constructed under the reign of Augustus?

51. During which festival could a Roman boy put on the toga virilis?
   a. liberalia  b. ferialia  c. saturnalia  d. lupercalia

52. Where would Romans collect rainwater in their houses?
   a. hortus  b. peristyleum  c. compluvium  d. impluvium

53. Who are the two babies typically seen suckling a she-wolf in Roman art?
   a. Castor and Pollox  b. Romulus and Remus  c. Marius and Sulla  d. the Gracchi

54. Which term refers to the power held by magistrates to enforce the laws of their office?
   a. potestas  b. imperium  c. vis  d. auctoritas

55. Which of the following was not a sauce made from fish?
   a. garum  b. halic  c. liquamen  d. muria

56. According to Cato, which was the most important part of a farm?
   a. vineyard  b. vegetable garden  c. grain fields  d. orchard

57. Which of the following was not metal used by the Romans?
   a. pewter  b. steel  c. lead  d. iron

58. A popular game played by Romans which was similar to backgammon was ______.
   a. tali  b. latrunculi  c. termi lapilli  d. XII scripta
59. The soldiers recruited from parts of Italy outside of Rome were called:
   a. auxilia   b. alae sociorum   c. immunes   d. principales
60. Which of the following is not a type of shield used in the Roman army?
   a. clipeus   b. scutum   c. parma   d. balteus
61. What name was personal and typically used only by close friends and family?
   a. praenomen   b. nomen   c. cognomen   d. agnomen
62. A band of wool, tied in the Knot of Hercules, was worn by ______.
   a. gladiators   b. matres familias   c. haruspices   d. brides
63. The winner of a chariot race would leave the circus through the ______.
   a. porta triumphalis   b. porta pomiae   c. porta spinae   d. porta metae
64. Which meal would a Roman start his day with?
   a. cena   b. merenda   c. ientaculum   d. prandium
65. Where in the city of Rome was the funeral pyre of Julius Caesar?
   a. Campus Martius   b. Forum Romanum   c. Tiber Island   d. the Arx
66. In which room would a Roman typically start his trip to the baths?
   a. tepidarium   b. caldarium   c. frigidarium   d. apodyterium
67. If a man in Rome wanted to sail to Greece, to what Italian city would he likely go?
68. Which god is not a part of the group of gods known as the “Capitoline Triad”?
69. The form of marriage that included manus but not the consent of the gods was ______.
   a. coemptio   b. usus   c. nuptia   d. confraricatio
70. Calling a dead Roman by name was called ______.
   a. sepulcrum   b. ustrinae   c. titulus   d. con clamatio
71. In a chariot race, a lap was known as a ______.
   a. calx   b. spina   c. spatium   d. nomen
72. On what part of your body would you wear a calceus?
   a. the chest   b. the foot   c. the head   d. the shoulders
73. The mound or embankment on which a road was built was called ______.
   a. platea   b. crepido   c. clivus   d. agger
74. The term in una facere referred to a Roman’s obligation to do what?
   a. vote   b. get married   c. hold public office   d. bury the dead
75. Which of the following was a term associated with a novice gladiator?
   a. primus palus   b. secundus palus   c. lanista   d. tiro
N.B. – The following passages and questions use no long marks (macrons) on any words. Forms should be determined based on your knowledge and their context within the passage.

**Passage #1 – Apollo and Daphne**

1. Daphne, nympha, in silvis habitat. silvas et feras amat. quod
2. pulchra est, multi eam amant, sed Daphne semper matrimonium
3. recusat.
4. deus Apollo in silva ambulat. ibi nymphae videt. eam in
5. matrimonium ducere cupit, sed Daphne per silvam fugit. Apollo
6. sic clamat: “mane, pulchra Daphne! non sum hostis. sum Apollo,
7. deus poetaurum. te amo. Cupido me sagitta vulnerat. sum deus
8. quem medicina non iuvat.”
9. sed Daphne celerius fugit. Apollo currit et eam capere
10. temptat. tum Daphne clamat: “me servate, di benigni. mutate
11. formam meam.” di nympham miseram audient et formam eius
12. mutant: di eius comam in folia mutant, bracchia in ramos, totum
13. corpus in arborem. pulchra Daphne est pulchra laurus.
14. deinde Apollo dicit: “non uxor mea, sed arbor mea eris.
15. laurus semper mihi sacra erit et signum victoriae erit.” itaque in
16. picturis et statuis, Apollo saepe folia lauri habet.

*Adapted from Latin Book One by H.F. Scott & A. Horn*

**Questions**

1. What does the word *feras* (line 1) refer to?
   a. other nymphs  
   b. the forests  
   c. wild animals  
   d. Apollo

2. Why do many men love Daphne?
   a. She is a nymph  
   b. She loves the forest  
   c. She lives in the forest  
   d. She is beautiful

3. According to lines 3-4 (*eam...cupit*), what does Apollo want?
   a. to meet Daphne  
   b. to marry Daphne  
   c. to marry anyone  
   d. to lead Daphne into the forest

4. What form is *mane* (line 6)?
   a. Ablative singular  
   b. imperative  
   c. infinitive  
   d. vocative

5. In lines 6-8, which is not a reason Apollo gives Daphne to make her stop?
   a. he will make her a goddess  
   b. he is a friend  
   c. he is the god of poets  
   d. he is in love with her

6. What is the best translation for *sum...iuvat* (line 7-8)?
   a. I, the god of medicine, will not help you  
   b. I am the god of medicine and can help you  
   c. I am the god whom medicine cannot help  
   d. I am not the god who brings this medicine

7. What is the case and number of *sagitta* (line 7)?
   a. Ablative singular  
   b. Nominative singular  
   c. Accusative plural  
   d. Nominative plural

8. After Apollo speaks, how does Daphne react?
   a. she begins to run  
   b. she stops running  
   c. she slows down  
   d. she runs faster

9. Who does Daphne speak to in lines 10-11 (*me...meam*)?
   a. herself  
   b. the gods  
   c. Apollo  
   d. her father

10. What would the word *mutate* (line 10) be in the singular?
    a. mutat  
    b. muta  
    c. mutans  
    d. it already is singular
11. What is the antecedent of eiusmod (line 11, et al.)?
   a. coma (line 12)  b. formam (line 11)  c. nympham (line 11)  d. miseram (line 11)

12. What word needs to be added to make brachia in ramos (line 12) a complete sentence?
   a. comam (line 12)  b. di (line 12)  c. eiusmod (line 12)  d. mutant (line 12)

13. What word is modified by totum (line 12)
   a. corpus (line 13)  b. arbores (line 13)  c. di (line 12)  d. eiusmod (line 12)

14. The best translation of eris (line 14) is ______.
   a. you were  b. you had been  c. you will be  d. you are

15. Which of the following does Apollo not tell Daphne that she will be in lines 14-15?
   a. his wife  b. his tree  c. sacred to him  d. a symbol of champions

16. What is the gender of folia (line 16)?
   a. masculine  b. feminine  c. neuter  d. cannot be determined

17. What is the case and number of lauri (line 16)?

Passage #2 — A Day at the Circus, Part 1

1  Postero die Lucius et filii ad Circum Maximum ierunt. Ibi Romani cursus equorum et alia certamina
2  spectare solebant. Magna multitudo iam convenerat: homines de equorum celeritate et arte aurigarum multa
3  dicebant. Pueri Capuanii audireverat virum Capuanum inter aurigas esse.
4  Subito Sextus exclamavit: Ecce Liber! Videsne virum illos equos nigros agentem? Sine dubio est Liber,
5  qui olim in Capua habitabat.
6  Spectator vicinus, qui haec verba Sexti audiverat, dixit, ‘ille Capuanus hic ignotus est. Numquam vicit
7  neque hodie inter primos erit. Ne ipse quidem victoriam sperat.’
8  ‘Fortasse erras,’ inquit Marcus, ‘nos Capuani bene scimus Liberum aurigam pertissimum esse. Puto eum
9  hodie vincere posse.’
10 Iam tuba signum dedit. Equis e carceribus emissis, certamen inceptum est. Magnus erat fremitus
11 spectatorum, qui nomina aurigarum clamabant. Voces puerorum Capuanorum vix audiri poterant.
12 Mox primum locum habuit Crescens, auriga Romanus, qui plurimos fatores habere videbatur; secundum
13 locum habuit Hispanus; tertium locum Gallus; locum quartum Liber, ille Capuans.

18. What tense is the only verb in line 1?
   a. present  b. imperfect  c. perfect  d. pluperfect

19. Quid Romani in Circum Maximum spectare solebant?
   a. cursus equorum  b. pugnae gladiatorum
   c. multitudo spectatorum  d. signa tubae

20. What case and number is multitudo (line 2)?
   a. nominative singular  b. dative singular  c. ablative singular  d. genitive plural

21. What quality of the charioteers were men talking about in line 2-3 (homines...dicebant)?
   a. their swiftness  b. their skill  c. their artistic talent  d. their bravery

22. Quo urbe erant pueri?

23. Quid est nomen aurigae de Capua?
   a. Lucius  b. Capuanus  c. Sextus  d. Liber

24. In line 4, what does the ending -ne on videsne indicate?
   a. and  b. or  c. an exclamation  d. a question

25. What color are the horses of the charioteer mentioned in lines 4-5?
   a. yellow  b. white  c. black  d. grey
26. What is the best translation of *ille ... est* (line 6)?
   a. That guy is from Capua, but this guy is unknown.
   b. That Capuan is unknown here.
   c. That Capuan, he is unknown.
   d. That Capuan is unaware of this.

27. What tense is the verb *erit* (line 7)?
   a. present  b. imperfect  c. perfect  d. future

28. What is the best translation of *fortasse erras* (line 8)?
   a. you were here by chance  b. you were very strong
   c. you were very brave  d. perhaps you are wrong

29. What is the antecedent of the pronoun *eum* (line 8)?
   a. Marcus (line 8)  b. nos (line 8)  c. Capuani (line 8)  d. Liberum (line 8)

30. Quid putat Marcus de Libero?
   a. Liber est peritissimus auriga  b. Liber est ignotum
   c. Liber numquam vincit  d. Liber non hodie vincere potest

31. Quid signum dat?
   a. tubae  b. Capuani  c. fremitus  d. voces

32. e quo loco equi currebant?
   a. e locis secretis  b. e Gallia  c. e carceribus  d. e aurigis

33. At the beginning of the race, what were the spectators doing?
   a. giving the signal to start  b. leaving through the gates
   c. opening the gates to start  d. making a lot of noise

34. Which reason is the most likely to explain why Crescens had so many supporters?
   a. he was the underdog  b. he was the best looking
   c. the race was in his hometown  d. he was losing and people were urging him on

**Passage #3 – A Day at the Circus, Part 2**

1. In medio Circo murus erat, qui spina appellabatur. Aurigae circum eam spinam currum dirigebant.
2. Necesse erat septem spatia circum spinam conficere. Utroque fines spinarum erant metae (turning points).
3. Primo spatio confecto, equi Liberi longe post ceteros currebant. Spectatores vicini pueros irriserunt,
4. ‘Ecce vester auriga Capuani! Omnes eum antecedunt. Non etiam nunc eum peritissimum esse creditis?’
7. fuit eis nomen iterum atque iterum clamabant.
8. Denique currus in ultimo spatio ad metas appropinquabat.
10. nimis longe metas vitavit. Liber occasione oblatos equos inter Iussentem et metas egit. Currus Liberi paene
11. fractus metas ultimo momento temporis vitavit.
12. Liber primum locum ceparet. Crescens equos flagello eccidit, sed Librum praeterire non potuit. Liber
13. transivit primum calce, quae finem certaminis indicabant. Ita Capuani ignotus vicit.

35. What case and number is *spina* (line 1)?
   a. nominative singular  b. ablative singular  c. accusative plural  d. nominative plural

36. What part of speech is the word *circum* (line 1)?
   a. adverb  b. preposition  c. noun  d. adjective

37. Quantas spatias necesse est circum spinam conficere?
   a. V  b. X  c. VII  d. IX
38. Why did the spectators laugh at Marcus and Sextus?
   a. Liber was far ahead of the others 
   b. Crescens was winning 
   c. Liber was near the pack 
   d. Liber was far behind the pack 

39. What answer were the spectators expecting when they asked “Num etiam nunc eum peritissimum esse creditis?”
   a. yes 
   b. no 
   c. no response 
   d. uncertainty 

40. Magna (line 5) modifies what word?
   a. equos (line 5) 
   b. arte (line 5) 
   c. auriga (understood) 
   d. spem (line 5) 

41. Certamen ultimum inter quos duos currus erat?
   a. Crescens et Gallus 
   b. Hispanus et Liber 
   c. Liber et Crescens 
   d. Liber et Gallus 

42. The antecedent of quas (line 7) is __________.
   a. certamen (line 7) 
   b. duos (line 7) 
   c. homines (line 7) 
   d. omnes (line 7) 

43. Which of the following does Marcus tell Liber to do?
   a. hurry 
   b. attack 
   c. listen 
   d. fight 

44. Sperans (line 10) modifies which word?
   a. Liber (line 10) 
   b. Marcus (line 10) 
   c. Liberum (line 10) 
   d. audire (line 10) 

45. How was Liber able to pass Crescens?
   a. Crescens turned too wide 
   b. Crescens was too far back 
   c. he had faster horses 
   d. Crescens had to slow down 

46. What case and number is flagello (line 13)?
   a. dative singular 
   b. nominative singular 
   c. accusative singular 
   d. ablative singular 

47. Quod locum Liber cepit?
   a. primum locum 
   b. secundum locum 
   c. tertium locum 
   d. quartum locum 

48. The word praeterire (line 13) is dependant on which other word?
   a. cecidit (line 13) 
   b. sed (line 13) 
   c. Liberum (line 13) 
   d. potuit (line 13) 

49. What is the person and tense of fecisti (line 15)?
   a. 1st perfect 
   b. 2nd perfect 
   c. 2nd present 
   d. 1st present 

50. Te (line 15) is what case?
   a. nominative 
   b. accusative 
   c. dative 
   d. ablative
Passage #1 – Romans Fight the Carthaginians (Adapted from Eutropius’ Breviariuim)
1. Catulus consul bellum contra Africanos incepit. Romani cum
trecentis navibus ad Siciliam navigaverunt; Africani contra
Romanos quadrigentas naves paraverunt. Numquam in mari
tantus numerus navium pugnaverat. Catulus aeger navem
ascendit: in pugna superiore vulneratus erat. Contra
Karthaginienses, Romani ingenti virtute pugnaverunt. LXXXIII
Karthaginensium naves captae sunt, CXXV submersae, XXXII
milia hostium capta, XIII milia occisa; summa infinita auri et
argenti in potestate Romanorum redacta. Etiam et classe Romana
XII naves submersae sunt. Karthaginienses tamen pacem
petiverunt. Etiam captivos suos et Romanis petiverunt. Senatus
pacem et captivos Africaniis dedit.

1. Catulus was a:
   a. Carthaginian commander
   b. Roman leader
   c. messenger to Rome
   d. Carthaginian prisoner

2. According to lines 2-4, the sea battle was unique because it was fought:
   a. near Africa
   b. with such a great number of ships
   c. on the island of Sicily
   d. with thirty ships

3. The word navium (line 4) is what case and number?
   a. accusative singular
   b. nominative singular
   c. genitive singular
   d. genitive plural

4. Catulus was ill because he:
   a. was wounded from a previous battle
   b. was seasick
   c. was old
   d. missed his farm

5. In line 6, the Romans fought with:
   a. superior weapons
   b. Sicilian aid
   c. great courage
   d. great terror

6. The word ingenti (line 6) modifies which Latin noun?
   a. virtute (line 6)
   b. Romani (line 6)
   c. pugna (line 5)
   d. naves (line 7)

7. How many Carthaginian ships sank?
   a. 83
   b. 32
   c. 300
   d. 125

8. In lines 8-9, in addition to ships and soldiers, the Carthaginians also surrendered:
   a. catapults and flamethrowers
   b. all of their rowers
   c. gold and silver
   d. the standards of their legions

9. In line 9, what is the best translation of the phrase “in potestate Romanorum redacta”?
   a. power brought from the Romans
   b. Rome brought from power
   c. powerful Romans were brought
   d. brought into the power of the Romans

10. According to lines 10-11, what two things were given to the Carthaginians at the end of this battle?
    a. peace and their prisoners
    b. their captured ships and repayment
    c. an apology and permanent peace
    d. Lilybaeum and Roman prisoners

11. Africaniis (line 12) is what case?
    a. ablative
    b. nominative
    c. dative
    d. genitive
Passage #2 – Cadmus Founds Thebes (from Modern Latin Book One, J.D. Sadler)
1 Cadmus venit a Phoenicia in Graeciam. oraculum famosum sequi – an infinitive – “to follow”
2 Graecum Delphis visitat. oraculum de futuris rebus rogat, et
3 oraculum respondit Cadnum debere vaccam sequi. in loco ubi
4 vacca immobils stat, debet urbem condere. prope locum
5 designatum vivit serpens terribilis. Cadmus cum pessimo serpente
6 pugnat, et post longissimam pugnam serpentem occidit. dentes
7 serpentis in terram pont, et brevissimo tempore viri armati
8 orientur. viri inter se pugnunt. multi cadunt et reliqui sunt primi
9 ives Thebani. Cadmus Harmoniam, pulchram feminam, in
10 matrimonium ducit, et in Graecia multos annos magna felicitate
11 regit.

12. What did Cadmus do first upon his arrival to Greece?
   a. went to Phoenicia   b. visits an oracle   c. an oracle visits him   d. departs from Delphi

13. The word *Delphis* (line 2) is what type of ablative?
   a. location   b. means   c. agent   d. accompaniment

14. What does the oracle reveal to Cadmus about his future?
   a. a cow will follow him   b. a cow will show him a city
   c. he should follow the cow   d. he will find a motionless cow

15. *Immobils* (line 4) modifies what noun?
   a. *loco* (line 3)   b. *vaccia* (line 4)   c. *urbem* (line 4)   d. *Cadmus* (understood)

16. What is the subject of *debet* (line 5)?
   a. *vaccia* (line 4)   b. *oraculum* (line 3)   c. *condere* (line 4)   d. *Cadmus* (understood)

17. Where does Cadmus find the serpent?
   a. in front of his destination   b. just outside of Delphi
   c. in the walls of Thebes   d. near the spot where the cow stops

18. Which is the best translation for line 6 (*et...occidit*)?
   a. and he dies after the fight with the longest serpent
   b. and he kills the very long serpent after the fight
   c. and after a very long fight he kills the serpent
   d. and after fighting for a very long time, the serpent dies

19. What are the case and number of *dentes* (line 6)?
   a. nominative plural   b. accusative plural   c. nominative singular   d. dative plural

20. How long did it take for the teeth to do something?
   a. a short while   b. a very long time   c. a very short time   d. a long time

21. Which grammatical term best describes *armati* (line 7)?
   a. perfect participle   b. adjective   c. passive infinitive   d. dative noun

22. Which word should be used as the subject of the verb *orientur* (line 8)?

23. Who did the *viri* (line 7 et al) fight with?
   a. Cadmus   b. the serpent   c. the Thebans   d. themselves

24. *Multos annos* (line 10) is an example of what type of accusative?
   a. duration of time   b. time when   c. direct object   d. object of a preposition

25. At the end of the passage, we are told that Cadmus __________.
   a. is conquered   b. is killed by his wife   c. rules happily   d. rules with difficulty
Passage #3 – Artemisia and Mausolus (adapted from Aulus Gellius, Noctes Atticae)

1. Mausolus fuit, ut ait Marcus Tullius Cicero, rex terrae Cariae.
2. Mausolus in matrimonium Artemisiam duxit. Artemisia Mausolum
   suum virum amavisse dictur super amoris omnes fabulas, is
4. Mausolus inter lacrimas et manus uxoris e vita excessit. Artemisia
   maximo cum dolore cineres cum unguentis mixtos in urnam posuit.
6. ad conservandum memoriam viri mortui, Artemisia sepulchrum
   maximum adificavit, hoc sepulchrum inter septem omnium
   terrarum spectacula numerabatur.

26. The word ut (line 1) would best be translated ____.
   a. how  b. as  c. so that  d. when

27. Marcus Tullius Cicero said that Mausolus is ____.
   a. leader of the country of Carria  b. a happy merchant
   c. without money  d. a good writer

28. The verb duxit (line 2) is ____.
   a. present tense  b. imperfect tense  c. future tense  d. perfect tense

29. Who was Artemisia?
   a. a friend of the queen  b. wife of Mausolus
   c. an excellent mother  d. a kind goddess

30. The antecedent of suum (line 3) is ____.
   a. Artemisia (line 2)  b. Mausolus (line 3)
   c. virum (line 3)  d. fabulas (line 4)

31. The adjective omnes (line 3) is ____.
   a. nominative plural  b. accusative plural
   c. genitive plural  d. ablative plural

32. What kind of love was Artemisia’s?
   a. always false  b. similar to Cicero’s love
   c. dangerous and proud  d. the greatest love in stories

33. The word is, as used in line 3, could be replaced with which of the following words without changing the meaning?
   a. qui  b. iste  c. ipse  d. quis

34. Manus (line 4) is what case and number?
   a. nominative singular  b. nominative plural
   c. genitive singular  d. accusative plural

35. When Mausolus had died, Artemisia:
   a. ran from their house  b. deposited his ashes into an urn
   c. summoned their children  d. also died

36. The adjective mixtos (line 5) modifies the noun:
   a. dolore  b. cineres
   c. unguentis  d. urnam

37. Artemisia built a great tomb so that:
   a. amicos haberet  b. libros viri servaret
   c. memoria viri conservaretur  d. iter faceret

38. septem (line 7) modifies which word in the sentence?
   a. sepulchrum  b. inter
   c. terrarum  d. spectacula
Passage #4 – Arion and the Dolphins (from Modern Latin Book One, J.D. Sadler)

1. Arion est famous poeta. in urbe Graeca vivit. olim iter ad Italiam
2. facit. in Italia pro populo canit et divitias obtinet. ad Graeciam
3. cupid revertetur. in navem ascendit, et navis e portu exit. viri
4. navem regentes sunt piratae. Ariona circumstant et pecuniam
5. quaerunt. in corde Arion de salute doloret. inuriam timet. in nave
6. stans, lyram capit et pulchra voce canit. cantu terminato, Arion se
7. iacit in mare. piratae iuvenem mirantur et id, quod vident, eos
8. terreti delphini Ariona accipiunt et domum portant.

39. The word *iter* (line 1) is what case and number?
   a. nominative singular  
   b. accusative singular  
   c. ablative singular  
   d. accusative plural

40. What happened because of Arion’s singing ability?
   a. he became rich  
   b. he became immortal  
   c. he moved to Italy  
   d. he was considered a god

41. The subject of *ascendit* (line 3) is ____.
   a. navis  
   b. piratae  
   c. Graeca  
   d. Arion

42. What case is *navis* (line 3)?
   a. nominative  
   b. dative  
   c. ablative  
   d. genitive

43. *Regentes* (line 4) is what grammatical form?
   a. infinitive  
   b. 3rd decl. adjective  
   c. perfect participle  
   d. present participle

44. What issue does Arion have with getting home?
   a. he is taken to the wrong country  
   b. he loses his lyre  
   c. he is kidnapped  
   d. he can’t find a ship

45. Upon realizing his situation, how did Arion feel in line 5?
   a. bold  
   b. afraid  
   c. safe  
   d. passionate

46. *Pulchra* (line 6) modifies what?
   a. nave  
   b. Arion  
   c. voce  
   d. canit

47. After Arion sings a song, what does he do?
   a. throws himself into the sea  
   b. throws his lyre into the sea  
   c. lies down on the deck  
   d. gets thrown into the sea

48. What is the antecedent of *quod* (line 7)?
   a. piratae  
   b. iuvenem  
   c. id  
   d. Arion

49. What miracle happens in line 8?
   a. the Delphic oracle gives a prophecy  
   b. Arion swims home  
   c. dolphins save Arion  
   d. Arion turns into a dolphin

50. What is the proper way to translate *domum* as it is used in line 8?
   a. at home  
   b. to home  
   c. from home  
   d. in his home
Passage #1 – Cadmus Encounters the Serpent (Ovid, Metamorphoses, Book III)
silva vetus stabat nulla violata securi,
et specus in media virgin ac vimein densus
efficiens humilem lapidum conpagibus arcum
uberosus fecundus aquis; ubi conditus antro
Martius anguis erat, cratis praesignis et auro;
igne micant oculi, corpus tumet omne venenis,
tresque vibrant linguae, triplici stant ordine dentes.
quem postquam Tyria lucum de gente prefecti
infausto tetigere gradu, demissaque in undas
urna dedit sonitum, longo caput extulit antro
caeruleus serpens horrendaque sibilia misit.
effluxere urnae manibus sanguisque reliquit
corpus et attonitos subitus tremor occupat artus.
ille volubilibus squamosos nexibus orbis
torquet et inmensos salut sinatur in arcus
ac media plus parte leves erectus in auras
despicit omne nemus tantoque est corpore, quanto,
si totum spectes, geminas qui separat Arctos.

1. The scansion of the first 4 feet of line 1 is ____.
   a. DDSS    b. DSSD
   ____________  c. SSDD    d. SDDS

2. In line 1, the poet describes the woods as ____.
   a. forbidden to enter    b. safe from harm
   ____________  c. never entered    d. very ancient and full of trees

3. In lines 4-5, we learn ____.
   a. the snake established itself outside of the cave
   b. the snake was sacred to the god of war
   c. the snake was established itself outside of the cave and was sacred to the god of war
   d. all of the above

4. Which of these do NOT describe the snake (lines 5-7)?
   a. The snake’s body swells with venom
   b. The snake’s eyes are golden
   c. The snake is crested
   d. The snake has three tongues

5. What is unusual about the snake’s teeth (line 7)?
   a. Nothing
   b. He only has three
   c. All his teeth appear to be fangs
   d. They are arranged in three rows

6. Which word is the subject of tetigere in line 9?
   a. lucum    b. Tyria
   ____________  c. prefecti    d. gradu

7. Lines 9-10 describe ____.
   a. someone fetching water
   b. a lost urn
   c. the sound of the ocean
   d. none of these

8. Which of the following is the best translation of longo .... serpens (lines 9-10)?
   a. The long serpent raised his blue head from the cave
   b. The blue serpent raised his head from the long cave
   c. The blue headed serpent carried himself out of the long cave.
   d. The long head carried the blue serpent from the cave.

9. What is the subject of effluxere in line 12?
   a. urnae    b. manibus
   ____________  c. sanguis    d. serpens

10. In line 13, the adjective subitus modifies what noun?
    a. corpus    b. tremor
    ____________  c. artus    d. none of these

11. What has caused the reaction in lines 12-13?
    a. The men saw the snake
    b. The men heard the snake
    c. The snake heard the men
    ____________  d. The snake attacked the men
12. In line 14, *ille* refers back to what noun?
   a. serpentis  
   b. artus  
   c. corpus  
   d. tremor

13. In lines 14–15 (*ille ... arcus*), the poet describes what event?
   a. The men's reaction to the snake's appearance  
   b. The snake attacking the men.  
   c. The appearance of the snake and how it behaves  
   d. The actions of the leader of the men.

14. In line 16, the adjective *omne* describes what noun?
   a. parte  
   b. nemus  
   c. corpore  
   d. none of these

15. In lines 16-18, the poet describes the size of the snake. Which of these does NOT describe the size of the snake?
   a. It is so big that it can look out over the woods  
   b. It is as big as the space between the Big and Little Dippers  
   c. It is bigger in the middle part than on the ends  
   d. It is so big that it catches the breezes above the trees

---

Passage #2 – Marius Defies Death (Taken from Modern Latin Book II, J.D. Sadler)

1. illo tempore primum Romae bellum civile commotum est. causam
2. bello dedit Gaius Marius. cum enim Sulla consul contra Mithridatem,
3. regem Ponti, missus esset, Sulpicius, tribunus plebis, legem ad populum
4. tulit ut Sulae imperium abrogaretur. C. Mario bellum decernetur
5. Mithridaticum. qua re Sulla commotus cum exercitu ad urbem venit, eam
6. armis occupavit, Sulpicium interfecit, Marium fugavit. Marius hostes
7. persequentes fugiens diu in palude deluit.
8. sed paulo post repertus extractusque, ut erat nudo corpore caenoque
9. oblitus, iniecto in collum vinculo Minturnas raptus et in custodiam
10. coniectus est. missus est ad eum occultandum servus publicus, quem
11. Marius vultus auctoritate deterruit. cum hominem ad se stricto gladio
12. venientem vidisset, "tune... homo," inquit, "C. Marium audebis occidere?"
13. quo audito attonitus, ille ac tremens abiecto ferro fugit, Marium se non
14. posse occidere clamitans. Marius deinde ab eis qui prius cum occidere
15. voluerant earecere emissus est.

---

16. What sort of *cum*-clause is in lines 2-3 (*cum ... missus esset*)?
   a. temporal  
   b. result  
   c. causal  
   d. concessive

17. What is the subject of the verb *missus esset* (line 3)?
   a. Marius  
   b. Sulla  
   c. Mithridatem  
   d. Sulpicius

18. Which of the following is a reason why Sulpicius brought a law before the people?
   a. to give more power to Sulla  
   b. to end the Mithridatic war  
   c. to take power from Marius  
   d. to take command of the war from Sulla

19. Which of the following is the best translation for *qua re Sulla commotus* (line 5)?
   a. with this matter disturbing Sulla  
   b. because this matter was disturbing to Sulla  
   c. Sulla, disturbed by this matter  
   d. Sulla, moved by such a matter

20. Which of the following did Sulla not do in lines 5-7?
   a. bring his army to Rome  
   b. kill Marius  
   c. kill Sulpicius  
   d. drive Marius out of the city

21. What use of the ablative is used in *iniecto ... vinculo* (line 9)?
   a. accompaniment  
   b. absolute  
   c. location  
   d. separation

22. The case of *vultus* (line 11) is ______.
   a. nominative  
   b. genitive  
   c. accusative  
   d. vocative

23. What is the best way to translate *tune... C. Marium audebis occidere* (line 12)?
   a. will you kill Marius?  
   b. did you hear that Marius died?  
   c. did you dare to kill Marius?  
   d. will you dare to kill Marius?

24. In line 14, the word *clamitans* modifies _____.
   a. ille  
   b. ferro  
   c. Marium  
   d. sc
25. The conclusion to the story (lines 14-15) tells us what?
   a. Marius escaped   b. Marius was freed   c. Marius was killed   d. Marius stayed a captive

26. How many elisions are in line 1?
   a. one  b. two  c. three  d. four

27. In lines 1-3, what role does Pollio play in the new age?
   a. an ineffective leader in the new age  b. the first consul of the new age
   c. his wicked leadership will remain in the new age  d. leader through the great months of the new age

28. What is the subject of solvent in line 4?
   a. vestigia  b. formidine  c. duce  d. menses

29. The best translation of ille deum vitam accipiet (line 5) is
   a. That god accepts life.  b. That one will accept the life of a god
   c. The god should accept that life  d. That life would accept the god.

30. According to lines 5-7, which of these will the subject NOT do?
   a. He will see heroes mixed with gods  b. He will rule with his virtuous father
   c. He will rule the peaceful earth  d. He will be seen by the heroes and gods

31. Who will be giving the munuscula to the boy (line 8-10)?
   a. tibi  b. tellus  c. errantis hederas  d. baccare

32. Why are the munuscula such a wonder (line 8)?
   a. They are very abundant.  b. They are the first ones that ever existed.
   c. They spring up without aid.  d. They are very rare.

33. What is the participle ridenti modifying (line 10)?
   a. colocasia  b. acantho  c. baccare  d. tellus

34. How will the goats be different in this new age (line 11)?
   a. They will be more fertile.  b. They will not need a shepherd to lead them home
   c. They will not fear the lions  d. They will milk themselves

35. Who is the subject of metuens (line 12)?
   a. armenta  b. leones  c. capellae  d. none of these

36. What feature will the boy’s cradle exhibit (line 13)?
   a. It will be filled with flowers  b. It will be covered with flowers
   c. It will produce flowers  d. Flowers will be his cradle

37. What does the adjective fallax modify (line 14)?
   a. serpens  b. herba  c. veneni  d. amomum
Passage #4 - Be it ever so humble, there is no place like home (Adapted from Cornelius Nepos, Atticus 1.3)

Neque vero ille vir minus bonus pater familias habitus est quam civis. Nam cum esset pecuniosus, nemo illo minus fuit emax, minus aedificator. Neque tamen non in primis bene habitavit omnibusque optimis rebus usus est. Nam domum habuit in colle Quirinali Tamphilianam, ab avunculo hereditate relictam; eius amoenitas non aedificio, sed Silva constabat. Ipsum enim tectum antiquitatis constitutum plus salis quam sumptus habebat; in quo nihil commutavit, nisi si quid vetustate coactus est. (Atticus erat…) elegans, non magnificus; splendidus, non sumptuosus: omnisque diligentia munditiam, non affluentiam affectabant.

emax, -acis – fond of buying
Tamphilianam – made by Tamphilus
amoenitas, -tatis, f. - pleasantness
muditia, -ae, f. – cleanliness, neatness

38. The best translation of line 1 (neque…civis) is…
   a. Truly that man had a good father of the family rather than a citizen
   b. Truly that man was considered no less a good father of the family than citizen.
   c. Truly that man was not held by his family to be a good father rather than a citizen
   d. Truly that man had no less a good father of the family than other citizens

39. Which of the following is the best translation of cum (line 1)?
   a. since
   b. although
   c. when
   d. with

40. From lines 1-2 (Nam…aedificator), we learn that Atticus ________.
   a. bought and built even though he didn’t have a lot of money
   b. bought property but didn’t build on it
   c. did not like buying, despite the fact that he had money
   d. had a lot of money and built

41. The rhetorical strategy employed in line 2 (Neque…habitat) is ________.
   a. hyperbole
   b. asyndeton
   c. litotes
   d. anaphora

42. Based on lines 2-3 (Neque…est), which of the following is true about Atticus?
   a. he lived well and enjoyed finer things
   b. he did not live well and did not have finer things
   c. he did not live well but still had finer things
   d. he lived well even though he did not have finer things

43. The case of rebus (line 3) is governed by ________.
   a. in (line 3)
   b. habitat (line 3)
   c. omnibus (line 3)
   d. usus est (line 3)

44. Which word is modified by relictam (line 3)?
   a. avunculo (line 3)
   b. colle (line 3)
   c. Quirinali (line 3)
   d. domum (line 3)

45. Which of the following is true about his house?
   a. It was surrounded by woods
   b. It was not pleasant
   c. He bought it from his uncle
   d. He was always fixing it up

46. The case and number of sumptus (line 6) are ________.
   a. Nominative plural
   b. Accusative plural
   c. Genitive singular
   d. Accusative singular

47. The antecedent of quo (line 5) is ________.
   a. domum (line 3)
   b. tectum (line 4)
   c. salis (line 4)
   d. sumptus (line 4)

48. What word must the reader supply to make sense of “Nisi si…est” (line 5)?
   a. commutare
   b. erat
   c. constitutum
   d. Attici

49. The case and number of diligentia (line 6) are ________.
   a. Ablative singular
   b. Accusative plural
   c. Nominative plural
   d. Nominative singular

50. From the passage we learn that
   a. Atticus’ house reflects his personality
   b. Atticus’ house contrasts with his personality
   c. Atticus changes his house to reflect his mood
   d. Atticus pays no attention to his house
Passage #1: Vergil *Aeneid* 12.134-160
At Juno ex summio (qui nunc Albanus habetur;
tum neque nomen erat neque honos aut gloria monti)
prospiciens tumulo campum aspectabat et ambas
Laurentum Troumque acies urbemque Latini.
Extemplo Turni sic est adfata sororem
diva deam, stagnis quae fluminibusque sonoris
praesidet (hunc illi rex aetheris altus honorem
lupiter erepta pro virginitate sacravit):
‘Nymphia, deus fluviorum, animo gratissima nostro,
scis ut te cunctis unam, quaequecumque Latinae
magnanimi iovis ingratum ascendere cubile,
praetulerim caelique libens in parte locarim:
disce tuum, ne me incuses, Iuturna, dolorem.
Qua visa est Fortuna pati Parcaeque sinebant
cedere res Latio, Turnum et tua moenia texi;
nunc iuvenem imparibus video concurrere fatis,
Parcarumque dies et vis inimica propinquat.
Non pugnam aspicere hanc oculos, non foedera possum.
Tu pro germano si quid praesentius audes,
perge; decet. Forsan miseros meliora sequentur.’
Vix ea, cum lacrimas oculis Iuturna profundit
terque quaterque manu pectus percussit honestum.
‘Non lacrimis hoc tempus’ ait Saturnia Iuno.
‘Accelera et fratem, si quis modus, eripe morti;
aut tu bella cie conceptumque execute foedus.
Auctor ego audendi.’ Sic exhortata reliquit
incertam et tristi turbatam vulnere mentis.

1. From what location was Juno watching the action (134-137)?
   a. a plain that never had a name
   b. the Alban plain
   c. a hill which then had no name
   d. a hill that was always called Alban

2. Juno saw all of the following (134-137) except:
   a. the battle line of the Trojans
   b. the city of Latinus
   c. the battle line of the Laurentines
   d. the palace of Latinus

3. The sister of Turnus was a goddess associated with (138-141):
   a. trees
   b. animals
   c. winds
   d. water

4. Why did Jupiter give Turnus’ sister her special power over nature (138-141)?
   a. she was a goddess
   b. she was afraid of Juno
   c. she was all alone
   d. she was his lover

5. To whom does *diva* (139) refer?
   a. Turnus’ sister
   b. Juno
   c. Jupiter’s daughter
   d. Jupiter

6. What word best describes Juno’s feelings toward Turnus’ sister (142-145)?
   a. hatred
   b. jealousy
   c. indifference
   d. affection

7. The clause *quaecumque ... cubile* (143-144) refers to:
   a. Jupiter’s enemies
   b. the friends of Turnus’ sister
   c. Juno’s friends
   d. the lovers of Jupiter
8. Line 144 (magnanimi ... cubile) contains ___ elision(s).
   a. 0  b. 1  c. 2  d. 3

9. In line 145, Turnus’ sister is reminded that Juno:
   a. was angry with her  b. had great faith in her
   c. worked against the Trojans  d. granted her a place in heaven

10. Who/What limited Juno’s actions (147-148)?
    a. Turnus  b. Latinus  c. destiny  d. sadness

11. To what do both Parcarum dies and vis inimica refer (150)?
    a. Turnus’ death  b. the approaching dawn
    c. the strength of Turnus  d. Trojan defeat

12. How many dactyls are in line 151 (non ... possum)?
    a. 1  b. 2  c. 3  d. 4

13. What literary device is found in line 151 (Non ... possum)?
    a. apostrophe  b. anaphora  c. anastrophe  d. enjambment

14. What did Juno order Turnus’ sister to do (152-153)?
    a. listen closely to her words  b. try to help Turnus
    c. weep with her  d. trust that Turnus will be safe

15. What word best describes the reaction of Turnus’ sister to the words of Juno (154-155)?
    a. sadness  b. joy  c. worry  d. anger

16. Saturnia (156) is a(n):
    a. ellipsis  b. epitaph  c. apostrophe  d. patronymic

17. Juno commanded Turnus’ sister to do all of the following EXCEPT (156-159):
    a. break the treaty  b. save her brother from death
    c. start a battle  d. remember better times

18. What Latin word is missing in the sentence Auctor ego audendi (159)?
    a. sunt  b. est  c. dixi  d. ero

19. What literary device is found in line 160?
    a. simile  b. chiasmus  c. personification  d. metaphor

20. What emotion best describes Turnus’ sister at the end of the passage?
    a. sadness  b. joy  c. worry  d. anger

21. The name of Turnus’ sister is:
Passage #2: Tacitus *Annales* 13.16 - Nero murders his young relative Britannicus at a banquet.

Mos habeatur principum liberos cum ceteris idem aetatis nebulibis sedentes vesici in asceptu propinquorum propria et parciore mensa. Illic eupalante Britannico, quia cibos potusque eius delectus ex ministris gustu explorabat, ne omitteretur institutum aut utriusque morte proderetur scelus, talis dolus repertus est. Inoxia adhuc ac praecalaia et libata gustu potio traditur Britannico; dein, postquam fervore aspernabatur, frigida in aqua adfunditur venenum, quod ita cunctos eius artus pervasit, ut vox pariter et spiritus eius raperentur.

Trepidatur a circumse dentibus. Diffugunt imprudentes; at, quibus altior intellectus, resistunt defixi et Neronem intuentes. Ille ut erat reclinis et nescio similis, solutum ita ait per comitialem morbum, quo prima ab infantia adfectaretur Britannicus, et redituros paullatim visus sensusque. At Agrippinae is pavor, ea consternatio mentis, quamvis vultu premeretur, emicuit, ut perinde ignaram fuisset, quam Octaviam sororem Britannici, constiterit. Quippe sibi supremum auxilium ereptum et parricidii exemplum interlegebat. Octavia quoque, quamvis rudibus annis, dolorem caritatem omnes affectus abscondere didicerat. Ita post breve silentium repetita convivii laetitia.

22. With whom did the children of the imperial family usually eat (1-2)?
   a. no one      b. adults      c. other children      d. the imperial women

23. Which of the following is NOT true about the meals of the imperial children (1-2)?
   a. the children stood while they ate
   b. the table was less extravagant than the imperial adults
   c. they ate at a different table than the imperial adults
   d. the imperial adults could see them eating

24. A selected servant (2-5):
   a. tasted Britannicus' food & drink
   b. counted each bite that Britannicus took
   c. was responsible for the conduct of the imperial children
   d. cooked all the food for the imperial children

25. What was handed to Britannicus (5-8)?
   a. a napkin
   b. a drink
   c. a treat
   d. a dagger

26. Where was the poison hidden (5-8)?
   a. in the food
   b. in water
   c. in wine
   d. in a treat

27. The poison caused Britannicus to (5-8):
   a. convulse & fall to the ground
   b. babble incoherently
   c. go blind
   d. lose his voice

28. What describes the reaction of the other people at the banquet (9-10)?
   a. sadness
   b. joy
   c. anger
   d. anxiety

29. Which people looked at Nero after Britannicus had been poisoned (9-10)?
   a. those who knew that Nero had poisoned him
   b. everyone at the banquet
   c. those who did not understand what had happened
   d. the imperial children

30. What was Nero's reaction to the collapse of Britannicus (10-12)?
   a. anger
   b. surprise
   c. nonchalance
   d. joy

31. According to Nero, the collapse of Nero was caused by (10-12):
   a. sickness
   b. fatigue
   c. poison
   d. wine
32. Who was part of the plot to poison Britannicus (10-17)?
   a. Nero                     b. Nero & Agrippina
   c. Nero & Octavia           d. Nero, Agrippina, & Octavia

33. What had Octavia learned to do (16-17)?
   a. fake her grief over Britannicus
   b. hide her emotions
   c. fake her love for Nero
   d. hide her jealousy of her brother

34. After the collapse of Britannicus, the banquet was (17-18):
   a. happy again
   b. long & silent
   c. quickly ended
   d. moved to another location

Passage #3: Sallust Bellum Catilinae 54 – Caesar and Cato are described in detail.
Igitur Caesari et Catoni genus, actas, eloquentia prope aequalia
fuere, magnitudo animi par, item gloria, sed alia alii. Caesar beneficiis
ac munificentia magnus habeatur, integritate vitae Cato. Ille
mansuetudine et misericordia clarus factus, huic severitas dignitatem
addiderat. Caesar dando, sublevando, ignoscendo, Cato nihil largiundo
gloriam adeptus est. In altero miseris perfugium erat, in altero malis
pemcies; illius facilitas, huius constantia laudabatur. Postremo Caesar
in animum inducerat laborare, vigilare; negotiis amicorum intentus sua
neglegere, nihil denegare quod dono dignum esset, sibi magnum
imperium, exercitum, bellum novum exoptabat, ubi virtus enitescere
posset. At Catoni studium modestiae, decoris, sed maxume severitatis
erat; non divitiis cum divite, neque factione cum factioso, sed cum
strenuo virtute, cum modesto pudore, cum innocentia abstinentia certabat;
esse quam viserit bonus malebat: ita, quo minus petebat gloriam, eo magis
illum sequebatur.

35. Caesar and Cato were similar in all the following EXCEPT (1-2):
   a. glory                     b. age                     c. appearance   d. eloquence

36. What Latin word(s) is(are) parallel with integritate (3)?
   a. magnus habeatur        b. beneficiis ac munificentia
   c. vitae                  d. mansuetudine et misericordia

37. What made Caesar famous (3-5)?
   a. gentleness & compassion b. sternness
   c. greatness of mind       d. leadership

38. Line 5 contains an example of:
   a. tricolon                b. polysyndeton            c. hendiadys    d. both a & b

39. The best translation of nihil largiundo (5) is:
   a. by no means wealthy     b. by giving nothing
   c. for stealing nothing    d. nothing for bribery

40. Who brought forth destruction to evil men (6-7)?
   a. Caesar                  b. Cato

41. Caesar often ignored his own interests because he was too busy (7-11):
   a. focusing on power & war b. protecting his friends’ interests
   c. living a virtuous life  d. improving his mind

42. Cato eagerly pursued all of the following EXCEPT (11-15):
   a. wealth                  b. sternness               c. temperance   d. honor
43. The best translation of *cum innocente abstinentia certabat* (13) is:
   a. he was striving with the blameless in abstinence
   b. he was competing with innocent abstinence
   c. abstinence was fighting with the innocent
   d. when a blameless man was searching for abstinence

44. What happened when Cato tried to avoid glory (11-15)?
   a. his own glory grew
   b. the glory of Rome was increased
   c. the people followed him home
   d. the Romans loved him even more

Passage #4: Augustus Res Gestae 34 – Augustus highlights some of his many accomplishments and honors.

In consalatu sexto et septimo, postquam bella civilia extinxyeram,
per consensum universorum potitus rerum omnium, rem publicam ex mea
potestate in senatus populiique Romani arbitrium transtuli. Quo pro merito
meo senatus consulto Augustus appellatus sum et lauris postes aedium
meorum vestiti publice coronaque civica super ianuam meam fixa est et
clepes aureus in curia Iulia positus, quem mihi senatum populumque
Romanum dare virtutis clementiaeque et iustitiae et pietatis causa
testatum est per eius clipei inscriptionem. Post id tempus auctoritate
omnibus praestiti, potestatis autem nihil amplius habui quam ceteri
qui mihi quoque in magistratu collegae fuerunt.

45. What two objects were placed on door of Augustus’ home?
   a. a shield and laurel
   b. laurel and the civic crown
   c. a shield and an inscription
   d. the civic crown and an inscription

46. What did Augustus give to the Senate and the Roman People?
   a. silver and gold
   b. decisions about the government
   c. the Curia Iulia
   d. magnificent public games

47. The best translation of *postquam bella civilia extinxeram* (1) is:
   a. I later ended the civil wars
   b. after the civil wars were over
   c. after I had ended the civil wars
   d. later the civil wars were ended

48. Augustus claimed that his power was no greater than:
   a. the Senate
   b. the Roman people
   c. the Senate and the Roman people
   d. the magistrates

49. Which was NOT inscribed on the shield?
   a. piety
   b. power
   c. mercy
   d. justice

50. How did Augustus get his name?
   a. the people voted him the honor
   b. a decree of the Senate
   c. he selected the name himself
   d. the army demanded that he get it
1. The third principal part of *possum* is:
   a. *potui*  
   b. *posui*  
   c. *potens*  
   d. *profui*

2. They walked to the ship.
   a. *a nave*  
   b. *navi*  
   c. *nавem*  
   d. *ad nавem*

3. Well done, my son!
   a. *meo filio*  
   b. *me fili*  
   c. *mi fili*  
   d. *mi filie*

4. Which of the following is NOT imperfect tense?
   a. *pugnabamus*  
   b. *poteramus*  
   c. *aberat*  
   d. *dederas*

5. Running is fun!
   a. *currendum*  
   b. *currens*  
   c. *currere*  
   d. *cursu*

6. puella : puellarum :: dux : ___.
   a. *ducis*  
   b. *duces*  
   c. *ducum*  
   d. *ducem*

7. The perfect stem of a verb is obtained from which principal part?
   a. first  
   b. second  
   c. third  
   d. fourth

8. Habes *nec clavem tuam?*
   a. do you have...  
   b. Where do you have...  
   c. Surely you have...  
   d. Surely you don’t have...

9. Scipio *erat dux very well known* in Bello Punico.
   a. *notissimi*  
   b. *notissimum*  
   c. *notissimus*  
   d. *notissimis*

10. Marcus *in arrio aut in horto sedet.*
    a. but  
    b. or  
    c. and  
    d. because

11. Pater *fabulam ___ leone et Androcle narravit.*
    a. *per*  
    b. *ex*  
    c. *super*  
    d. *de*

12. He taught Latin.
    a. *docet*  
    b. *docebit*  
    c. *docuerat*  
    d. *docuit*

13. The boys, *whom* you saw, were my students.
    a. *qui*  
    b. *quibus*  
    c. *quorum*  
    d. *quos*

14. They captured the *bad pirate.*
    a. *piratam malam*  
    b. *piratam malum*  
    c. *pirata mala*  
    d. *pirata malus*

15. The construction used to complete verbs like *possam* and *cupio* is the
    a. result clause  
    b. complementary infinitive  
    c. ablative of means  
    d. purpose clause

16. Romae *tres mensae mansimus.*
    a. for three months  
    b. for three tables  
    c. in three months  
    d. three tables

17. What word would introduce the sentence “you don’t expect to see him, do you?”
    a. *nome*  
    b. *nisi*  
    c. *ne*  
    d. *num*

18. Without water
    a. *ex aqua*  
    b. *cum aqua*  
    c. *in aqua*  
    d. *sine aqua*

19. The tricycle has three wheels.
    a. *tria*  
    b. *tres*  
    c. *tribus*  
    d. *trium*

20. Tarquin paid dearly for the Sibylline books.
    a. *care*  
    b. *cariter*  
    c. *carius*  
    d. *carissime*
21. Which of the following is NOT a conjunction?
   a. sed       b. aut       c. sine       d. et

22. What Latin word would introduce the sentence “Surely you cleaned your room, didn’t you?”
   a. nonne     b. num       c. nisi        d. enclitic –ne

23. “Everybody sing!” would best be translated as:
   a. canta omnes  b. canta omnis  c. cantate omnes  d. cantate omnis

24. Marcus showed the city to us.
   a. demonstrat  b. demonstrabat  c. demonstraverat  d. demonstravit

25. magister nos magna voce vocavit.
   a. you  b. we  c. us  d. I

26. Translate: as easily as possible.
   a. quam facillime  b. cum facillime  c. facillime  d. quo facillime

27. Which declensions can contain feminine nouns?
   a. 1 and 3 only  b. 1, 3, and 5 only  c. 1, 2, 3, and 5 only  d. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

   a. ad Romam     b. Romae     c. Roma  d. Romam

29. et Tiberius et Caligula crat imperatores.
   a. and…and     b. neither…nor   c. either…or  d. both…and

30. Mom packed a lunch for you.
   a. tu       b. tui       c. tibi  d. te

31. rego and capio are both verbs of the _____ conjugation.
   a. first  b. second  c. third  d. fourth

32. Minerva est the goddess sapientiae.
   a. dea  b. deae  c. deam  d. deis

33. Don’t cut the cheese!
   a. nolite scindere  b. noli scindi  c. non scindere  d. nolite scindite

34. Did you watch the Super Bowl?
   a. spectabasne  b. spectavisti  c. spectavistine  d. spectaverasne

35. What tense is the verb potuerat?
   a. present  b. imperfect  c. perfect  d. pluperfect

36. Which word would complete this sequence: ego, mei, mihi, _____, me?
   a. meum  b. me  c. mihi  d. nos

37. Tullia used to have three books.
   a. habet  b. habere  c. habebat  d. habuit

38. Titus wants to have three dogs.
   a. tres canes  b. tros canes  c. tras canes  d. tribus canibus

39. Hae puellae is what case and number?
   a. dative singular  b. genitive singular  c. nominative plural  d. nominative singular

40. He goes into Italy.
   a. it in Italia  b. it in Italian  c. it Italian  d. it Italia

41. I believe you.
   a. credo te  b. credo tui  c. credo tibi  d. credas me
42. Which cases in Latin can show possession?
   a. genitive & accusative  
   b. genitive & nominative  
   c. dative & ablative  
   d. genitive & dative

43. Make optimus its adverb form.
   a. optime  
   b. optimi  
   c. optima  
   d. optimo

44. The horse is big.
   a. equus est magnum  
   b. equus est magna  
   c. equus est magnus  
   d. equi sunt magni

45. What gender nouns are found in the second declension?
   a. masculine only  
   b. masculine and neuter only  
   c. masculine and feminine only  
   d. masculine, feminine, and neuter

46. Which of the following choices is not an i-stem noun?
   a. nox  
   b. animal  
   c. civis  
   d. vox

47. Scribisne epistulam?
   a. Did you write the letter?  
   b. Surely you wrote the letter, didn’t you?  
   c. Surely you didn’t write the letter?  
   d. Why did you write that letter?

48. Do you want to buy a pizza?
   a. emis  
   b. emere  
   c. emebas  
   d. emisti

49. What is the feminine, accusative singular form of is?
   a. iam  
   b. eam  
   c. am  
   d. ea

50. Which of the following prepositions cannot be used with the accusative?
   a. post  
   b. in  
   c. de  
   d. sub

51. Good farmers rise with the sun.
   a. bonae agricole  
   b. bona agricola  
   c. bonus agricola  
   d. boni agricole

52. What is the accusative, masculine plural of the adjective aeger?
   a. aegros  
   b. aegeros  
   c. aegres  
   d. aegeres

53. Change the verb habeo to the perfect plural.
   a. habimus  
   b. habemus  
   c. habebamus  
   d. habuimus

54. What degree is the adjective laetissima?
   a. positive  
   b. comparative  
   c. superlative  
   d. regular

55. You all have worked very hard.
   a. laboratis  
   b. laborabatis  
   c. laboravistis  
   d. laboraveratis

56. What part of speech are tamen and tandem?
   a. adjectives  
   b. nouns  
   c. conjunctions  
   d. adverbs

57. What letter do neuter nouns end with in the accusative plural?
   a. a  
   b. m  
   c. e  
   d. s

58. Change miserunt to the present.
   a. misunt  
   b. mittunt  
   c. misent  
   d. mittent

59. I can see you.
   a. te videre possum  
   b. te videre potest  
   c. te videre volo  
   d. te vides

60. Clap your hands!
   a. manos  
   b. manus  
   c. mani  
   d. manum

61. amicus meus te vocabit.
   a. called  
   b. used to call  
   c. will call  
   d. was calling
62. amo:amatis:sum:____.
   a. es       b. satis       c. sumis       d. estis

63. I went for a walk with my dog.
   a. canibus    b. cane       c. cani        d. cano

64. Whose book do you have?
   a. qui       b. quem       c. cui         d. cuius

65. Change the following sentence to the passive voice: puella aquam portat.
   a. puella aquam portavit  b. puella aquam portatur  c. aqua a puella portatur  d. aqua puella portatur

66. Which of the following choices cannot be used to describe adjectives?
   a. degree   b. conjugation  c. declension  d. case

67. The Pledge of Allegiance ends in the phrase cum libertate iustitiae omnibus. What cases are used in that phrase?
   a. ablative only  b. ablative and dative only  c. nominative, ablative, and dative  d. dative, ablative, and accusative

68. What part of speech are words like in, ad, per and ex?
   a. adverbs   b. conjunctions  c. interjections  d. prepositions

69. Which of the following is the accusative form of qui?
   a. quem      b. quum        c. quam        d. ques

70. What case in Latin is used for direct address?
   a. nominative  b. accusative  c. vocative  d. ablative

71. Change capite to the negative.
   a. non capere  b. noli capere  c. nolite capere  d. non capere

72. In the sentence “quot annos habes,” what use of the accusative is seen in annos?
   a. direct object  b. extent of time  c. object of preposition  d. subject

73. Change imperatores to the dative singular.
   a. imperatori  b. imperatoro  c. imperatoribus  d. imperatore

74. Predicate nouns are indicated by what case in Latin?
   a. nominative  b. accusative  c. dative  d. genitive

75. Who is in charge here?
   a. qui       b. quis       c. cur         d. ubi
1. Paulus and Cornelius are a great help to us.
   a. magno auxilio nobis     b. magnum auxilium nobis
   c. magno auxilium ad nos    d. magnum auxilium ad nos

2. Verbs of lacking or wanting usually take what case?
   a. ablative           b. accusative  c. dative          d. nominative

3. What is the ablative singular of mare?
   a. mare       b. maria   c. maribus      d. mari

4. One of the boys was wounded.
   a. e pueris    b. puerorum  c. a pueris       d. de pueru

5. The genitive plural of animal is:
   a. animalis   b. animalum  c. animalorum    d. animalium

6. haec verba sunt utilia et clara
   a. this       b. that     c. those         d. these

7. Which of the following is NOT future tense?
   a. aderunt    b. vocaverint  c. clamabunt    d. dicent

8. Which of the following is NOT a possible meaning of quam?
   a. how         b. than     c. when          d. which

9. Pygmalion statuam pulchram was admiring.
   a. admiratur   b. admiratus erat    c. admirabatur  d. admirabitur

10. What type of dative occurs in the sentence “liber mihi est.”?
    a. indirect object   b. reference  c. possession  d. agent

11. We need friendship
    a. amicitia nos necesses est  b. opus est amicitia nobis
    c. opus est amicitiae nobis  d. opus est amicitia nos

12. hic liber est similis ______.
    a. illo       b. illud     c. illius        d. illi

13. After the prize was received, magister oratione apta respondit.
    a. praemium acceptum    b. praemitis acceptis
    c. praemi accepti      d. praemio accepto

14. I see the birds which are flying in the sky.
    a. quae volunt    b. quae sunt volatae  c. volaturas  d. volantes

15. Give the perfect passive participle of fero, ferre.
    a. latus        b. fertus     c. feritus      d. tullus

16. What use of the accusative is seen in the sentence “Romae tres menses mansimus”?
    a. direct object          b. object of preposition
    c. extent of time         d. subject of an impersonal verb

17. Another student’s class ring was found in the locker room.
    a. alius           b. ali       c. alio       d. allis

18. leo viso, puer effugit.
    a. The lion was seen  b. The boy saw the lion
    c. The lion being visable  d. When the lion was seen
19. Which word is grammatically incorrect in the following sentence? “magna gaudio amicos in via ego et soror mea vident.”
   a. magna  
   b. amicos  
   c. via  
   d. mea

20. Credo takes its object, if the object is a person, in the _____ case.
   a. vocative  
   b. genitive  
   c. dative  
   d. accusative

21. Which verb is not an infinitive?
   a. age  
   b. posse  
   c. esse  
   d. amare

22. The girl, to whom you gave a prize, was my student.
   a. quam  
   b. cui  
   c. qua  
   d. quae

23. When the word in takes an ablative, what does it indicate?
   a. motion into an area  
   b. being at rest in one area  
   c. change of location  
   d. a figurative change in mood

24. What is the nominative plural of clarum cornu?
   a. clara cornua  
   b. clara cornu  
   c. clari cornui  
   d. clari cornus

25. duce could mean which of the following?
   a. lead  
   b. with the leader  
   c. both A and B  
   d. none of the above

26. hic liber est similis ____.
   a. illo  
   b. illud  
   c. illius  
   d. illi

27. I see the birds which are flying in the sky.
   a. quae volunt  
   b. quae sunt volatae  
   c. volaturae  
   d. volantes

28. “Talk to me!” loquor, loqui
   a. loqui  
   b. loquere  
   c. locutus  
   d. loquite

29. Each soldier found his tent.
   a. qui  
   b. quidam  
   c. alicuius  
   d. quisque

30. Caesar ab multis senatoris interfectus est.
   a. ablative of agent  
   b. ablative of means  
   c. ablative of time  
   d. ablative of manner

31. Come to the show with me.
   a. cum me  
   b. cum meo  
   c. mecum  
   d. michicum

32. When Cicero was consul, he protected Rome from a conspiracy.
   a. cum Cicero consul est  
   b. Cicerone consule  
   c. cum Cicero consul sit  
   d. cum Cicero consul esset

33. What tense is the verb potuerat?
   a. present  
   b. imperfect  
   c. perfect  
   d. pluperfect

34. Hae puellae is what case and number?
   a. dative singular  
   b. genitive singular  
   c. nominative plural  
   d. nominative singular

35. Give the present participle of facto.
   a. factus  
   b. faciens  
   c. facturus  
   d. faciendum

36. Which of the following choices is not an i-stem noun?
   a. nox  
   b. animal  
   c. civis  
   d. vox

37. Say in Latin: the same road.
   a. quaedam via  
   b. eadem via  
   c. quae via  
   d. aliqueue via

38. What is the feminine accusative singular form of is?
   a. iam  
   b. eam  
   c. am  
   d. ea

39. These questions were written by an awesome Latin teacher.
   a. ablative of means  
   b. dative of reference  
   c. ablative of agent  
   d. ablative of manner
40. Which of the following prepositions cannot be used with the accusative?
   a. post       b. in       c. de       d. sub

41. What letter do neuter nouns end with in the accusative plural?
   a. a          b. m        c. e        d. s

42. Clap your hands!
   a. manos       b. manus    c. mani     d. manum

43. Whose book do you have?
   a. qui         b. quem     c. cui       d. cuius

44. Change the following sentence to the passive voice: puella aquam portat.
   a. puella aquam portavit   b. puella aquam portatur
   c. aqua a puella portatur  d. aqua puella portatur

45. Which of the following choices cannot be used to describe adjectives?
   a. degree       b. conjugation    c. declension   d. case

46. Which of the following is the accusative form of qui?
   a. quem        b. quum       c. quam      d. ques

47. Carry the amphora, slaves!
   a. servi, ferite amphoram    b. servi, fere amphoram
   c. servi, ferete amphoram   d. servi, fer amphoram

48. Which case determines the declension of a noun?
   a. nominative  b. genitive   c. dative    d. ablative

49. Which two cases are identical in all Latin nouns?

50. The form of the words humi, domi, and ruri shows what?
   a. place to which       b. place over which   c. place where    d. place from which

51. Iulius Caesar dux erat et orator maxime artis.
   a. partitive genitive   b. genitive of description
   c. predicate nominative d. dative of reference

52.dux Africanaus a senatu Romano _____ appellatus est.
   a. amicus       b. amici     c. amicum   d. amicorum

53. lex est ratio summa quae tubet ea quae facienda sunt.
   a. she          b. these things  c. who      d. which

54. What can we do? Who will lead us?
   a. quid, quis    b. quis, quid  c. qui, quod   d. quod, quis

55. Which of the following adjective forms is in the ablative case?
   a. omnis        b. omnem     c. omnia    d. omni

56. sol terra multo maior est.
   a. and the earth b. from the earth c. the earth d. than the earth

57. diutius non manebo.
   a. longer       b. longest    c. longly    d. for the longest time

58. Be careful not to fall.
   a. cave non cadere b. cave non cadis  c. cave ne cadas  d. cave ne cadis

59. nulli captivi e carcere effugere unquam antea had been able.
   a. poterant      b. potuerunt    c. potuerant  d. potuerint
60. *loquere id.*
   a. Say it   
   b. It speaks   
   c. He says it   
   d. What do you say?

61. Choose the missing form: *deponis, deponebas, ____, deposuisti, deposueras, deposueris*
   a. *depones*   
   b. *deponitis*   
   c. *deponas*   
   d. *deponis*

62. *de isto amico multa loquantur.*
   a. this friend   
   b. some friend   
   c. the same friend   
   d. that friend of yours

63. Which of the following cannot be used as an adjective?
   a. *amicus*   
   b. *amant*   
   c. *amabilis*   
   d. *amans*

64. Relative pronouns must agree with their antecedents in ______.
   a. case and gender   
   b. gender and number   
   c. number and case   
   d. case, gender, number

65. ______fortiter, miles mortuus est.
   a. *pugnans*   
   b. *pugnantis*   
   c. *pugnanti*   
   d. *pugnantem*

66. *ab the same viro duc Marius bis servatus est.*
   a. *eodem*   
   b. *eodam*   
   c. *eo*   
   d. *quodam*

67. What is the active form of missus sis?
   a. *missus es*   
   b. *miseris*   
   c. *misisti*   
   d. *missis*

68. The verb *licet* has all of the following forms except:
   a. gerund   
   b. active infinitive   
   c. perfect passive participle   
   d. present subjunctive

69. *amicis urbi perventis occurreramus.* We will meet our friends ______.
   a. as they arrive at the city   
   b. after they have come to the city   
   c. as they are arriving at the city   
   d. before they get to the city.

70. *ad Asiam proficiscens, Marius quartas legiones conscriptit.* When did Marius draft his legions?
   a. as he was going to Asia   
   b. upon his arrival in Asia   
   c. before he left for Asia   
   d. after his departure from Asia

71. *a duobus leonibus petiti erant.*
   a. ablative of means   
   b. ablative of agent   
   c. ablative of time   
   d. ablative of location

72. The prepositions *ad, per, inter, circum, trans* take which case?
   a. ablative   
   b. dative   
   c. accusative   
   d. genitive

73. *Navigare* in the winter was considered dangerous by the Romans.
   a. *navigare*   
   b. *navigatus*   
   c. *navigate*   
   d. *navigans*

74. *Pompeios iter faciebant Nero et multi amici clientesque.*
   a. at Pompeii   
   b. to Pompeii   
   c. through Pompeii   
   d. from Pompeii

75. What is the future imperative of *pete*?
   a. *pete*   
   b. *peti*   
   c. *petebis*   
   d. *petito*
1. The tense of *vicerim* is  
   a. present  
   b. future  
   c. perfect  
   d. future perfect

2. The dative plural of *vis* is:  
   a. *vis*  
   b. *vis*  
   c. *viris*  
   d. *viribus*

3. What rhetorical device is illustrated by the line “est tibi, consilii, non curribus utere nostris”?  
   a. oxymoron  
   b. zeugma  
   c. aposiopesis  
   d. polyptoton

4. *scivi me arhem visurum esse.*  
   a. will see  
   b. would see  
   c. to see  
   d. to be seen

5. What does the sentence “utinam me laudetis” express?  
   a. volition  
   b. command  
   c. purpose  
   d. result

6. Caesar will send Labienus to help the soldiers. (*Caesar Labienum _____ mittet*).  
   a. *qui milites invet*  
   b. *ad militibus invandum*  
   c. *causa milites invandis*  
   d. all of the above

7. Which word is missing from this list: *utor, fruor, fungor, potior*?  
   a. *vescor*  
   b. *actor*  
   c. *arbitor*  
   d. *progredior*

8. What type of clause follows the verbs *efficio* and *accido*?  
   a. substantive purpose clause  
   b. substantive result clause  
   c. relative result clause  
   d. indirect statement

9. How many elisions are in the following line? “Anna soror, quae me suspensam insomnia terrent!”  
   a. none  
   b. one  
   c. two  
   d. three

10. What type of subjunctive clause appears in “cum Remus sex aves vidit, Romulus tamen duodecim viderit”?  
    a. temporal  
    b. result  
    c. causal  
    d. concessive

11. Give the second person singular imperfect active subjunctive of *fero*.  
    a. *feras*  
    b. *ferres*  
    c. *feres*  
    d. *ferretis*

12. The figure of speech introduced by *sicut, velut, and quails* is ____.  
    a. chiasmus  
    b. simile  
    c. apostrophe  
    d. hendiadys

13. Which sentence contains the double dative?  
    a. *proelio victo, omnes gavisi sunt*  
    b. *donavit aurum reginae, contii regis*  
    c. *labienus missit milites auxilio legato*  
    d. *nobis eundem est ad Graeciam*

14. *cum pervenerim, mater iam cibum _____.*  
    a. *paravit*  
    b. *paraverat*  
    c. *paraverunt*  
    d. *parabat*

15. I am in the presence of one of the best teachers.  
    a. *coram uno*  
    b. *coram uni*  
    c. *coram unus*  
    d. *coram unum*

16. The accusative singular of *sitis* is:  
    a. *sitim*  
    b. *sitem*  
    c. *sitam*  
    d. *sitis*

17. *Dum, modo, dummodo, and tantum ut* all may introduce what type of clause?  
    a. proviso  
    b. concessive  
    c. temporal  
    d. causal

18. The girl, whom I trusted, cheated on the test.  
    a. *quam fidi*  
    b. *quam fisa sum*  
    c. *cui fidi*  
    d. *cui fisa sum*

19. What term describes the third principal part of verbs such as *fallo* and *dedo*?  
    a. frequentative  
    b. iterative  
    c. reduplicative  
    d. inchoative
20. The archaic ending for the present passive infinitive was 
   a. –ii  b. –ier  c. –iere  d. –eri

21. quibus rebus cognitis, Caesar apud milites contionatur. The underlined words are an example of:
   a. double dative  b. relative purpose clause  
   c. ablative absolute  d. ablative of price

22. What is the difference in usage between vestrum and vestri?
   a. they are the same, but vestri is an archaic form  
   b. vestrum is used as a partitive genitive, vestri as an objective genitive  
   c. vestri is used as an objective genitive, vestrum as a partitive genitive  
   d. there is no difference in their usage at any time

23. What case typically provides the subject of indirect discourse?
   a. nominative  b. dative  
   c. accusative  d. ablative

24. nauta navigaturus est.
   a. the sailor must sail  b. the sailor is going to sail  
   c. the sailor sailed  d. the sailor was about to sail

25. What is the future perfect passive of tango?
   a. tetigerin  b. tactus sim  c. tactus ero  d. tetigero

26. Verbs of remembering and forgetting take which two cases as their direct objects?
   a. accusative or dative  b. accusative or ablative  
   c. ablative or genitive  d. accusative or genitive

27. Which of the following deponent verbs has a supine stem?
   a. diffitecor  b. nanciscor  c. fatiscor  d. ringor

28. Caesar duo milla _____ misit.
   a. homines  b. hominibus  c. hominem  d. homine

29. The feminine dative form of duo is:
   a. duae  b. duibus  c. duis  d. duabus

30. The majority of deponent verbs belong to which conjugation?
   a. 1st  b. 2nd  c. 3rd  d. 4th

31. “Talk to me!” loquor, logui
   a. loqui  b. loquere  c. locutus  d. loquite

32. In the phrase “mirabile dictu,” dictu is an example of which of the following?
   a. accusative supine of purpose  b. ablative supine of reference  
   c. dative supine of circumstance  d. nominative supine

33. Which of the following is NOT true of conditions within indirect statement?
   a. the protasis is always subjunctive  
   b. the apodosis is typically an infinitive  
   c. present subjunctives in the apodosis of future less vivid conditions become present infinitives  
   d. there is no difference in construction between less vivid and more vivid future conditions

34. When Cicero was consul, he protected Rome from a conspiracy.
   a. cum Cicero consul est  b. Cicerone consule  
   c. cum Cicero consul sit  d. cum Cicero consul esset

35. Which of the following choices is not an i-stem noun?
   a. nox  b. animal  c. civis  d. vox

36. Say in Latin: the same road.
   a. quaedam via  b. eadem via  c. quae via  d. aliquae via

37. These questions were written by an awesome Latin teacher.
   a. ablative of means  b. dative of reference  
   c. ablative of agent  d. ablative of manner
38. What is the accusative singular of *vis*?
   a. *vem*  
   b. *vem*  
   c. *vis*  
   d. *va*  

39. *Quo usque tandem abuteret, Catilina, patientia nostra*. What form is *abuteret*?
   a. present infinitive  
   b. 3rd person, perfect plural  
   c. 2nd person, future singular  
   d. ablative singular  

40. Carry the amphora, slaves!
   a. servī, ferite amphoram  
   b. servī, ferte amphoram  
   c. servī, feret amphoram  
   d. servī, fer amphoram  

41. I hated
   a. *odi*  
   b. *odere*  
   c. *odisse*  
   d. *oderam*  

42. Within seven months.
   a. septem menses  
   b. septimo mense  
   c. septem mensibus  
   d. septimos menses  

43. Which of the following is not an active form for deponent verbs?
   a. present participle  
   b. future participle  
   c. perfect infinitive  
   d. future infinitive  

44. Which of the following deponent verbs will sometimes govern the genitive?
   a. *potior*  
   b. *utor*  
   c. *vescor*  
   d. *fruor*  

45. Some less than respectable ladies in Rome would have *sequere me* written on their shoes. What grammatical form is *sequere*?
   a. present infinitive  
   b. future imperative  
   c. syncopated perfect plural  
   d. present imperative  

46. *Nihilo erat ipse Cyclops quam aries prudentior*. *Nihilo* is an example of what use of the ablative?
   a. comparison  
   b. degree of difference  
   c. specification  
   d. quality  

47. Which of the following adverbs cannot be used as a preposition?
   a. crebro  
   b. pallam  
   c. procul  
   d. simul  

48. Which of the following verbs does not take the dative case?
   a. minor  
   b. ignosco  
   c. servio  
   d. perimo  

49. *templo cum floribus precibusque appropinquemus*.
   a. we will approach  
   b. we approached  
   c. we are approaching  
   d. let us approach  

50. *nihil amicorum sunt mihi*.
   a. dative of agent  
   b. dative of possession  
   c. dative indirect object  
   d. dative of purpose  

51. The form of the words *humi, domi, and ruri* shows what?
   a. place to which  
   b. place over which  
   c. place where  
   d. place from which  

52. *Iulius Caesar dux erat et orator maximae artis*.
   a. partitive genitive  
   b. genitive of description  
   c. predicate nominative  
   d. dative of reference  

53. *dux Africanus a senatu Romano appellatus est*.
   a. amicus  
   b. amici  
   c. amicum  
   d. amicorum  

54. *muros circum oppidum acieficaverunt qui cives protegerent*.
   a. relative clause  
   b. relative clause of characteristic  
   c. indefinite relative clause  
   d. relative clause of purpose  

55. *ab the same viro Marius bis servatus est*.
   a. eodem  
   b. eodam  
   c. eo  
   d. quodam  

56. Which of the following adjective forms is in the ablative case?
   a. omnis  
   b. omne  
   c. omnia  
   d. omni
57. sol _terra_ multo maior est.
   a. nominative subject  b. ablative absolute
   c. ablative of comparison  d. ablative of means

58. _diutius_ non manebo.
   a. longer  b. longest  c. longly  d. for the longest time

59. cave ne cadas!
   a. conditional statement  b. negative purpose clause
   c. negative imperative  d. negative result clause

60. _ad_ Asiae _proficiens_, _Marius_ quartas _legiones_ conscripsit. When did Marius draft his legions?
   a. as he was going to Asia  b. upon his arrival in Asia
   c. before he left for Asia  d. after his departure from Asia

61. What is the future imperative of _peto_?
   a. pete  b. peti  c. petebis  d. petito

62. nemo regere potest nisi _qui_ et _regi_ possit.
   a. relative clause  b. relative clause of characteristic
   c. indefinite relative clause  d. relative clause of purpose

63. _cum_ reges _expulsi_ essent, duo _consules_ creati sunt.
   a. temporal  b. circumstantial  c. causal  d. concessive

64. -ere is a poetic variation of what verb form?
   a. 3rd person, perfect plural  b. present passive infinitive
   c. 2nd person, future singular  d. present active participle

65. _caput_ nectentur.
   a. accusative direct object  b. accusative of respect
   c. nominative subject  d. accusative with an impersonal verb

66. Cato's quote, _meridie bibere dato_, contains what use of the infinitive?
   a. complementary  b. result  c. purpose  d. indirect statement

67. In the famous phrase, _vaedictis_, what use of the dative is _dictis_?
   a. indirect object  b. separation  c. ethical dative  d. reference

68. What is the active form of _missus_ _sis_?
   a. missus es  b. miseris  c. misisti  d. missis

69. Adjectives requiring an object of reference govern which case?
   a. genitive  b. dative  c. accusative  d. ablative

70. In the quote from Livy, _iubeorem te macte virtute esse_, what case is _macte_?
   a. vocative  b. ablative  c. accusative  d. nominative

71. _cum_ _sit_ bonus, non est sapiens.
   a. temporal  b. circumstantial  c. causal  d. concessive

72. si _cras_ discedes, ego quoque discedam.
   a. future more vivid  b. future less vivid
   c. past contrary to fact  d. present contrary to fact

73. _fortiter_, _miles_ _mortuus_ _est_. The soldier was killed while fighting bravely.
   a. pugnans  b. pugnatus  c. pugnaturus  d. pugnandus

74. de _isto_ amico _multa_ _loquuntur_.
   a. this friend  b. some friend  c. the same friend  d. that friend of yours

75. _oppidum_ _Pompeiorum_ _est_ _in_ _Italia_. What use of the genitive is expressed by _Pompeiorum_?
   a. appositional  b. material  c. possessive  d. objective