

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

1. Nēmō sine aquā diū vīvere potest. A) without water B) by water C) in water D) out of water
2. Magnum flūmen per campōs Italiae celerrimē fluit. A) swift B) swiftly C) more swiftly D) very swiftly
3. Difficile est nāvigāre autumnō. A) for the fall B) in the fall C) the fall D) from the fall
4. Mox hic senātor erit \_\_\_\_\_. A) cōsul B) cōsulis C) cōsulī D) cōsule
5. Vir humilis sē numquam laudat. A) them B) this C) himself D) her
6. Vīsne omnēs populōs esse liberōs? A) Did you wish B) Will you wish C) Were you wishing D) Do you wish
7. Quibus dux auxilium dedit? A) Who B) Whose C) To whom D) With whom
8. Mīlitēs Rōmānī fortiōrēs omnibus hostibus erant. A) than all their enemies B) of all their enemies C) by all their enemies D) with all their enemies
9. Ancillae ā dominā laudātae sunt. A) are praised B) were praised C) will be praised D) had been praised
10. Troiānī Graecōs urbem nōn dēlētūrōs esse crēdunt. A) are not destroying B) have not destroyed C) have not been destroyed D) will not destroy
11. Dā mihi vīnum, \_\_\_\_\_. A) Rūfus B) Rūfe C) Rūfō D) Rūfum
12. Servīs arma habēre nōn licet. A) Slaves ought to have their own weapons. B) He agrees that the slaves will not have weapons. C) Slaves do not like to have weapons. D) Slaves are not permitted to have weapons.
13. Nōlī abīre; tē mēcum manēre volō! A) I am not going away B) Don't go away C) No one is leaving D) Never leave
14. Servī huius hominis quattuor annīs liberābuntur. A) this man B) to this man C) of this man D) by this man
15. Medicus amīcum vulnerātum ē proeliō portāvit. A) wounded B) about to wound C) wound D) wounding
16. Multa et mala Troiānīs ā lūnōne facta sunt. A) for Juno B) by Juno C) to Juno D) with Juno
17. Rēgēs, quōrum potestās maxima est, multōs annōs regent. A) who B) to whom C) whose D) by whom
18. Nūntius dīcit \_\_\_\_\_ accēdere ad urbem. A) exercitibus B) exercituī C) exercitum D) exercitū
19. The expression on the mother's face revealed her *prescience* of her son's plans. A) fear B) appreciation C) ignorance D) foreknowledge
20. While serving as the first emperor of Rome, he ushered in a period of peace known as the *Pax Romana*. A) Caligula B) Tiberius C) Claudius D) Augustus
21. The English words *interjection*, *dejected*, *eject*, and *trajectory* all derive from the Latin word that means to A) throw B) pour C) put D) report
22. Where would you find the abbreviation of the Latin words *Post Scriptum*? A) at the exit of a theater B) on a college diploma C) at the end of a letter D) on the sail of a ship
23. What proud girl challenged Minerva to a weaving contest? A) Daphne B) Arachne C) Proserpina D) Pandora
24. *Fēlicem nātālem tibi* is an expression appropriate for A) a wedding celebration B) a birthday party C) the senior prom D) graduation day
25. As the second king of Rome, \_\_\_\_\_ greatly influenced the religion of the Roman people. A) Cincinnatus B) Tarquinius Superbus C) Numa Pompilius D) Brutus
26. Which island lies between the toe of Italy and Carthage? A) Sicily B) Britain C) Corsica D) Crete



27. Where would the Romans go to enjoy games and spectacles? A) the Pantheon B) the Via Appia C) the Servian Wall D) the Colosseum

## READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

### GETTING ELEPHANTS ACROSS A RIVER

Hannibal set out from Spain with an army of thirty-eight elephants in his attempt to take Rome.

Militēs Hannibalis ratem unam longam CC pedēs et lātam L pedēs ā rīpā in flūmen extendērunt. Haec ratis, sicut lis ponti in parte superiōre rīpae adversae multīs vinculīs religāta est. Secunda ratis, aequē lāta sed longa C pedēs, ad prīmam rati in iūctā est. Militēs prīmam ratem humō texērunt. Tum elephantī sē terram firmam trānsire crēdentēs, ā fēmineis elephantīs in prīmam ratem ductī sunt. Ubi in minōrem ratem prōcesserant, statim vincula, quibus haec secunda ratis ad prīmam ratem iūcta erat, resolūta sunt. Tum secunda ratis celerius et parvīs nāvibus ad rīpam adversam trācta est. Ubi prīmī elephantī dēpositī erant, aliī hōc modō trāslātī sunt.

Adapted from Livy, *Ab Urbe Condita* XXI.xxviii.7

- 1 **ratem** (ratis, ratis, f.) = raft
- 2 **rīpā** = river bank; **ponti** = to a bridge
- 3 **vinculīs** = chains; **religāta est** = was bound
- 4
- 5 **humō texērunt** = covered with dirt
- 6
- 7
- 8 **resolūta sunt** = were unfastened
- 9
- 10

28. What was the length of the raft described in line 1? A) 20 feet B) 50 feet C) 100 feet D) 200 feet
29. How did the soldiers make the raft stable (lines 2-3)? A) they anchored it to the bottom of the riverbed B) they wedged it against the bank C) they tied it to the opposite river bank D) men standing in the water held it in place
30. According to lines 3-4, a second raft is described as A) exactly like the first raft B) not as long as the first C) not as wide as the first D) larger than the first both in length and width
31. Why did the soldiers cover the first raft with dirt (Tum...ductī sunt, lines 5-6)? A) to make the elephants think it was solid ground B) to increase the weight of the raft C) to make the raft watertight D) so that the elephants did not slip
32. How is *crēdentēs*, line 6, best translated? A) having believed B) about to believe C) believing D) to have believed
33. How were the elephants encouraged to go onto the first raft (Tum...ductī sunt, lines 5-6)? A) They were led by female elephants. B) They were driven by slaves. C) They were dragged by ropes. D) They were enticed by food.
34. In line 7, *prōcesserant* is best translated A) they were proceeding B) they proceeded C) they proceed D) they had proceeded
35. What happened when the elephants reached the second raft (lines 6-8)? A) They became frightened. B) A barrier was erected to keep them from turning back to shore. C) The two rafts were separated. D) Some elephants fell into the river.
36. How did the elephants get to the other side of the river (lines 8-9)? A) The current carried the raft across. B) The raft was pulled by small boats to the other side. C) Swimmers pushed the raft across the river. D) Soldiers on the other side pulled the raft across using chains.
37. According to lines 9-10, what happened when the elephants made it to the other side of the river? A) The process was repeated. B) They were fed. C) They continued on the journey to Italy. D) Both they and the soldiers rested.
38. What Latin verb is at the root of *trāslātī sunt* (line 10)? A) *eō* B) *possum* C) *volō* D) *ferō*
39. From your knowledge of Roman history, this episode is associated with the A) Persian Wars B) Punic Wars C) Gallic Wars D) Trojan War
40. Which Latin expression best describes the Carthaginians' attitude in this passage? A) *Sic semper tyrannis* B) *Aut viam inveniam aut faciam* C) *Ex ovo usque ad mala* D) *Ars longa, vita brevis*



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1. Puellae geminae prope arborēs sedēbant. A) away from the trees B) around the trees C) near the trees D) through the trees
2. Athēna formam puellae in arāneam mūtāre in animō habuit. A) tried B) feared C) was able D) intended
3. Flūmen lentum in campō erat \_\_\_\_\_ quam flūmen in montibus. A) lātius B) lātissimus C) lātus D) lātē
4. Placet nōbīs spectāre canēs in hortō lūdentēs. A) It is allowed B) It is pleasing C) It is fitting D) It is necessary
5. Nāvis longa trāns mare celerrimē ferēbātur. A) as quickly as possible B) very quickly C) quicker D) quickly
6. Callistō in ursam ā deā mūtāta est. A) to the goddess B) of the goddess C) near the goddess D) by the goddess
7. Cervus in silvam cursūrus magnum clāmōrem subitō audīvit. A) about to run B) while running C) will run D) after running
8. “Spectāvistī, mī fili, lūdōs?” rogāvit māter. Fīlius respondit, “Lūdōs \_\_\_\_\_.” A) spectāre B) spectant C) spectāvī D) spectāte
9. Cui Paris mālum aureum dedit? A) What B) Of whom C) Where D) To whom
10. Rōmānī fābulam dē Caesare, \_\_\_\_\_, in scholā legēbant. A) ducem clārum B) dux clārus C) ducis clārī D) duce clārō
11. Rōmulus vīdit \_\_\_\_\_ salīre trāns mūrōs. A) Remō B) Remum C) Remī D) Remus
12. The Trojans will bring the horse into town. A) ībunt B) poterunt C) volent D) ferent
13. Quandō Argonautae nāvigābant? A) When B) How long C) Why D) Where
14. Herculēs dēmōnstrāvit Cerberum regī quī in Graeciā habitābat. A) the king to whom B) to the king who C) of the king whose D) the king by whom
15. Quot animālia in amphitheatrō cotīdiē interficiēbantur? A) were being killed B) were killing C) killed D) will be killed
16. Narcissus \_\_\_\_\_ in aquā spectābat et dīxit, “Quam pulcher sum ego!” A) suum B) tē C) sē D) mē
17. The best gladiator was stronger than the soldier. A) mīlitibus B) mīlitum C) mīlite D) mīlitis
18. Quod longum bellum Caesar in Galliā gessit? A) That B) Because C) What D) Why
19. The best response when you inadvertently bump into your Latin teacher in the hallway is  
A) Maximē pluit! B) Ignōsce mihi! C) Satis bene! D) Grātiās tibi agō!
20. Apodytērium et peristylīum et tepidārium erant A) in thermīs B) in forō C) in basilicā D) in amphitheatrō
21. According to Roman legend, which group of men lived during the Roman monarchy? A) Tiberius, Hadrian, Trajan  
B) Spartacus, Crassus, Pompey C) Numa, Ancus, Tarquinius D) Cincinnatus, Gracchus, Horatius
22. Medea figures prominently in the myth involving A) Jason and the Argonauts B) Odysseus and the Cyclops  
C) Perseus and Medusa D) Bacchus and Midas
23. Which Latin expression could describe the ticket necessary to enter a movie? A) ex post facto B) per se C) sine qua non  
D) casus belli
24. At the root of the words **animator**, **animated**, and **exanimate** is the Latin noun which means A) friend B) spirit  
C) no one D) earthly
25. Where in ancient Rome would you hear “Hoc habet,” “Iugulā,” and “Avē, Imperātor, nōs moritūrī tē salūtāmus?”  
A) in the Curia B) in a temple C) in the amphitheater D) in a basilica
26. With the help of Pegasus, the monster Chimaera was killed by A) Orpheus B) Bellerophon C) Achilles D) Jason



A) Mucius Scaevola B) Tarquinius Priscus C) Cornelius Scipio D) Marcus Antonius

28. A Roman traveling from Brundisium to Greece would sail across the A) Adriatic Sea B) Caspian Sea C) Black Sea D) Tyrrhenian Sea
29. Which of these events from Roman history happened first? A) Hannibal's victory at the Battle of Cannae B) eruption of Mt. Vesuvius C) Caesar's invasion of Gaul D) reign of Augustus
30. The English word **joyial**, the expression "By Jove," and the original name for Thursday (Diēs Iovis), all refer to what Roman deity? A) Juno B) Venus C) Jupiter D) Mars

### READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

#### MĀRCUS CURTIUS, CĪVIS FORTISSIMUS

Antīquī Rōmānī nōn solum patriam vehementer amābant sed etiam prō patriā mortem libenter petere solēbant.

Ōlim magna rīma propter causam ignōtam mediō in forō appāruerat. Cīvēs Rōmānī maximē terrēbantur. Illī cōpiam terrae et saxōrum parāvērunt et eam in rīmam iēcērunt. Sed frūstrā labōrāvērunt quod rīma neque saxīs neque terrā complērī potuit.

Tandem auxilium ā deīs quaesītum est. Tum ōrāculum deōrum ita respondit, "Maximum bonōrum vestrōrum in illam rīmam iacī dēbet. Tum rīma complēbitur."

Inter Rōmānōs erat illō tempore cīvis fortissimus, nōmine Mārcus Curtius. Ille dīxit, "Ego sciō maximum bonōrum nostrōrum nōn esse aurum neque gemmās. Fortis fidēlisque animus cīvis Rōmānī est maximum bonōrum nostrōrum."

Deinde in equum ascendit et in rīmam lātam equitāvit. Simul atque equus et vir ē cōspectū Rōmānōrum discessērunt, rīma complēta est.

Posteā locus in Forō, ubi Mārcus Curtius prō patriā vītā dedit, ā Rōmānīs Lācus Curtius appellābātur.

Based on a story from Roman tradition

31. From lines 1-2 we can assume that there will be A) the construction of a temple to the gods B) a heroic death C) the election of a new magistrate D) an assassination of an elected official
32. According to line 3, the location of the crack was A) on a building B) on a statue C) in a city wall D) in the marketplace
33. In line 3, **appāruerat** is best translated A) has appeared B) did appear C) was appearing D) had appeared
34. **Illī**, line 4, is best translated A) To him B) They C) For them D) That
35. The best translation of **neque saxīs neque terrā** (line 5) is A) whether with rocks or earth B) either with rocks or earth C) with both rocks and earth D) with neither rocks nor earth
36. According to lines 6-7, what does the oracle advise the Romans to do? A) plant trees in the crack B) seek help from the gods C) throw something very valuable into the crack D) cover the crack with timber
37. In line 9, the best translation of **nōn esse aurum** is A) does not possess gold B) gold is not able C) has not been gold D) is not gold
38. Marcus Curtius asserts in line 10 that the most precious possession is A) the Roman form of government B) the beauty of the city of Rome C) love of the Roman gods D) the fighting spirit of a Roman citizen
39. How did Curtius prove his claim was true? A) The gods gave him a sign. B) He rode his horse into the crack. C) He pointed out the temple in the forum. D) An earthquake instantly closed the crack.
40. At the end of the story we learn that A) a column was erected to Curtius in the forum B) the Romans deified Curtius C) a place in the Forum was named for Curtius D) an equestrian statue of Curtius was erected

- 1 **nōn solum...sed etiam** =  
2 not only...but also  
3 **rīma** = crack  
4 **saxōrum** = of rocks  
5 **complērī** = to be filled  
6  
7 **bonōrum** = of possessions  
8  
9  
10  
11 **Simul atque** = as soon as  
12  
13  
14