

1. Nymphae magno gaudio cantabant et saltabant. A) sing and dance B) were singing and dancing C) will sing and dance D) have sung and danced
2. Omnes libri de Vesuvio a discipulis lecti sunt. A) were reading B) will be read C) have been read D) had been read
3. Mercurius est celerior quam alii dei. A) than B) how C) which D) who
4. Omnes scimus Hannibalem multis proeliis Romanos superavisse. A) defeats B) will defeat C) defeated D) had been defeated
5. He worked on the project all night. A) tota nox B) totam noctem C) totius noctis D) totis noctibus
6. Which of the following is **NOT** an infinitive ? A) esse B) posse C) agite D) velle
7. Senatores a consule convocabantur. A) of the consul B) by the consul C) to the consul D) near the consul
8. Hi discipuli celerius laborant quam illi. A) very quickly B) quickly C) as quickly as possible D) more quickly
9. Nero erat \_\_\_ post Claudium. A) imperatore B) imperatori C) imperator D) imperatorum
10. Quis est pulcherrima puella \_\_\_ prope te sedet? A) quae B) cui C) quas D) cuius
11. Filii magna cum cura laborant; itaque pater eos laudat. A) them B) him C) her D) they
12. Lupus, a pueris terrītus, ex agro celerrime cucurrit. A) frightens B) has frightened C) will be frightened D) frightened
13. Galli pacem cum Romanis facient. A) have made B) will make C) had made D) were making
14. Cives putaverunt Caesarem esse optimum ducem. A) good B) well C) best D) better
15. Quot sunt quinque et quattuordecim? A) quindecim B) undeviginti C) viginti D) septendecim
16. Magister pueris dicit, "Diligenter scribite!" A) To write carefully B) Write carefully C) I have written carefully D) They are writing carefully
17. Gladiatoros bestias \_\_\_ non timent. A) ferocibus B) ferocium C) feroces D) feroci
18. Select the best translation of this quote from Juvenal: Quis custodiet ipsos custodes? A) Whose guards will guard us?  
B) Who will guard the guards themselves? C) Will the guards guard themselves? D) Whom are the guards guarding?
19. The Spanish **tiempo**, the French **temps**, and the English **temporary** are derived from the Latin A) templum B) tempestas C) tempus D) temptare
20. Which of the following cities was located in northern Africa? A) Carthage B) Brundisium C) Naples D) Athens
21. What action of Julius Caesar is often referred to when one makes an irrevocable decision? A) invading Britain B) revising the calendar  
C) crossing the Rubicon D) becoming Pontifex Maximus
22. Constantinople fell to the Turks in A.D. 1453. How would this number be represented in Roman numerals ? A) MCDLIII B) MDLIII C) MXLIII  
D) MDCCIII
23. The hunter took a circuitous path through the woods. Circuitous means A) scenic B) direct C) well-marked D) roundabout
24. The idiom **prima luce** means A) at sunset B) all day C) at dawn D) in the afternoon
25. The senator cogitated for a long time before he cast his vote. The best definition of cogitated is A) labored B) thought C) argued D) talked
26. Which official presided over the Roman senate and commanded the army in war. ? A) quaestor B) aedile C) praetor D) consul
27. Which of the following is the closest in meaning to the Latin expression **quid pro quo**. ? A) Vive hodie B) Festina lente C) Parentes ama  
D) Serva me; servabo te
28. The hero associated with a labyrinth, a ball of string, and the Minotaur is A) Hercules B) Jason C) Ulysses D) Theseus
29. Which mythological character was changed into a tree? A) Daphne B) Proserpina C) Arachne D) Medea
30. The legendary Roman patriot who helped depose the last king of Rome and who was elected first consul of the Roman Republic was A) Brutus  
B) Appius Claudius C) Cincinnatus D) Romulus

**READ THE STORY AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.**

PASTOR ET CAPRI

*This is a story about a goatherd, his own goats, and some wild goats.*

Olim pastor capros suos in agro custodiebat. Subito multos capros feros in agrum intrantes vidit. Hi ferī capri manebant et in agro ludebant.

Vespere pastor capros suos et capros feros domum duxit. Pastor capris feris multum frumentum dedit, sed suis capris multum frumentum non dedit. Cur capris feris multum frumentum dedit? Pastor speravit capros feros cum suis capris mansuros esse, nam multos capros cupiebat.

Postridie pastor omnes capros in agrum duxit. Statim capri ferī ex agro fugiebant. Pastor, fugientes capros videns, erat iratissimus. Clamavit, "Vos ingrati! Vobis multum friimentum heri dedi. Cur fugitis?"

Unus caper respondit, "Nobis multum frumentum dedisti sed tuis capris multum frumentum non dedisti. Tecum manere non possumus quod alii novi capri venient sed nobis multum frumentum non dabis. Tibi credere non possumus! Vale!"

Adapted from Aesop's *Fables*

1 **pastor** = goatherd; **capros** = goats; **feros** = wild

2

3 **Vespere** = in the evening

4 **frimentum** = grain

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6

7 **Postridie** = the next day

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9 **heri** = yesterday

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11

12

- 31 The goatherd saw (lines 1-2) that A) his goats were leaving the field B) his own goats were not grazing C) wild goats were coming into the field  
D) wild goats were climbing the hill
32. In line 2, **intrantes** is best translated A) having entered B) about to enter C) entering D) to enter
33. In the evening, the goatherd (line 3) A) took only his own goats back home B) took only the wild goats back home C) kept the wild goats in the field  
D) took all the goats back home
34. When the goatherd fed the goats, he (lines 3-4) A) gave a lot of grain to all the goats B) gave no grain to his own goats  
C) gave a lot of grain to the wild goats D) gave the same amount of grain to all the goats
35. In line 5, **mansuros** esse is best translated as A) would remain B) to remain C) remained D) are remaining
36. Why did the goatherd want the wild goats to stay (lines 5-6)? A) the wild goats were big and healthy B) he had lost some of his own goats  
C) he wanted to have many goats D) the wild goats were obedient
37. The next day (line 7) the goatherd took \_\_\_ to the field. A) none of the goats B) all of the goats C) only his goats D) only the wild goats
38. When the wild goats arrived at the field, they (line 7) A) played B) ran around C) grazed D) ran away
39. In lines 8-9, the goatherd shouted A) Did you eat the grain? B) Go away. C) Look at all the goats. D) Why are you fleeing?
40. The goat's reply (lines 10- 12) reveals the moral A) Better late than never B) There is no accounting for taste C) When it rains it pours  
D) One who cheats his own cannot be trusted