

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

1. Orator hosvem pat a persecutus est. A) will pursue B) had pursued C) pursued D) is pursuing
2. Stella mirabili visa, rex oraculum statim consuluit. A) He will see the strange star B) When a strange star had been seen C) See the strange star D) He must see a strange star
3. Cura marri erat magna. A) Take care of your mother B) The mother had great concern C) I am concerned about mother D) The greatest care is their mother
4. Quisque suum librum tulit. A) Who B) No one C) Each one D) Which
5. Claudius erat tam superbus ut sine auxilio deorum bellum gerere temptaret. A) that B) when C) in order to D) how
6. Achilles honoris causa victoriam petivit. A) for the sake of honor B) in an honorable cause C) to honor his cause D) in case of honors
7. Discipuli a Ildis discedere nolebant. A) wanted B) were unwilling C) promised D) became
8. Romulus erat rex magna virtute. A) of great courage B) for great courage C) about great rage D) from great courage
9. Verum dicere oportet. A) To speak the truth brings opportunity. B) it is necessary to speak the truth. C) True opportunity always speaks. D) This is the importance of speaking the truth.
10. Horatius ipse sororem occidit. A) his B) himself C) the same D) that
11. Cum Fabricius neque regnum neque pecuniam cupiat, rex tamen multa dona offert. A) Although B) Since C) With D) When
12. Cena servis paranda est. A) The dinner had been prepared by the slaves. B) The dinner must be prepared by the slaves. C) The dinner is being prepared by the slaves. D) The dinner will be prepared by the slaves.
13. Tullia erat Ciceroni cara. A) to Cicero B) by Cicero C) with Cicero D) from Cicero
14. Nonne erat Brutus sapientior comitibus? A) with his companions B) by his companions C) of his companions D) than his companions
15. Vidimus illum virum litteras scribentem. A) to write B) having written C) writing D) written
16. Let's teach all our friends Latin! A) Docebamus B) Docuimus C) Doceamus D) Docemus
17. Romani artem bene dicendi laudabant. A) of speaking B) about to speak C) having been spoken D) by speaking
18. Cato scivit quae Catilina fecisset. A) does B) had done C) was doing D) will do
19. Rumor quam celerrime volat. A) more swiftly B) as swiftly as possible C) too swiftly D) rather swiftly
20. Plinius epistulam scripsit ut Tacitus de Vesuvii eruptione intellegeret. A) had understood B) might understand C) has understood D) while understanding
21. Which day would be the Kalends of May? A) May 1 B) May 15 C) May 30 D) May 9
22. Achilles' tutor Chiron, who was half-man and half-horse, was a A) satyr B) nymph C) sea monster D) centaur
23. Julius Caesar was the author of *De Bello Gallico* and *De Bello Civili*, works of A) oratory B) lyric poetry C) history D) tragedy
24. Hadrian's Wall was intended to keep the barbarians out of A) Germany B) Roman Britain C) Roman Gaul D) Greece
25. A perspicacious person is one who A) sees right through to the heart of a matter B) does not understand C) betrays his friends D) shows great generosity
26. The motto **Aut viam inveniam aut faciam** expresses A) honesty B) determination C) fear D) joy
27. The Greek hero who fought the Minotaur in Crete is A) Jason B) Theseus C) Perseus D) Odysseus
28. The words incipient, deceptive, and captivating all have a common Latin root which means A) change B) search C) ride D) take
29. The Fates were portrayed as A) women with thread and scissors B) birds that grab people's food C) monsters that wreck ships D) warriors armed with swords
30. In order to discern the will of the gods, a Roman priest might A) play dice games B) observe the livers of animals C) search for a golden apple D) look into a cup of wine
31. Caesar's message **Veni, vidi, vici** is memorable for its A) alliteration B) polysyndeton C) anaphora D) chiasmus
32. Cicero's *in Catilinam*, *Pro Rascio*, and *in Verrem* are examples of A) essays B) letters C) speeches D) poems

## READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

## A DISTURBANCE AT THE AMPHITHEATER

*The Nuceriens and Pompeians riot in Pompeii.*

Inter colonos Nucerinis Pompeianosque levi initio atrox caedes in gladiatorio spectaculo orta est. Quippe coloni invicem primo probrata, deinde saxa, postremo ferrum sumpserunt, Plebs Pompeianorum maior erat, in cuius oppido spectaculum edebatur. Ergo deportati sunt ex oppido multi e Nucerinis, corporibus per vulnera truncatis. Tandem iudicium eius rei ad senatum relatum est: Pompeiani decem annos publico coetu eius modi prohibiti sunt. Collegia, quae contra leges instituta erant, dissoluta sunt. Quidam vir e Pompeianis, qui spectaculum ediderat et seditionem conciverat, exilio punitus est.

Tacitus, *Annales* XIV, 17 (adapted)

- 1 coloni Nuceriens = people of the neighboring town of Nucena; atrox = appalling
- 2 Quippe = indeed; invicem = in turn; probrata = insults
- 3
- 4 spectaculum edebatur = the show was presented
- 5 truncatis = maimed
- 6
- 7 publico coetu = from public assembly; Collegia = Fan clubs
- 8
- 9 seditionem = not; conciverat = had started

33. In lines 1 and 2, we learn that a fight broke out between A) gladiators and fans B) the people of two different towns C) two famous gladiators D) feuding families
34. The author says (lines 1-2) that the temple slaughter arose A) on a stormy day B) from a mild beginning C) in the middle of the night D) after the omens were taken
35. At first the noters hurled insults, then they A) set many fires B) ran out of town C) used rocks and swords D) attacked the senate
36. Who came out ahead in the struggle (lines 3-5)? A) the defeated gladiators B) the senators C) the Nuceriens D) the Pompeians
37. According to lines 4-5, the wounded were A) left for dead B) brought before the senate C) carried out of town D) ready to start another riot
38. The senate (lines 6-7) decided that for ten years the Pompeians A) must make restitution to the Nuceniens B) would not be permitted to hold public office C) could not travel to other cities D) could not assemble for games in their town
39. The fan clubs (lines 7-8) had A) assisted the wounded citizens B) been formed illegally C) helped put down the riot D) protested the punishment
40. Who was exiled? A) the gladiators B) the fan clubs C) the sponsor of the games D) the Nuceriens survivors

