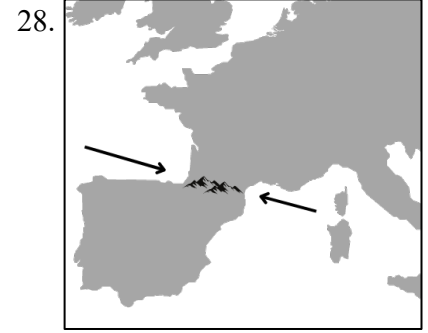**CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM A, B, C, OR D. MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.**

1. <u>Oportet nōs</u> quam prīmum trāns montēs proficīscī. A) We will not B) We want C) We ought D) We can

2. <u>Duo frātrēs senātōrī sunt</u>. A) They are the brothers of two senators. B) The two brothers are senators.
   C) The two senators have brothers. D) The senator has two brothers.

3. <u>Pane parātō</u>, pistor fessus ē forō ēgressus est. A) After the bread had been prepared
   B) While preparing the bread C) Since he will prepare bread D) By preparing bread

4. Mīlitēs ad lītus pervēnērunt quod <u>portuī</u> proximum erat. A) through the harbor B) away from the harbor
   C) of the harbor D) to the harbor

5. Puellae <u>ad flōrēs spargendōs</u> prō pompā cucurrērunt. A) about to scatter flowers
   B) because they had scattered flowers C) to scatter flowers D) while scattering flowers

6. <u>In eādem urbe</u> in quā nātus sum hodiē habitō. A) In a certain city B) In that city C) In the same city
   D) In any city

7. <u>Mihi crēditum est</u> epistulam scrībere. A) I have been trusted B) Trust me C) He will trust me
   D) I must trust him

8. Rēgīna putāvit sē pulchriōrem <u>deā Iūnōne</u> esse. A) by the goddess Juno B) than the goddess Juno
   C) to the goddess Juno D) of the goddess Juno

9. Maxima templa ā fabrīs optimīs <u>aedificāta esse</u> dīcuntur. A) to have been built B) to be built C) built
   D) will be built

10. Quīntus, <u>cum</u> ad amphitheātrum <u>vēnisset</u>, nihil tamen dē lūdīs intellegēbat. A) because he came
    B) although he had come C) whenever he comes D) when he will have come

11. Eīs quī modo advēnērunt <u>nōn sōlum</u> cibum <u>sed etiam</u> pecūniam dabō. A) now…later B) neither…nor
    C) not only…but also D) whether…or

12. Proximā aestāte <u>Athēnās</u> eāmus ut familiam tuam videāmus. A) to Athens B) from Athens C) in Athens
    D) around Athens

13. Ēheu! Calidum est! <u>Sequere</u> nōs, amīce, ad piscīnam! A) To follow B) You should have followed
    C) You have followed D) Follow

14. Sī <u>quid</u> novī audiās, nōbīs tōtam rem certē nārrēs. A) whatever B) someone C) whoever D) anything

15. *Pāstōrēs puerō librum sub arbore legentī salūtem dīcunt.* What does the present participle *legentī* modify?
    A) *Pāstōrēs* B) *puerō* C) *librum* D) *arbore*

16. He worked on this test <u>for a longer time</u> than his brother. A) diū B) diūtius C) quamdiū D) diūtissimē

17. Magistra discipulōs identidem <u>hortāta est</u>. A) must be encouraged B) is encouraging C) encouraged
    D) had encouraged

18. Boudica nūntiāvit sēsē signum proeliō <u>datūram esse</u>. A) has been given B) is given C) will be given
    D) would give

19. <u>Utinam Mārcus ad cēnam venīret</u>! A) Marcus has come to dinner! B) Marcus should not come to dinner!
    C) If only Marcus were coming to dinner! D) How often does Marcus come to dinner?

20. Cēnā cōnsūmptā, hospes _____ fruēbātur. A) quiēte B) quiēs C) quiētem D) quiētī

21. Ad agrōs mīlitēs <u>pugnātum</u> vēnērunt. A) to fight B) fighting C) having fought D) would fight

22. Pb *(Plumbum)*, Fe (*Ferrum*), and Au *(Aurum)* are all abbreviations for _____. A) mathematical expressions
    B) graduate degrees C) chemical elements D) medical prescriptions

23. Almost exactly one year before his death, which Roman leader decisively ended the Roman Civil War on March
    17, 45 BCE, by defeating forces loyal to Pompey? A) Caesar B) Cicero C) Crassus D) Cato

24. Often depicted dancing in a circle, who are the three goddesses known for
    bestowing beauty, charm, and joy, and who often served as attendants and
    companions of Aphrodite? A) Furies B) Graces C) Muses D) Fates

24.

25. Which of the following words is derived from the Latin verb *coquō* and means
    "to prepare by combining various ingredients?" A) collaborate B) concoct
    C) connect D) converge

26. What Latin phrase best describes cell phones which are now regarded as essential for
    communication and information access? A) *sine qua non* B) *prima facie* C) *ex officio*
    D) *habeas corpus*

27. Which major religious officials were specifically tasked to observe the signs of birds to see if conditions were favorable for events such as assemblies and new magistrates entering office?   A) *augurēs* B) *aedīlēs* C) *tribūnī plēbis* D) *virginēs vestālēs*

28. Seen on this map to the right, what mountain range, separating the Roman province *Gallia* from *Hispānia*, was significant in several Roman military campaigns?   A) Urals B) Apennines C) Alps D) Pyrenees

29. In a Latin passage, to what would *a.d. IV Nōn.* refer?   A) the time of day B) a measure of distance C) a calendar date D) an honorific title

30. To which genre do Sallust's works *Bellum Catilīnae* and *Bellum Iugurthīnum* belong?   A) comedy B) history C) philosophy D) tragedy

28.

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

A ROYAL TALE
King Louis (Ludovicus) and the remarkable turnip

Ludovīcus, Gallicus rēx, eius nōminis ūndecimus, cum rēbus domī turbātīs [1]
peregrīnārētur apud Burgundiōnēs, occāsiōne vēnātiōnis nāctus est familiāritātem cum [2]
Conōne quōdam homine rūsticō, sed animī simplicis ac sincērī. Ad huius casam [3]
frequenter dīverterat rēx ex vēnātū et apud eum magnā cum voluptāte vēscēbātur rāpīs. [4]
Mox ubi Ludovīcus restitūtus est apud Gallōs, monuit Conōnem uxor, ut rēgem veteris [5]
hospitiī commemorāret, ad illum adīret, rāpās aliquot īnsignēs illī dōnō adferret. Lēgit [6]
Conōn rāpās aliquot īnsignēs; accingitur itinerī. Vērum ipse per viam captus illecebrā [7]
cibī, paulātim dēvorāvit omnēs, ūnā exceptā īnsigniter magnā. [8]
    Cum Conōn īvisset in aulam, statim cognitus est ā rēge. Ille magnā cum alacritāte [9]
dētulit mūnus; rēx maiōre cum alacritāte accēpit, mandāns cuidam, ut dīligenter [10]
repōnerētur inter ea, quae habēret cārissima. Conōnem iubet sēcum prandere: ā [11]
prandiō ēgit Conōnī grātiās; et cupientī repetere rūs suum iussit prō rāpā numerārī [12]
mīlle corōnātōs aureōs. [13]

2 **peregrīnārētur** = he was traveling;
      | **nāctus est** = obtained
4 **rāpīs** = turnips

6 **aliquot īnsignēs** = some remarkable
7 **accingitur** = he gets (himself) ready;
8 | **illecebrā** = by temptation
9 **alacritāte** = enthusiasm

11 **prandere** = to eat lunch

13 **corōnātōs =** coins

Adapted from Erasmus, *Convīvium Fābulōsum*, 3.

31. What do we learn about King Louis in line 1 (*Ludovīcus…ūndecimus*)?   A) He had many children. B) Earlier kings had the same name. C) He was recently married. D) He had been prophesied to be the king.

32. According to lines 1-2 (*cum…Burgundiōnēs*), why was King Louis traveling in Burgundy? A) He was visiting a cousin. B) He was engaged in a political debate. C) He was attending a royal celebration. D) His home affairs were troubled.

33. What sort of man is Conon (line 3)?   A) powerful B) uncomplicated C) deceitful D) angry

34. What habit did King Louis have that diverted him from his frequent hunting (lines 3-4)? A) He took naps at a friend's house. B) He liked to help the farmers in their fields. C) He picked flowers with which to adorn himself. D) He stopped at Conon's cottage for a snack.

35. What did Conon's wife advise him to do when King Louis was restored to power in Gaul (lines 5-6)? A) ask forgiveness from the king B) go into hiding immediately C) remind the king of her husband's old hospitality D) invite the king to dinner

36. To whom does *illum* (line 6) refer?   A) King Louis B) the Gauls C) Conon's wife D) Conon

37. What figure of speech is seen in lines 5-6 (*ut… adferret*)?   A) asyndeton B) litotes C) personification D) simile

38. What did Conon do in lines 7-8 (*Vērum…magnā*) while traveling?   A) He gave a turnip to each person he met. B) He dropped the turnips. C) He ate most of the turnips. D) He tasted one of the turnips.

39. In lines 10-11 (*mandāns…cārissima*), what did King Louis do with the turnip he received? A) He gave it to his wife as a present. B) He sold it to help himself to regain his wealth. C) He ate it during a grand feast. D) He had it stored among his royal treasures.

40. At the end of the story, what did King Louis order (lines 12-13)?   A) that Conon sell his turnip B) that Conon be rewarded for his gift C) that Conon pay a penalty for his crime D) that Conon throw coins into a fountain to make a wish