

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

1. Pater huius pueri erat imperator clarus. A) this boy B) these boys C) of this boy D) to these boys
2. Fabulae de deis antiquis semper in schola leguntur. A) are reading B) will be read C) have been read D) were reading
3. Propter _____ dux exercitum magnum ad urbem misit. A) periculorum B) periculi C) periculis D) periculum
4. Atalanta celerrime currere poterat. A) quickly B) more quickly C) rather quickly D) very quickly
5. Gladiatores Romanis erant _____ qui audacter pugnabant. A) viri fortes B) viris fortes C) virorum fortium D) virum fortem
6. Omnes liberi ad theatrum meum ibunt. A) mine B) to me C) from me D) with me
7. Quot sunt viginti minus decem? A) novem B) decem C) quattuordecim D) duodeviginti
8. Dux Romanus urbem decorari iussit. A) to be decorated B) about to decorate C) having decorated D) decorating
9. Senator orationem scripturus in tablinum intravit. A) written B) about to write C) after writing D) while writing
10. Post paucos annos Crassus plurimas insulas emere potuit. A) having bought B) to be bought C) to buy D) buying
11. Et pueri et puellae in magno horto ludabant. A) Both...and B) Either...or C) Whether...or D) Not only...but also
12. Ille poeta est melior hoc. A) best of these B) better than all C) better than this one D) very best of all
13. Multi agrum ab agricolis arati erant. A) were plowed B) have been plowed C) are plowed D) had been plowed
14. Amicos visitare semper mihi placet. A) I like B) I need C) I am allowed D) I am able
15. Nuntius tuba signum dabit. A) for a trumpet B) of a trumpet C) with a trumpet D) a trumpet
16. Princeps ab militibus suis laudabatur. A) for his soldiers B) with his soldiers C) of his soldiers D) by his soldiers
17. Tertia hora omnes ad urbem venient. A) For three hours B) At the third hour C) After three hours D) Before the third hour
18. "Fer auxilium ad me!" clamat agricola. A) Bring help B) He has brought help C) He is bringing help D) Let's bring help
19. Nonne cupis scire multa verba nova? Disce linguam Latinam! A) Do you want B) Don't you want C) Why do you want D) You won't want
20. Telemachus is related to Odysseus in the same way as _____ is related to Daedalus A) Perseus B) Theseus C) Icarus D) Jason
21. What is a typical response if a friend asks you, "*Quid novi?*" A) *Nihil* B) *Salve* C) *Optime* D) *Male*
22. Where did the mythological hero Theseus journey to seek the Minotaur? A) Sicily B) Troy C) Egypt D) Crete
23. What does the abbreviation *e.g.* mean? A) for example B) in other words C) note well D) thank you
24. The Latin phrase *Dramatis Personae* often introduces a list of A) names on a grave stone B) candidates on a ballot C) players on a sports team D) characters in a theater production
25. Where might a Roman audience see a spectacle featuring a *retiarius*, a *secutor*, a *bestiarius*, and a *venatio*? A) a theater B) a temple C) an amphitheater D) public baths
26. What sea is indicated by the white star on the map? A) Aegean Sea B) Adriatic Sea C) Black Sea D) Mediterranean Sea



27. If a friend says that a certain chain of stores is ubiquitous, you know that the stores in this chain are
A) expensive B) crowded C) everywhere D) spacious
28. What Latin verb is the root of the English words relate, reference, and translation? A) *faciō* B) *lavō*
C) *laudō* D) *ferō*
29. Quis sum? Ego dē Olympō ad terram dēscendō. Sum nūntius deōrum. Ālās in pedibus meīs habeō.
A) Neptūnus B) Mercurius C) Iānus D) Mars
30. At the Battle of Actium, the forces of Antony and Cleopatra fought with those of A) Octavian
B) Julius Caesar C) Pompey D) Brutus

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

TARQUINIUS SUPERBUS ENCOUNTERS THE SIBYL

Tarquinius Superbus, septimus rēx Rōmānus, in rēgiā splendidā in Forō habitābat. Ūnō diē rēx fēminam ambulāntem per viam prope rēgiam vīdit. Haec fēmina erat Sibylla quae futūra praedīcere poterat, sed Tarquinius eam nōn agnōvit. Rēx cōgitāvit, “Quis est haec fēmina?” Fēmina nūllum verbum dīxit et discessit.

Postrīdiē fēmina, quae nunc novem librōs portābat, ad Forum revēnit. Ea in rēgiam intrāvit et multam pecūniam prō librīs petīvit. Rēx respondit, “Hī librī sunt cāriōrēs! Ego tibi pecūniam nōn dabō!” Ergō fēmina trēs librōs in ignem iēcit et discessit.

Postrīdiē idem pretium petēns Sibylla revēnit, et rēx iterum prōclāmāvit, “Hī librī sunt cāriōrēs!” Iterum fēmina trēs librōs in ignem iēcit et discessit. Tandem rēx dēclārāvit, “Ego errāvī.” Itaque Tarquinius primum pretium fēminae dedit, et trēs librōs reliquōs accēpit. Rēx hōs librōs in templum posuit. Postea hī librī bonum cōnsilium Rōmānīs dabant et Rōmam perīculō saepe servābant.

Based on tales from early Roman history

31. According to line 1, Tarquinius Superbus was the _____ king of Rome. A) sixth B) seventh C) eighth
D) ninth
32. The best translation of *ambulāntem* in line 2 is A) walked B) about to walk C) walking D) walks
33. According to line 3, the Sibyl was able to A) interpret dreams B) perform sacrifices C) travel from afar
D) foretell events
34. In lines 4-5 (*Fēmina...discessit*), the Sibyl A) did not talk B) did not recognize the king
C) bowed before the king D) lived near the Forum
35. To whom or what does *Ea* (line 6) refer? A) *Rēx*, line 4 B) *fēmina*, line 6 C) *librōs*, line 6 D) *rēgiam*, line 7
36. In lines 6-7 (*Ea...petīvit*), we learn that the Sibyl is trying to A) carry the books to a temple
B) take the books from the king C) sell the books to the king D) show the books to the people
37. In lines 8-9, the Sibyl A) threatened to destroy the palace B) said she had no money
C) promised never to return D) threw some of the books into the fire
38. How many books did the king finally receive? A) II B) III C) VI D) IX
39. Tarquinius in this story can best be described as a man who was A) generous B) warlike
C) able to admit his mistakes D) interested in building many temples
40. What did the king do with the books he had purchased? A) burned them B) copied them
C) gave them back to the Sibyl D) put them in a temple

- 1 **rēgia** = palace
2
3
4 **nōn agnōvit** = did not recognize
5
6 **Postrīdiē** = The next day
7 **prō** = in exchange for
8 **cāriōrēs** = too expensive
9
10 **idem pretium** = the same price;
11 **iterum** = again
12
13
14 **cōnsilium** = advice
15 **perīculō** = from danger