

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

1. Venīte nōbīscum et cantāte! A) with us B) from us C) by us D) for us
2. Licetne pīrātīs in hāc īnsulā manēre? A) Were pirates able to stay on this island? B) Can't pirates stay on this island? C) Did pirates wish to stay on this island? D) Are pirates allowed to stay on this island?
3. Bēstiārīi, quamquam fortiter pugnābant, ā leōnibus interfectī sunt. A) after they fought very bravely B) when they were fighting too bravely C) although they were fighting bravely D) because they fought rather bravely
4. Senātor exclāmāvit, "Dīcite mihi, _____, nōmina vestra!" A) mercātōris B) mercātōrēs C) mercātōre D) mercātōrem
5. Medicus mīlitēs in proeliō vulnerātōs sānāvit. A) the soldiers about to be injured in the battle B) injured by the soldiers in battle C) until the soldiers were injured in battle D) the soldiers injured in battle
6. Puella tertiā hōrā advēnit. A) for three hours B) at the third hour C) in three hours D) after the third hour
7. Fēmina, cui multōs librōs dedī, erat doctissima. A) by whom B) whose C) to whom D) with whom
8. Ubi linguam Latīnam didicistī? A) From whom did you learn Latin? B) How did you learn Latin? C) Why did you learn Latin? D) Where did you learn Latin?
9. Omnēs ab optimīs magistrīs docērī volēbant. A) were teaching B) while being taught C) having been taught D) to be taught
10. Lūcia plūrimās amīcās habēbat. A) rather dear friends B) very many friends C) the worst friends D) a few friends
11. Līberī ad mātrem flōrēs tulerant. A) had shown B) had wanted C) had brought D) had purchased
12. Nōnne Neptūnus et uxor Salācia marī praesunt? A) Surely Neptune and his wife Salacia are in charge of the sea? B) Will Neptune and his wife Salacia be in charge of the sea? C) Neptune and his wife Salacia are not in charge of the sea, are they? D) When were Neptune and his wife Salacia in charge of the sea?
13. Mārcia clāmat, "Ecce, mē in aquā vidēre possum!" A) I will see myself B) I may see myself C) I can see myself D) I do see myself
14. Amīcī mē laetē salūtābant. A) being happy B) happily C) rather happily D) happier
15. Dīligentissimē studēre in animō habēmus. A) We intend B) We try C) We fear D) We are able
16. Carmen poētae erat longum. A) from the poets B) with the poet C) of the poet D) the poets
17. Ōrātiō frātris est multō peior quam mea. A) much longer B) much worse C) much stronger D) much more beautiful
18. Dōna ad rēgem duōbus diēbus missa erunt. A) can be sent B) were being sent C) had been sent D) will have been sent
19. Nōs ob timōrem leōnis celerrimē fugiēbāmus. A) because of fear B) than fear C) with fear D) instead of fear
20. Sunt _____ in Eurōpā. A) flūmen longum B) magnās silvās C) mōns altissimus D) multa oppida
21. Based on its Latin root, a consensus occurs when everyone _____ the same way. A) feels B) writes C) sits D) learns
22. *Ōva et delphīnī, factiōnēs, and aurīgae* are all terms associated with what type of Roman entertainment? A) gladiatorial combats B) theatrical performances C) chariot racing D) beast hunts
23. Who designed both the labyrinth that housed the Minotaur on Crete and the first set of wings used by mortals? A) Daedalus B) Theseus C) Hercules D) Jason
24. Which queen of Egypt gained the support of both Julius Caesar and Marc Antony? A) Boudicca B) Isis C) Livia D) Cleopatra
25. By what river in the Underworld did the Olympian gods swear an unbreakable oath? A) Tartarus B) Lethe C) Elysium D) Styx

26. Which of the following Latin phrases is most applicable to ancient Roman and Greek statues, Renaissance paintings, and Egyptian glassware housed in museums around the world? A) *mens sana in corpore sano* B) *bene respondisti* C) *ars longa, vita brevis* D) *sic semper tyrannis*
27. For what activity would Roman children use a *tabula*, *cēra*, and *stilus*? A) *dormīre* B) *scrībere* C) *cēnāre* D) *ambulāre*
28. What river separated *Germānia* from *Gallia*? A) *Nīlus* B) *Tiberis* C) *Rhēnus* D) *Rubicō*
29. What was the name of the gladiator who led a rebellion against his Roman enslavers which was ended by the forces of the general Crassus? A) Spartacus B) Hannibal C) Sulla D) Pyrrhus
30. What Latin word would the Romans have used to describe the color of stop signs and most ripe strawberries? A) *albus* B) *ruber* C) *caeruleus* D) *viridis*

PLINY THE ELDER'S MUSINGS ON CROCODILES

Haec est nātūra crocodīlī. Crocodīlus per quīnque mēnsēs hibernōs cibum nūllum capit. Est quadrupēs, habitāns et in terrā et in aquā: ōva enim in terrā parit. Maiōrem partem diēi in siccō agit; nocte in fluviō invenitur quod tum aqua est calidior quam terra. Ōva crocodīlī nōn multō maiōra sunt ōvis ānseris, sed crocodīlus crēscit ad longitūdinem vīginti et quīnque pedum. Crocodīlus habet, ut audīvī, oculos porcī, dentēs vērō magnōs. Sōlum tamen est animal ex omnibus quod linguam nōn habet, neque inferiōrem maxillam movet.

Crocodīlī sunt sacri aliīs Aegyptiīs, sed nōn omnibus. Nōnnullī, crēdentēs crocodīlōs esse hostēs, eōs hastīs agitant. Crocodīlī, autem, sacri ā Rōmānīs numquam ductī erant. Sine clēmētiā, crocodīlōs pugnāre contrā bēstiariōs saepe Rōmānī volēbant.

Based on Pliny the Elder's *Historia Naturalis*, VIII.37

31. According to lines 1-2, what do we learn about crocodiles? A) They eat more frequently when the weather is cold. B) They are in the category of animals that have exceedingly large feet. C) They inhabit both land and water. D) They are the only animals found in nature that are not active in winter.
32. To what does *habitāns* (line 2) refer? A) the crocodile B) months C) water D) the land
33. What is the meaning of *diēi* as it is used in line 3? A) the days B) during the day C) of the day D) by the days
34. What is the meaning of *quod* as it is used in line 4? A) which B) something C) where D) because
35. According to lines 3-4, why do crocodiles spend their time in the river at night? A) They are trying to avoid their enemies. B) They want to maintain a steady body temperature. C) They want to protect their young. D) They are keeping themselves clean.
36. What do we learn about crocodile eggs in lines 4-5 (*Ōva...ānseris*)? A) Geese often steal crocodile eggs. B) The crocodile's eggs are not much bigger than a goose's eggs. C) The crocodiles, just like geese, lay seventeen eggs at a time. D) The crocodile has eggs that are heavier than an adult goose.
37. Which of the following Latin phrases describes the growth of a crocodile, according to lines 5-6? A) *ex minimo fit maximus* B) *sine qua non* C) *status quo* D) *citius, altius, fortius*
38. According to the author in lines 6-8, which of the following is true? A) Crocodiles have large teeth similar to those of a pig. B) Crocodiles do not have a tongue like other animals do. C) Crocodiles are able to open their upper and lower jaws freely. D) Crocodiles frequently eat the eyes of their prey.
39. According to lines 9-10, crocodiles are _____. A) sacred to all Egyptians and their enemies B) hunted, as enemies, by all Egyptians C) sacred to some Egyptians but not others D) sacred to some Egyptians but never hunted with spears
40. Which of the following best describes how the Romans treated crocodiles, according to lines 11-12? A) *sacrē* B) *fēliciter* C) *timidē* D) *crūdēlīter*

- 1 **hibernōs** = of winter
2
3 **parit** = it lays; **siccō** = dry land; **invenitur**
4 **calidior** = warmer | = it is found
5 **ānseris** = of a goose
6 **pedum** = of feet; **ut** = as
7
8 **inferiōrem maxillam** = lower jaw
9
10 **hastīs agitant** = hunt ... with spears
11 **ductī erant** = had been considered
12