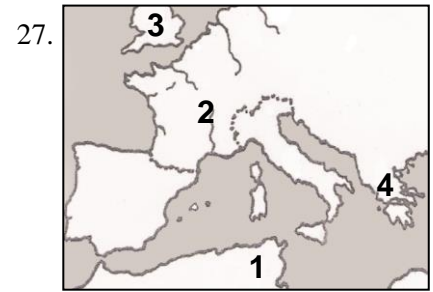


1. Aenēās Carthāgine profectus ad Italiam nāvigābat. A) to Carthage B) at Carthage C) near Carthage D) from Carthage
2. Victōria ostendat uter exercitus bellō sit melior. A) every army B) why the army C) any army D) which army
3. Erant plūrima cōnsilia dē occupandō ponte. A) from the seized bridge B) concerning seizing the bridge C) concerning the bridge which was seized D) for the purpose of seizing the bridge
4. Nūllus dux in illā urbe fuit dignus laude. A) had such great praise B) was praised because of dignity C) was worthy of praise D) praised the worthy
5. Cum fulmen militēs terruisset, Periclēs eōs sēdāvit. A) Because lightning might frighten B) When lightning had frightened C) Whenever lightning frightens D) Although lightning frightens
6. Necessē est nōbīs cognōscere \_\_\_\_\_ exercitus Caesaris maneat \_\_\_\_\_ proficīscātur. A) nec...nec B) sīve...sīve C) aliī...aliī D) tam...quam
7. “Hoc est idem vīnum quod heri bibimus,” paterfamiliās dēclārāvit. A) the same wine that B) any other wine C) indeed another wine D) some kind of wine
8. Ducēs dīxērunt sēsē signum proelī datūrōs esse. A) has been given B) is given C) would give D) will be given
9. Trīstis morte uxōris Orpheus lacrimāvit. A) than his wife’s death B) because of his wife’s death C) after the death of his wife D) with his wife dead
10. Augustus et Agrippa nātī esse eōdem annō putantur. A) to have been born B) to be born C) born D) will be born
11. Nē Cerberus quidem Herculem vī superāre poterat. A) Not even B) Let not a certain C) Why not D) No one indeed
12. Cum adulescens causam dīceret, amīcī ad eum dēfendendum convēnērunt. A) he must be defended B) to defend him C) at his defense D) defending against him
13. Līberī ē somnō vōcibus irātissimōrum excitātī sunt. A) by very angry voices B) of the very angry voices C) by the voices of very angry men D) with very much anger in their voices
14. Tam malae memoriae sum ut frequenter nōmina amīcōrum oblīvīscar. A) There are so many bad memories B) I am mindful of such bad things C) I have such a bad memory D) I am remembered for such bad things
15. Verbīs scrīptīs, Antōnius ōrātiōnem in Forō dē Caesare mortuō habuit. A) After words had been written B) For words to be written C) While writing words D) Since words will be written
16. Nisi memoriam tuam exerceās, ea dīminuātur. A) would be diminished B) is never diminished C) must be diminished D) has been diminished
17. Nē quid novī fiat contrā exempla atque īnstitūta maiōrum. A) Let not anything new be done B) Let something new happen C) What new thing will be done D) Who would do anything new
18. Augustus plūs amābātur quam Tiberius. A) how B) which C) as D) than
19. Caesar praesidiō equitibus legiōnem V praemisit. A) because of the cavalry’s guard B) by means of the guard and cavalry C) as a guard for the cavalry D) having guarded the cavalry
20. Identify the figure of speech in the sentence, “*Tū quidem, Cicerō, ut homō vīxistī, ut ōrātor dīxistī, ut philosophus scrīpsistī.*” A) tricolon B) chiasmus C) litotes D) interlocking word order
21. A Roman would be given a *bullā* to hang around his neck to ward off evil spirits when he A) received his name B) entered adulthood C) joined the army D) married
22. Who wrote sixteen books of letters to his dear friend Atticus, whom he loved as much as he loved his brother Quintus? A) Caesar B) Cicero C) Pompey D) Octavian
23. Valdē mē paenitet. A) I am especially angry. B) I am very sorry. C) I am almost strong enough. D) I cry a lot.
24. What mythological women spun, measured, and cut the thread of life? A) Furies B) Graces C) Muses D) Fates
25. The *paucity* of evidence affected the outcome of the trial. A) abundance B) lack C) weight D) mediocrity
26. The impersonal verbs *ningit*, *tonat*, *grandinat* and *fulgurat* all relate to A) hostile conversation B) fierce competitions C) bad weather D) sordid business

27. To which location on the map would a Roman travel to seek divine prophecy from the Pythia at the famous oracle of Apollo? A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4
28. Who am I? My triumphal arch in the Roman Forum commemorates my sack of Jerusalem in AD 70. I also supervised the opening of the Colosseum in AD 80. A) Augustus B) Nero C) Titus D) Hadrian
29. The Latin inscription “*Quī legis hunc titulum, mortālem tē esse mementō*” would most likely be found on a A) mile marker B) military standard C) tombstone D) gold coin
30. What advice should be given to a person speaking disrespectfully of a deceased relative? A) *cedant arma togae* B) *nīl nisi bonum de mortuis* C) *cum grano salis* D) *de gustibus non disputandum est*



**READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.**

THREE FINAL WARNINGS  
*Omens of Caesar's Death*

Scrībitur in chronicīs quod annō XXII ab urbe conditā populus Rōmānus columnam marmoream in Forō Rōmānō statuit. Post multōs annōs ante columnam populus imāginem Iūliū Caesaris fēcit et super caput eius nōmen Iūliū scrīpsit, quod in honōre ipsius factum est. Postea ipse Iūlius Caesar tria signa dē morte accēpit; centēsimo enim diē ante mortem suam fulmen cecidit ante imāginem in Forō et in nōmine superscrīptō litteram p̄mā dēlēvit. Nocte vērō praecedente diem mortis suae, fenestrae cubiculī cum tantō sonitū et impetū dīvinō apertae sunt ut domum collāpsūram putāret. Eādem vērō diē mortis suae cum ad Capitōlium īret, data est eī epistula dē morte suā imminētī, quam sī statim lēgisset, mortem ēvāsisset.

- 1 **quod** = that  
 2 **marmoream** = marble  
 3  
 4  
 5 **centēsimo** = hundredth  
 6  
 7  
 8  
 9  
 10

adapted from *Gesta Romanorum: De Morte* (97)

31. According to lines 1-2 (*Scrībitur...statuit*), in what year did the Roman people erect a column in the Roman Forum? A) 775 BC B) 732 BC C) 44 BC D) 22 BC
32. According to lines 2-4 (*Post...factum est*), how did the Romans honor Caesar? A) They built a triumphal arch for him. B) They buried him in the Forum. C) They erected a statue of him. D) They praised him with loud cheers.
33. In line 4, *ipsius* refers to A) the Romans B) the column C) the city D) Julius Caesar
34. What was the **first** omen, which happened on the hundredth day before Caesar's death (lines 5-7)? A) Caesar himself was almost struck by lightning. B) The first letter of Caesar's name was removed by a lightning bolt. C) Lightning struck three times to symbolize applause for Caesar. D) The marble column was completely destroyed by lightning.
35. In lines 7-9, what was the **second** omen? A) Caesar's house loudly collapsed. B) Shouting from the streets woke Caesar. C) Caesar's statue fell out of a window and was destroyed. D) The windows of Caesar's house burst open with noise.
36. In lines 8-9, *ut...putāret* indicates A) the purpose of Caesar's action B) the result that Caesar expected C) Caesar's command to his attendants D) the time of the incident
37. What word should be understood with *collāpsūram* (line 8)? A) sunt B) est C) esse D) erat
38. What is the best translation of *eī* (line 9)? A) they B) his C) to him D) by them
39. According to the **third** omen of the passage in lines 9-10 (*Eādem...ēvāsisset*), we learn that Caesar might have lived if he had A) avoided the senate house B) carried a dagger with his letters C) read the letter warning him of his assassination D) condemned many senators to death in a letter
40. Based on their descriptions, which omens would a Roman most likely have thought to be from the gods? A) first and second B) second and third C) first and third D) only the third