

1. Poēta scrīpsit sē numquam satis amōris habitūrum esse! A) such love B) safe love C) enough love D) too much love
2. Rōmānī vīcērunt saepius quam victī sunt. A) rather than B) more often than C) for a longer time than D) however often
3. Aenēās dīcitur Troiae remanēre māluisse. A) to have preferred to remain in Troy B) would prefer Troy to have remained C) prefers that Troy should remain D) that they will prefer to remain in Troy
4. Dīc mihi vēra, perfide! The Latin word *Dīc* could be replaced by the equivalent form A) *Loquī* B) *Loquēns* C) *Locūtus* D) *Loquere*
5. Catullus Lesbiam ōrāvit nē abīret. A) not to let him leave B) not to leave C) so that she might leave D) in order to leave
6. *Hostibus oppugnantibus, Priamus nūntium mīsīt*. Which statement best describes the action?
A) First Priam sent the message, then the enemy attacked. B) First the enemy attacked and then Priam sent the message.
C) Priam sent the message as the enemy attacked. D) The enemy intercepted the message of Priam before they attacked.
7. Tot annōs Aenēās ad urbem condendam nāvīgābat. A) by founding a city B) to the city he had founded C) for the purpose of founding a city D) after he founded a city
8. Ovidius, in exsilium ēgressus, poenās dedit. A) lowered the penalty B) decided the punishment C) demanded punishment D) paid the penalty
9. Caesare necātō, Cleopatra Alexandrīam contendit. A) from Alexandria B) to Alexandria C) outside of Alexandria D) within Alexandria
10. "Volō tantum fruī _____!" exclāmat adulēscēns. A) vītā meā B) vītae meae C) vītam meam D) vītārum meārum
11. Currāmus nē quis nōs capiat. A) lest a certain man B) lest anyone C) lest he himself D) lest whoever
12. Pugnātum est undique quam ācerimē. A) very fiercely B) as fiercely as possible C) rather fiercely D) how fiercely
13. Erat campus castrīs idōneus extrā moenia urbis. A) into a camp B) in a camp C) by a camp D) for a camp
14. Lāocoōn dīxit sē nōn crēdere equō. A) they ought not trust the horse B) the horse itself was not to be trusted C) he must not trust the horse D) he did not trust the horse
15. Baucis mīrāta est quōmodo vīnum crēsceret. A) was amazed when B) marveled that C) wondered how D) questioned why
16. Sī multōs librōs legās, plūrima sciās. A) you would know B) you ought to know C) you must have known D) you knew
17. Cum necesse esset nōbīs discēdere, exclāmāvī, "_____!" A) Caveat ēmptor B) Eāmus C) Aperīte librōs D) Siste
18. *Semper eadem*, the personal motto of Queen Elizabeth I, showed her desire to appear A) bold B) intelligent C) inquisitive D) consistent
19. What figure of speech is introduced by the words *velut, ut, ceu* or *quālis*? A) simile B) metonymy C) zeugma D) hendiadys
20. The oracle at Delphi was associated with the deity A) Athena B) Zeus C) Leto D) Apollo
21. The man who neither cried at his father's funeral nor rejoiced in the birth of his son exemplified what Roman value?
A) Epicureanism B) Stoicism C) Pietas D) Clementia
22. Which mythological pair repopulated the earth after a flood by throwing stones? A) Atalanta and Hippomenes
B) Pyramus and Thisbe C) Baucis and Philemon D) Deucalion and Pyrrha
23. In the *Aeneid*, before continuing to Carthage, Mercury stopped at the Atlas Mountains located in A) Turkey B) Greece
C) North Africa D) Crete
24. The English derivatives **olfactory** and **redolent** relate to one's sense of A) touch B) taste C) smell D) sight
25. Which emperor belonged to the same dynasty as Augustus? A) Caligula B) Marcus Aurelius C) Trajan D) Constantine

26. Complete the following analogy: Clytemnestra is to Agamemnon as _____ is to Menelaus A) Hecuba B) Iphigenia C) Penelope D) Helen
27. Roman writers such as Horace, Petronius, Martial and Juvenal are credited with establishing the literary genre A) satire B) epic poetry C) epistles D) biography
28. Which Latin phrase is associated with the start of Christianity being accepted in the later Roman Empire? A) *In hoc signo vinces* B) *Non omnia possumus omnes* C) *Sic transit gloria mundi* D) *Nihil sub sole novum*

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

CAESAR'S OMEN

The image of distraught Roma appears at a crucial moment.

Iam gelidās Caesar cursū superāverat Alpēs	1
ingentēsque animō mōtūs bellumque futūrum	2
cēperat. Ut ventum est parvī Rubicōnis ad undās,	3
ingēns vīsa ducī patriae trepidantis imāgō	4
clāra per obscūram vultū maestissima noctem	5
et gemitū permixta loquī: ‘Quō tenditis ultrā?	6 loquī = she spoke
Quō fertis mea signa, virī? Sī iūre venītis,	7
sī cīvēs, hūc usque licet.’ Tum percussit horror	8 usque = up to
membra ducis, riguēre comae gressumque coercēns	9
languor in extrēmā tenuit vēstīgia rīpā.	10 languor = sluggishness; rīpā = riverbank
mox ait ‘Ō magnae quae moenia prōspicis urbis	11
Rōma, favē coeptīs. Nōn tē furiālibus armīs	12 furiālibus = frenzied
persequor: ēn, adsum victor terrāque marīque	13 ēn = behold
Caesar, ubīque tuus (liceat modo, nunc quoque) mīles.’	14

adapted from Lucan's *Pharsalia*, Bk.I, 183 *et seq.*

29. How are the Alps described (line 1)? A) lofty B) rugged C) icy D) impenetrable
30. How many elisions are present in line 2? A) 0 B) 1 C) 2 D) 3
31. Based on your knowledge of Roman history, the *bellum futūrum* in line 2 is a reference to the A) Trojan War B) Punic Wars C) Civil War D) Macedonian Wars
32. As Caesar is standing on the banks of the Rubicon, in which general direction will he travel as he proceeds to Rome? A) north B) south C) east D) west
33. In line 4, what Latin word is understood with *vīsa*? A) *sum* B) *est* C) *sunt* D) *esse*
34. Which Latin word best conveys the idea that the image which Caesar sees is upset? A) *ingēns* (line 4) B) *clāra* (line 5) C) *obscuram* (line 5) D) *maestissima* (line 5)
35. In lines 6-8 (*Quō...licet*), Roma suggests to Caesar that he A) go no farther B) keep his promise C) carry her standards into battle D) go back the way he had come
36. In line 7, *signa* refers to A) footprints B) battle standards C) mileposts D) trumpet sounds
37. Caesar's first reactions (lines 8-10) to Roma's words are A) fear and hesitation B) jealousy and loathing C) boldness and haughtiness D) anger and refusal
38. In line 12 (*favē coeptīs*), Caesar asks Roma to A) approve of what he has started B) inspire his troops C) show him the way D) ignore what he is about to do
39. Delaying the placement of the Latin word *Caesar* to the beginning of line 14 is an example of the literary device known as A) personification B) litotes C) enjambment D) anaphora
40. Which statement best sums up Caesar's response to Roma (lines 12-14)? A) I am finished with fighting. B) War is cruel but profitable. C) I have always fought on your behalf. D) My soldiers are weary of this war.