1. Discipulī librum trīstissimum legēbant.   A) sadly B) very sad C) rather sad D) sad

2. Cuius amīcus in ātriō est?   A) Who B) Whom C) To whom D) Whose

3. Hostēs cōnsilia Rōmānōrum praedīcere poterant.   A) will be able B) are able C) were able D) have been able

4. Minerva erat prūdentior cēterīs deīs.   A) than the rest of the gods B) of the rest of the gods
   C) with the rest of the gods D) by the rest of the gods

5. Nymphae haec carmina canunt.   A) those B) some C) these D) the same

6. Ūndēvīgintī equī in agrō stābant.   A) Nine B) Eleven C) Nineteen D) Twenty-one

7. Dominus canem prope iānuam dormientem nōn videt.   A) sleeping B) about to fall asleep C) to sleep D) had been asleep

8. Parvī puerī celeriter arborem ascendērunt.   A) very quickly B) quickly C) rather quickly D) as quickly as possible

9. Nōbīs placet īre ad amphitheātrum.   A) It pleases us B) We ought C) It is necessary for us D) We are forbidden

10. Aut pugnāte aut discēdite ab urbe!   A) Neither...nor B) Either...or C) Both...and D) Although...nevertheless

11. Māter nostra, _____ dōnum dedimus, laetissima erat.   A) quae B) quōs C) cui D) quā

12. *Nōnne vīs īre ad lūdōs hodiē?* What is the expected answer to the question?   A) *Ita vērō! Volō īre.* B) *Sōl lūcet hodiē.*
    C) *Minimē! Nōn hodiē.* D) *Est in amphitheātrō.*

13. Mōns, quī trēs diēs ērūperat, trēs urbēs dēvāstāvit.   A) on the third day B) within three days C) after the third day
    D) for three days

14. Nōnnullī ducēs Gallōrum erant _____ Rōmānōrum.   A) amīcum B) amīcōs C) amīcōrum D) amīcī

15. Hannibal impetum exercituum nōn timuit.   A) of the armies B) armies C) to the armies D) by the armies

16. Ferte, ancillae, vīnum in triclīnium!   A) She is carrying B) Carry C) They did carry D) We will carry

17. Omnēs sociī regem vulnerātum salūtāvērunt.   A) to wound B) about to wound C) wounding D) wounded

18. Deinde Hippomenēs pōmum ā deā datum dēposuit.   A) to the goddess B) of the goddess C) by the goddess
    D) with the goddess

19. Puerī, puellam territūrī, post arborem stābant.   A) to frighten B) frightened C) intending to frighten D) had frightened

20. Which number on the map indicates a Roman province acquired
    as a result of the First Punic War?   A) 1   B) 2   C) 3   D) 4

21. What is the Latin word for the universal color of a stop sign?
    A) *āter* B) *caeruleus* C) *ruber* D) *viridis*

22. In classical mythology, which hero and monster do NOT encounter
    each other?   A) Hercules and Cerberus B) Theseus and the Chimaera
    C) Perseus and Medusa D) Odysseus and Polyphemus

20.

23. Take your time and think about the irrevocable decision you are about
    to make!   A) unjustified B) unwise C) unfortunate D) unalterable

24. With too much work for one person to do, each committee member took a task. This is an example of
    A) *caveat emptor*   B) *status quo* C) *alea iacta est* D) *divide et impera*

25. If your teacher says, "*Ī, discipule, ad tabulam et scrībe nōmen tuum*," what should you do?
    A) Go to the board and write your name. B) Go to the library and sign in. C) Go to the shop and write your name on the
    wall. D) Go to the town record office and inscribe your name in the records.

26. With what common Roman activity are *strigilēs*, *unguentum*, and *tepidārium* associated?
    A) gladiatorial fights B) public bathing C) chariot racing D) stage productions

27. "*Diēs est calidus*" is an appropriate response to   A) *Quis abest hodiē?* B) *Quot oculōs habēs?* C) *Quaenam tempestās est?*
    D) *Quota hōra est?*

28. Who is the hero associated with the Golden Fleece and Medea?   A) Hercules B) Daedalus C) Jason D) Bellerophon
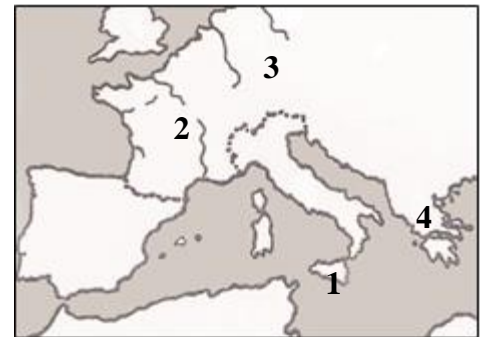
29. What Roman leader invaded Britain and Germany in 55 B.C. and spent a number of years in Gaul?
   A) Marcus Antonius B) Gaius Julius Caesar C) Publius Cornelius Scipio D) Marcus Licinius Crassus

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

REVOLUTION
Brutus leads a revolution against of the Roman people against Tarquinius Superbus who is not in Rome at the time.

Plēbēs miseriās et labōrēs habēbant quod Tarquinius	1
erat rēx superbissimus. Brūtus, memorāns haec et alia	2
ātrōciōra, turbam īrātam claudere portās Rōmae contrā rēgem	3 **turbam** = mob
Tarquinium et uxōrem et līberōs coēgit. Brūtus adulēscentēs	4 **coēgit** = compelled
Rōmae cōnscrībēbat et armābat, tum eōs in castra Ardeae	5 **cōnscrībēbat** = enrolled; **castra** = camp; **Ardeae** =
mīsit. Ibi adulēscentēs contrā rēgem mīlitēs Ardeae	6 at Ardea
incitāvērunt. Brūtus imperium Rōmae Lucrētiō, quī anteā	7
ā rēge praefectus Rōmae creātus erat, dedit. Brūtus ad urbem	8 **praefectus** = commander
Ardeam iter faciēbat. Postquam haec ad rēgem relāta sunt,	9
rēbus novīs territus Tarquinius ad urbem Rōmam redīvit,	10 **rēbus novīs** = because of revolution; **redīvit** = returned
quod rēs novās comprimere voluit.	11 **comprimere** = to suppress
Brūtus viam suam flexit quod obvius esse Tarquiniō	12 **flexit** = changed; **obvius esse** = to meet (+ dat.)
nōluit. Simul Brūtus ad castra Ardeae, Tarquinius ad urbem	13 **nōluit** = did not want
Rōmam advēnit. Portae Tarquiniō clausae erant exsiliumque	14
indictum est. Brūtus, līberātor Rōmānōrum, ā cīvibus laetīs	15 **indictum est** = was decreed
laudātus est.	16

Adapted from Livy, *Ab Urbe Condita* I.59-60

30. According to lines 1-2 (*Plēbēs…superbissimus*), Tarquinius was a king who was
   A) haughty and caused miseries for the people B) brave in war but feared by the people C) ordered to work for the people
   D) supported by the people in spite of their miseries

31. The best translation of *ātrōciōra* in line 3 is   A) savagely B) more savage things C) very savage things
   D) as savagely as possible

32. In lines 3-4 (*turbam…coēgit*), Brutus urged the people to   A) follow the advice of the king B) remove the angry mob
   C) shut out the king D) remember the good which the king had done

33. In lines 5-7 (*tum…incitāvērunt*), Brutus sent young men to Ardea to   A) sign a treaty with the army B) build a new camp
   C) stir up the soldiers against the king D) capture Tarquinius

34. In lines 7-8 (*Brūtus…dedit*), what do we learn about Lucretius?   A) Tarquinius had wanted to name him commander
   of Rome. B) Tarquinius already had established him as commander of Rome. C) Lucretius had ruled in Ardea
   earlier. D) Lucretius had held power before Tarquinius Superbus.

35. In line 9, what does the idiom *iter faciēbat* mean?   A) was becoming B) was searching C) was leading D) was traveling

36. *Postquam haec ad rēgem relāta sunt* in line 9 most closely means: A) The messenger had been brought
   to the king later B) These events were spread far and wide later C) After these messengers left the king D) After
   these events were reported to the king

37. In lines 10-11 (*rēbus…voluit*), Tarquinius returned to Rome to   A) cause a revolution B) put down the revolt
   C) increase his alliances D) explain his difficult situation

38. In lines 12-13 (*Brūtus…nōluit*), Brutus changed his route to   A) gain time for attack B) capture Tarquinius on the way
   C) avoid facing Tarquinius D) set an ambush for Tarquinius

39. According to lines 13-15 (*Tarquinius…indictum est*), when Tarquinius arrived in Rome,   A) the gates were opened
   by spies B) he chose to become an exile C) he was captured and killed D) the gates were closed and exile was ordered

40. At the end of the passage, the reader learns that   A) Brutus was praised by the happy citizens B) Tarquinius was freed
   C) Tarquinius closed the gates D) Brutus was chosen as king by the citizens