

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

1. Nēmō sine aquā diū vīvere potest. A) without water B) by water C) in water D) out of water
2. Magnum flūmen per campōs Italiae celerimē fluit. A) swift B) swiftly C) more swiftly D) very swiftly
3. Difficile est nāvīgāre autumnō. A) for the fall B) in the fall C) the fall D) from the fall
4. Mox hic senātor erit _____. A) cōsul B) cōsulis C) cōsulī D) cōsule
5. Vir humilis sē numquam laudat. A) them B) this C) himself D) her
6. Vīsne omnēs populōs esse līberōs? A) Did you wish B) Will you wish C) Were you wishing D) Do you wish
7. Quibus dux auxilium dedit? A) Who B) Whose C) To whom D) With whom
8. Mīlitēs Rōmānī fortiōrēs omnibus hostibus erant. A) than all their enemies B) of all their enemies C) by all their enemies D) with all their enemies
9. Ancillae ā dominā laudātae sunt. A) are praised B) were praised C) will be praised D) had been praised
10. Troiānī Graecōs urbem nōn dēlētūrōs esse crēdunt. A) are not destroying B) have not destroyed C) have not been destroyed D) will not destroy
11. Dā mihi vīnum, _____. A) Rūfus B) Rūfe C) Rūfō D) Rūfum
12. Liberīs arma habēre nōn licet. A) Children ought to have their own weapons. B) He agrees that the children will not have weapons. C) Children do not like to have weapons. D) Children are not permitted to have weapons.
13. Nōlī abīre; tē mēcum manēre volō! A) I am not going away B) Don't go away C) No one is leaving D) Never leave
14. Equī huius hominis quattuor diēbus vēndentur. A) this man B) to this man C) of this man D) by this man
15. Medicus amīcum vulnerātum ē proeliō portāvit. A) wounded B) about to wound C) wound D) wounding
16. Multa et mala Troiānīs ā Iūnōne facta sunt. A) for Juno B) by Juno C) to Juno D) with Juno
17. Rēgēs, quōrum potestās maxima est, multōs annōs regent. A) who B) to whom C) whose D) by whom
18. Nūntius dīcit _____ accēdere ad urbem. A) exercitibus B) exercituī C) exercitum D) exercitū
19. The expression on the mother's face revealed her *prescience* of her son's plans. A) fear B) appreciation C) ignorance D) foreknowledge
20. While serving as the first emperor of Rome, he ushered in a period of peace known as the *Pax Romana*. A) Caligula B) Tiberius C) Claudius D) Augustus
21. The English words *interjection*, *dejected*, *eject*, and *trajectory* all derive from the Latin word that means to A) throw B) pour C) put D) report
22. Where would you find the abbreviation of the Latin words *Post Scriptum*? A) at the exit of a theater B) on a college diploma C) at the end of a letter D) on the sail of a ship
23. What mortal girl challenged Minerva to a weaving contest? A) Daphne B) Arachne C) Proserpina D) Pandora
24. *Fēlicem nātālem tibi* is an expression appropriate for A) a wedding celebration B) a birthday party C) the senior prom D) graduation day
25. As the second king of Rome, _____ greatly influenced the religion of the Roman people. A) Cincinnatus B) Tarquinius Superbus C) Numa Pompilius D) Brutus
26. Which island lies between the toe of Italy and Carthage? A) Sicily B) Britain C) Corsica D) Crete

27. Where would the Romans go to enjoy *lūdī* and *mūnera*? A) the Pantheon B) the Via Appia C) the Servian Wall
D) the Colosseum

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

GETTING ELEPHANTS ACROSS A RIVER

Hannibal set out from Spain with an army and thirty-eight elephants in his attempt to take Rome.

Militēs Hannibalis <u>ratem</u> ūnam longam CC pedēs et lātam L pedēs	1	ratem (ratis, ratis, f.) = raft
ā <u>rīpā</u> in flūmen extendērunt. Haec ratis, similis <u>pontī</u> , in parte	2	rīpā = river bank; pontī = to a bridge
superiōre rīpae adversae multīs <u>vinculīs</u> <u>religāta est</u> . Secunda ratis,	3	vinculīs = chains; religāta est = was bound
aequē lāta sed longa C pedēs, ad p̄mā ratem iūncta est. Militēs	4	
p̄mā ratem <u>humō</u> <u>texērunt</u> . Tum elephantī, sē terram firmam	5	humō texērunt = covered with dirt
trānsire crēdentēs, ā fēmineīs elephantīs in p̄mā ratem ductī sunt.	6	
Ubi in minōrem ratem p̄cesserant, statim vincula, quibus haec	7	
secunda ratis ad p̄mā ratem iūncta erat, <u>resolūta sunt</u> . Tum secunda	8	resolūta sunt = were unfastened
ratis celeribus et parvīs nāvibus ad rīpam adversam tracta est. Ubi	9	
p̄mī elephantī dēpositī erant, aliī hōc modō trānslātī sunt.	10	

Adapted from Livy, *Ab Urbe Condita* XXI.xxviii.7

28. What was the length of the raft described in line 1? A) 20 feet B) 50 feet C) 100 feet D) 200 feet
29. How did the soldiers make the raft stable (lines 2-3)? A) they anchored it to the bottom of the riverbed B) they wedged it against the bank C) they tied it to the opposite river bank D) men standing in the water held it in place
30. According to lines 3-4, a second raft is described as A) exactly like the first raft B) not as long as the first C) not as wide as the first D) larger than the first both in length and width
31. Why did the soldiers cover the first raft with dirt (*Tum...ductī sunt*, lines 5-6)? A) to make the elephants think it was solid ground B) to increase the weight of the raft C) to make the raft watertight D) so that the elephants did not slip
32. How is *crēdentēs*, line 6, best translated? A) having believed B) about to believe C) believing D) to have believed
33. How were the elephants encouraged to go onto the first raft (*Tum...ductī sunt*, lines 5-6)? A) They were led by female elephants. B) They were driven by slaves. C) They were dragged by ropes. D) They were enticed by food.
34. In line 7, *p̄cesserant* is best translated A) they were proceeding B) they proceeded C) they proceed D) they had proceeded
35. What happened when the elephants reached the second raft (lines 6-8)? A) They became frightened. B) A barrier was erected to keep them from turning back to shore. C) The two rafts were separated. D) Some elephants fell into the river.
36. How did the elephants get to the other side of the river (lines 8-9)? A) The current carried the raft across. B) The raft was pulled by small boats to the other side. C) Swimmers pushed the raft across the river. D) Soldiers on the other side pulled the raft across using chains.
37. According to lines 9-10, what happened when the elephants made it to the other side of the river? A) The process was repeated. B) They were fed. C) They continued on the journey to Italy. D) Both they and the soldiers rested.
38. What Latin verb is at the root of *trānslātī sunt* (line 10)? A) *eō* B) *possum* C) *volō* D) *ferō*
39. From your knowledge of Roman history, this episode is associated with the A) Persian Wars B) Punic Wars C) Gallic Wars D) Trojan War
40. Which Latin expression best describes the Carthaginians' attitude in this passage? A) *Sic semper tyrannis* B) *Aut viam inveniam aut faciam* C) *Ab ovo usque ad mala* D) *Ars longa, vita brevis*