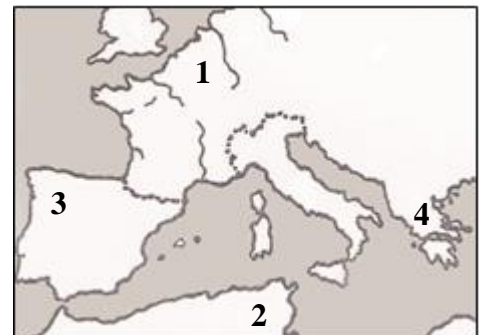


1. Pompeiō victō, Caesar ad Aegyptum profectus est. A) by defeating Pompey B) after Pompey had been defeated C) conquered by Pompey D) with Pompey as victor
2. Pater ab Hannibale petit nē in amicitia cum Rōmānīs sit. A) that he is B) that he not be C) that he would be D) that he had not been
3. Hōc turpius nōbīs fuit nihil. A) This was rather shameful to us. B) He was never more shameful to us than this. C) We had never seen anything more shameful. D) Nothing was more shameful to us than this.
4. Quattuor hōrās canis nōs secūtus erat. A) followed B) will follow C) had followed D) will have followed
5. Orpheus uxōrem tantum amābat ut sine eā vīvere nōllet. A) wanted to live B) was unwilling to live C) does not wish to live D) preferred to live
6. Poētae scrīpsērunt Herculem in Graeciā habitāvisse. A) lives B) used to live C) had lived D) would live
7. Utinam istī lēgī paruissem! A) I could obey that law! B) Would that I had obeyed that law! C) I hesitated to obey that law! D) I should never have obeyed that law!
8. Scimus quid nōbīs faciendum sit. A) what we could do B) what has been done to us C) what must be done by us D) what had been done with us
9. Ulixēs fortior cēterīs nautīs erat. A) than the rest of the sailors B) by the rest of the sailors C) with the rest of the sailors D) to the rest of the sailors
10. Vigīlēs praesidiō oppidō missī sunt. A) The watchmen were sent as a guard for the town. B) The town was guarded by the watchmen. C) The watchmen sent a guard for the town. D) The watchmen are sent from the town with a guard.
11. Adulescentēs sē suaque dedidērunt. A) They surrendered their possessions and young men. B) The young man surrendered himself and his home. C) The young men surrendered themselves and their possessions. D) He himself surrendered his young men.
12. Plīnius dīxit sē domī mānsūrum esse. A) that he had to stay at home B) that he wanted to stay at home C) that he would stay at home D) that they had stayed at home
13. Num sunt Ūraniae septem sorōrēs? A) Urania doesn't have seven sisters, does she? B) Urania has seven sisters, doesn't she? C) Does Urania have seven sisters? D) Who are the seven sisters of Urania?
14. Prīnceps lēgātum mittit quī rēgīnam videat. A) which queen is seen B) who has seen the queen C) whom the queen has seen D) to see the queen
15. Cincinnātus in agrīs quam \_\_\_\_\_ labōrābat. A) *diligentissimē* B) *diligentēs* C) *diligentius* D) *diligentia*
16. Rōmam ventum est. A) Rome has arrived. B) They came to Rome. C) It is near Rome. D) They left Rome.
17. Nōs autem satis facere reī pūblicae vidēmur sī istīus furōrem ac tēla vītāmus. A) of the same man B) of the man himself C) of someone D) of that one
18. Quā laetitiā hīc fruēris? A) What happiness will you enjoy here? B) Have you been happy here? C) Where have you found happiness? D) Are you enjoying this very happiness?
19. Sī quid novī erit, faciam tē certiōrem. A) I will help you. B) I will assure you. C) I will inform you. D) I will follow you.
20. Chiron, tutor of both Jason and Achilles, one of the \_\_\_\_\_, was wise, gentle, and skilled in the arts of medicine and music. A) Cyclopes B) Furies C) Centaurs D) Harpies
21. The Golden Age of Latin Literature included the authors Caesar and Cicero. The Silver Age included A) Martial and Pliny B) Plautus and Terence C) Vergil and Catullus D) Ovid and Horace
22. Reflecting the identity of those who colonized it, the southern part of Italy was known as A) Magna Graecia B) Etrūria C) Latium D) Gallia Cisalpīna
23. Pompey was defeated at the Battle of Pharsalus. Where is it on the map? A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4
24. *Prōnuba*, *cōnfarreātiō*, *flammeum*, and *tunica rēcta* are terms associated with Roman A) funerals B) weddings C) baths D) games
25. Which of the following words literally means “to unfold”? A) exonerate B) excoriate C) explicate D) exhilarate
26. During the summer, we had become accustomed to taking postprandial naps. The naps were taken after A) lunch B) work C) swimming D) reading



27. When Cicero defended the poet Archias, his brother Quintus was the presiding judge or A) tribune B) praetor C) aedile D) consul
28. The Flavian Emperors who built the first permanent amphitheater in Rome, sacked Jerusalem and dealt with the eruption of Vesuvius were A) Augustus, Tiberius, Caligula B) Claudius, Nero, Galba C) Vespasian, Titus, Domitian D) Trajan, Hadrian, Marcus Aurelius
29. What Latin abbreviation found in reference books means *see which*? A) Q.E.D. B) i.e. C) vs. D) q.v.
30. Ovid's stories of Philemon, Baucis, and Daphne involve metamorphoses into A) birds B) trees C) streams D) rocks

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

**FOR THE LOVE OF THE LIBERAL ARTS**

*Cicero defends the pursuit of literary studies.*

Quod sī nōn hīs [virīs] tantus frūctus ostenderētur, et sī ex hīs studiīs dēlectātiō sōla peterētur, tamen, ut opīnor, hanc animī adversiōnem hūmānissimam ac liberālissimam iūdicārētis. Nam cēterae [animī adversiōnēs] neque temporum sunt neque aetātum omnium neque locōrum: haec studia adulēscentiam alunt, senectūtem oblectant, secundās rēs ōnant, adversīs perfugium ac sōlācium praebent, dēlectant domī, nōn impediunt forīs, pernoctant nōbīscum, peregrīnantur, rūsticantur.

Quod sī ipsī haec neque attingere neque sēnsū nostrō gustāre possēmus, tamen ea mīrārī dēbērēmus, etiam cum in aliīs vidērēmus. Quis nostrum tam animō agrestī ac dūrō fuit, ut Roscī morte nūper nōn commovērētur? Quī cum senex mortuus esset, tamen propter excellentem artem ac venustātem vidēbātur omnīnō morī nōn dēbuisse.

Cicero, *Pro Archia* xvi-xvii

31. In line 1, *tantus fructus* is best translated A) so great an advantage B) the only advantage C) so many advantages D) the same advantage
32. In lines 2-3, *peteretur...iudicaretis* is best translated A) is sought...you may judge B) were sought...you would judge C) had been sought...you would have judged D) will be sought...you will judge
33. According to lines 1-3, which word or words reveal that this is what Cicero believes? A) *hīs studiīs* (lines 1-2) B) *ut opīnor* (line 2) C) *animī* (line 2) D) *iūdicārētis* (line 3)
34. According to lines 3-5 (*Nam ceterae...locorum*), mental relaxations apart from the liberal arts A) must be done at a certain time of day B) cannot be done apart from the proper setting C) are fitting for all stages of life D) are not for all times or places
35. According to lines 5-8, what do *haec studia* NOT do? A) heal our diseases B) nurture our youth C) please us at home D) spend the night with us
36. What rhetorical device has Cicero employed in lines 5-8 (*haec studia...rūsticantur*)? A) simile B) polysyndeton C) personification D) apostrophe
37. The verb *atingere* (line 9) is formed from A) *ab + tegō* B) *ab + tergō* C) *ad + taceō* D) *ad + tangō*
38. According to lines 9-10, Cicero indicates that we should A) employ all five senses B) despise the offenses of others C) admire artistic pursuits of others D) isolate ourselves from distractions
39. In lines 11-12, Cicero believes that A) one should be moved by the death of a great artist B) living in the country allows a life of leisure C) Roscius was punished justly by death D) one should be punished for harsh actions
40. According to the end of the passage, why does it seem that Roscius "should not have entirely died?" A) he died a tragic death B) he was only a poor man from the country C) he possessed incredible skill and charm D) he might return from the dead

- 1 **Quod sī** = But if; **ostenderētur** = were evident  
 2 **dēlectātiō** = delight  
 3 **adversiōnem** = distraction  
 4  
 5  
 6 **oblectant** = delight; **secundās** = favorable  
 7 **praebent** = offer; **forīs** = abroad  
 8 **peregrīnantur** = travel abroad  
 9 **gustāre** = to taste  
 10  
 11 **agrestī** = unsophisticated; **Roscī** = of Roscius  
 12 (a Roman actor)  
 13 **venustātem** = charm; **omnīnō** = altogether  
 14