

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

1. Nāvibus nostrīs captīs, pīrātae gaudēbant. A) In order to capture our ships B) When our ships had been captured  
C) Since we captured the ships D) By capturing our ships
2. Crassus Rōmam ad pecūniam colligendam īvit. A) to Rome B) from Rome C) by Rome D) near Rome
3. Sciō liberōs meōs legendō fruī. A) are able to read B) hate to read C) read frequently D) enjoy reading
4. Marcellus amicīs librōs dōnīs dabat. A) with his generous friends B) for gifts with his friends C) as gifts to his friends  
D) from his friends with gifts
5. Māter vōbīs imperāvit ut opera perficerētis. A) as you finished the assignments B) lest the assignments be finished  
C) so that you would not finish the assignments D) to finish the assignments
6. Tibi nōn cōgitandum est dē eō quod mūtāre nōn potes. A) He is not thinking about you B) You must not think  
C) You must not be thought of D) For you there is no thought
7. Gāius et Tiberius, filiū Cornēliae, cōstituērunt sē auxilium cīvibus datūrōs esse. A) she will give B) he had been given  
C) they will be given D) they would give
8. What would be the most appropriate reaction to disappointing news? A) Ecce! B) Vae! C) Euge! D) Hahae!
9. Mē taedet domī manēre. A) I am tired of staying at home. B) It pleases me to stay at home.  
C) I am not ashamed of staying at home. D) It is necessary for me to stay at home.
10. Taurī erant tam ferōcēs ut agricola eōs \_\_\_\_\_. A) timēret B) timēbant C) timēbātur D) timuerint
11. Cīvēs ad forum ōrātiōnis audiendae causā vērērunt. A) because they had heard the speech B) while hearing the speech  
C) to hear the speech D) with the speech having been heard
12. Sī perīculum cognōvissēmus, illud oppidum numquam intrāvissēmus. A) we were never entering that town  
B) we will never enter that town C) we never enter that town D) we would never have entered that town
13. Incertum est quid discipulī sentiant. A) who B) whether C) some D) what
14. In the sentence below, what is the best translation for *ipsī* and the noun it describes? *Filiīs liberātīs, matrēs servōrum ipsī Spartacō grātiās agunt.* A) the mothers themselves B) of the slaves themselves C) to Spartacus himself  
D) with the sons themselves freed
15. Hic sculptor multō dīligentius illō labōrāvit. A) with that much diligence B) as diligently as he could  
C) much more diligently than that one D) so that he would be much more diligent
16. Multae villae rūri fuērunt. A) The countryside was lacking many villas. B) The villa was very rustic.  
C) Many villas were in the countryside. D) The countryside had a large villa.
17. Rōmānī dē Cūriae incendiō certiōrēs factī sunt. A) were confident B) are known C) were considered D) were informed
18. Cicerō quaesīvit ā Lentulō utrum in nocturnō conventū an domī fuisset? A) either...or B) why...not C) not only...but also  
D) whether...or
19. Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos, who spun, measured, and cut the thread of life, were known as the A) Harpies B) Furies  
C) Fates D) Titans
20. What place has five rivers, a field for the blessed, and a large abyss? A) Troy B) Mt. Olympus C) the Underworld  
D) Carthage
21. What Roman senator was accused by Cicero of attempting a coup during his consulship in 63 BC? A) Marcus Antonius  
B) Lucius Sergius Catilina C) Gnaeus Pompeius D) Lucius Cornelius Sulla
22. During the Roman Republic, what government position was created to protect plebeians with its veto power? A) aedile  
B) tribune C) praetor D) consul
23. What date did the Romans use to mark the approximate midpoint for each month? A) Kalends B) Nones C) Ides D) Fasti
24. Scylla and Charybdis were believed to dwell between Italy and what land mass, which was also the Romans' first province?  
A) Gallia B) Sicilia C) Crēta D) Hispānia
25. What English phrase best represents the Latin expression *suum cuique*? A) No man is an island.  
B) Everyone is entitled to their own opinion. C) Say nothing except good about the dead. D) Take each day as it comes.

26. Leptis Magna, a major Roman trading port that was once part of the Carthaginian Empire, was located on which modern continent? A) Africa B) Europe C) Asia D) Australia
27. What Roman priests were primarily in charge of interpreting the entrails of animals? A) *vestālēs* B) *haruspicēs* C) *pontificēs* D) *cēnsōrēs*
28. Under what circumstance is the expression *mē paenitet* a good response? A) after spilling coffee on a friend B) when you give someone a gift C) after receiving a compliment D) when you are hoping to impress your neighbors
29. The *impending* rain discouraged the tourists. Using Latin etymology, how would you describe the rain? A) heavy B) about to occur C) cold D) much needed

### HANNIBAL IN CRETE

*After King Antiochus' defeat, Hannibal decides what to do with his money.*

Antiochō fugātō, [Hannibal,] verēns nē <u>dēderētur</u> , quod sine dubiō accidisset sī	1 <b>dēderētur</b> = trāderētur
suī <u>fēcisset potestātem</u> , Crētā ad Gortyniōs vēnit, ut ibi, quō sē cōferret,	2 <b>suī fēcisset potestātem</b> = he had given
cōnsiderāret. Vidit autem vir omnium callidissimus in magnō sē fore periculō,	3   him (Antiochus) the opportunity
nisi <u>quid prōvidisset</u> , propter avāritiam Crētēnsium. Magnam enim sēcūm	4 <b>quid prōvidisset</b> = he had planned
pecūniā portābat, dē quā sciēbat exisse fāmam. Itaque capit tāle cōnsilium:	5   something ahead
amphorās complūrēs complet plumbō, summās <u>operit</u> aurō et argentō.	6 <b>operit</b> = covers
Hās praesentibus prīncipibus dēpōnit in templō Diānae, simulāns sē suās	7
fortūnās illōrum fideī crēdere. Hīs in errōrem inductīs statuās <u>aēneās</u> , quās	8 <b>aēneās</b> = bronze
sēcūm portābat, omnī suā pecūniā complet eāsque in <u>prōpatulō</u> domī abicit.	9 <b>prōpatulō</b> = open space
Gortyniū templum magnā cūrā custōdiunt nōn tam ā cēterīs quam ab Hannibale,	10
nē ille īnscentibus eīs [pecūniā] tolleret sēcūmque dūceret. Sic cōservāfīs	11
suīs rēbus Poenus <u>illūsīs</u> Crētēnsibus omnibus ad Prūsiam in Pontum pervēnit.	12 <b>illūsīs</b> = having been tricked

Cornelius Nepos, *Hannibal*, 9-10

30. In line 1, what does Hannibal fear? A) that he will be put to flight B) that he will be betrayed C) that he will have an accident D) that his power will be given to someone else
31. According to lines 2-3, Hannibal went to Crete to consider A) where he should go next B) how to ambush the Gortynians C) what to do with Antiochus D) with whom to ally himself
32. In lines 3-4, on account of the Cretans' greed, Hannibal realized that A) he must provide for his troops B) he would be in great danger C) he was the cleverest man of all D) Antiochus would seek revenge
33. According to lines 4-5, a rumor had gone out that A) Hannibal was carrying a lot of money B) Hannibal had been recalled C) Hannibal's capture would be rewarded D) Hannibal was planning to rob the Cretans
34. What does the idiom *capit...cōnsilium* (line 5) mean? A) he holds an assembly B) he seizes the enemy C) he builds a camp D) he forms a plan
35. Line 6 reveals Hannibal's A) generous actions B) poverty C) trickery D) battle plans
36. What did Nepos say that Hannibal was entrusting to the Gortynian leaders (lines 7-8)? A) his temple of Diana B) bronze statues C) amphoras filled mostly with lead D) amphoras filled mostly with gold and silver
37. Where did Hannibal put all his money (lines 8-9)? A) He stored it in amphoras that he hid at home. B) He carried it with him wherever he went. C) He put it in the temple of Diana. D) He left it inside statues in plain sight.
38. Why did the Gortynians guard the temple with great care (line 10)? A) They wanted to steal money for Antiochus. B) They were afraid someone might desecrate the temple. C) They wanted to show their loyalty to the temple's goddess. D) They were afraid Hannibal wanted to take the amphoras away.
39. Which proper noun in line 12 reveals Hannibal's ancestral origin? A) *Poenus* B) *Crētēnsibus* C) *Prūsiam* D) *Pontum*
40. What lesson might the Gortynians take away from their experience with Hannibal? A) He who hesitates is lost. B) Better late than never. C) Appearances can be deceiving. D) Imitation is the sincerest form of flattery.