

1. Mīlitēs fortissimī in illō proeliō cecidērunt. A) rather brave B) more bravely C) bravely D) bravest
2. Praetor togam magnī pretī gessit. A) the great price of a toga B) a toga of great price C) a large expensive toga D) the price of a large toga
3. Achillēs odiō Hectōris pugnāre compulsus est. A) because of a hatred of Hector B) to hate Hector C) hated by Hector D) hateful Hector
4. Custōdēs lēgātum litterās ad Catilinam portantem cēpērunt. A) about to carry B) carrying C) having been carried D) must be carried
5. Fortūna Rōmānōrum templō deīs aedificandō aucta est. A) by building the temple to the gods B) with the gods building the temple C) to build a temple to the gods D) a temple of the gods had to be built
6. Multae lēgēs senātuī cōstituendae erant. A) of the senate B) by the senate C) in the senate D) from the senate
7. Cum Caesar pervēnit, Pompeius iam Brundisiō discesserat. A) of Brundisium B) to Brundisium C) from Brundisium D) at Brundisium
8. Imperātōrēs exercitūs suōs hortāfi sunt. A) must be encouraged B) are encouraging C) encouraged D) had encouraged
9. Patria Cicerōnī vītā cārior erat. A) than life B) of life C) for life D) from life
10. Cincinnātus rūrī manēre volēbat. A) to the country B) in the country C) from the country D) the country's
11. Cīvēs audīvērunt Brūtum Caesarem necāvisse. A) would kill B) was killing C) is killing D) had killed
12. Legiōnēs Scīpiōnis multō ācrius quam hostēs pugnāvērunt. A) many more fierce B) more fierce than many C) as fiercely as possible D) much more fiercely
13. Viātōrēs Rōmam ire volunt ut septem collēs videant. A) how they see B) as they saw C) so that they may see D) where they may see
14. Triumvirī sē orbem terrārum rēctūrōs esse spērābant. A) they B) he C) that very D) those
15. Graecī antīquī honōris causā morī volēbant. A) honoring the cause B) thankful for the cause C) for the sake of honor D) causing honor
16. Nihil erat tam dēsiderābile Crassō quam aurum. A) as long...as B) not only...but also C) both...and D) so...as
17. Duo filiī senātōrī sunt. A) They are the sons of two senators. B) The two sons are senators. C) The senator has two sons. D) The two senators have sons.
18. Multa dē cīvibus Rōmānīs doceāmus. A) We are teaching B) Let us teach C) We will teach D) We were teaching
19. Cōsul dīxit, “Dare auxilium istī hominī recūsō!” A) to that man B) to every man C) to a certain man D) to the same man
20. How do bats show that they are lucifugous creatures? A) They live in colonies. B) They avoid daylight C) They have wings. D) They eat insects.
21. The term *novus homo* was used to designate A) the first one in a family to be elected to high public office B) a newly elected consul C) a military commander given his first command D) the dictator on his first day in power
22. Tiberius and Gaius Gracchus were brothers who were killed because of their attempts to A) change religious practices B) re-organize the army C) institute social and land reform D) restore the monarchy
23. Where would the expression “Moritūrī tē salūtāmus” most likely be heard? A) at a gladiatorial contest B) in the Roman baths C) in Roman military camps D) at a meeting of the Roman Senate
24. The student looked forward to his summer job as factotum at the public library. A factotum is one who A) is not paid B) works part time C) is the last to leave in the evening D) does everything

25. *Latium, Etrūria, and Campānia* were A) famous Vestal Virgins B) hills in Rome C) wives of Roman kings D) regions of Italy
26. Who were the wild and capricious male mythological creatures who inhabited woods and hills? A) Furies B) Satyrs C) Fates D) Muses
27. Although he was Julius Caesar's former son-in-law, this military commander became Caesar's opponent in Rome's Civil War. A) Crassus B) Antony C) Pompey D) Cicero
28. *Optimātēs* and *Populārēs* were A) taxes on the rich and poor B) military ranks C) offices of the *Cursus Honōrum* D) political factions
29. Which former consul, known for his oratory, was named *Pater Patriae* but was later exiled? A) Cicero B) Caesar C) Brutus D) Octavian
30. What rhetorical device is used in *Castrōrum imperātōrem ducemque hostium in senātū vidēmus*? A) transferred epithet B) litotes C) simile D) chiasitic word order

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

AN OFFER HE COULD REFUSE

*The Samnites send a delegation to the Roman general Fabricius.*

Lēgātī ā Samnītibus ad C. Fābriciū, imperātōrem populī Rōmānī, vērunt. 1  
 Memorātīs multīs et magnīs rēbus, quae post redditam pācem Samnītibus bene 2  
 fēcērat, obtulērunt dōnō grandem pecūniā orāvēruntque ut acciperet. Samnītēs 3  
 hoc fēcērunt quod vīdērunt multa ad splendōrem eius domūs atque victūs dēfierī. 4 **victūs** = of his way of life; **dēfierī** =  
 Fābriciū esse dignum meliōribus putāvērunt. Tum Fābricius manūs ab auribus 5 were lacking  
 ad oculōs et ad nāsū et ad ōs et ad gulam atque inde ad ventrem imum dēdūxit 6 **gulam** = throat; **ventrem** = stomach  
 et lēgātīs ita respondit: “Dōnec haec omnia membra quae attigī regere possum, 7 **Dōnec** = As long as; **attigī** =  
 numquam quicquam mihi dēerit. Ergō nōn possum accipere pecūniā quae 8 I have touched  
 nullō modō ūsuī mihi est ab vōbīs quibus magnō ūsuī certē est. 9

Adapted from Aulus Gellius, *Attic Nights*: Book I, XIV. 1-2

31. According to lines 1-3 (*Lēgātī...fēcērat*), the Samnites sent envoys to Fabricius because they A) were ready to surrender B) feared that he would destroy them C) were pleased with his treatment of them D) wanted him to be their king
32. How is *Memorātīs multīs et magnīs rēbus* (line 2) best translated? A) after the great deeds of many had been mentioned B) you mention many great deeds C) when many great deeds had been mentioned D) great deeds too many to be mentioned
33. What did the Samnites offer Fabricius in line 3? A) their lasting devotion B) a great sum of money C) their military service D) a large number of slaves
34. In line 3, *dōnō* is best translated A) as a gift B) to a gift C) of a gift D) in spite of a gift
35. How should *ut acciperet* (line 3) be translated? A) how to accept it B) that he accept it C) however he might accept it D) as he was accepting it
36. The Samnites made this offer (*Samnītēs...dēfierī* in lines 3-4) because they could see that Fabricius A) was a cruel commander B) was power-hungry C) did not have luxuries D) would be a just ruler
37. In lines 5-6 (*Tum...dēdūxit*), Fabricius A) points out various parts of his body B) shows his physical strength C) displays the wounds he has received D) complains about his weaknesses
38. In line 8, *numquam quicquam mihi dēerit* means A) I will never be away from anyone B) never will anything bother me C) he will never miss me D) never will I lack anything
39. In lines 7-8 (*Dōnec...dēerit*), Fabricius is making a point about A) the pursuit of glory B) simplicity of needs C) control of others D) pain and suffering
40. Fabricius says in lines 8-9 (*Ergō...est*) that he will not accept the gift because A) he thinks that the Samnites can use it more than he can B) he will not accept a gift from an enemy C) the gift was not given with sincerity D) he does not want to be indebted to anyone