

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

QUESTIONS 1-20 TELL FOUR SHORT STORIES ABOUT ANCIENT ROMAN HEROES.

CLOELIA: *The Etruscan king Porsenna has taken Roman hostages.*

1. Rēx Porsenna Rōmānōs in castra dūcere voluit, et inter eōs erat Cloelia. A) brought B) did not want C) preferred D) wanted
2. Equō captō, Cloelia, fēmina magnae virtūtis, effūgit. A) of great courage B) by great courage C) because of her great courage D) for great courage
3. Trāns flūmen Tiberim natandō, Cloelia ad urbem Rōmam advēnit. A) by swimming B) in order to swim C) she must swim D) I swam
4. Porsenna Rōmānīs imperāvit _____ Cloeliam redderent. A) ad B) tam C) in D) ut
5. Cloelia ad rēgem Porsennam libenter rediit nē aliī Rōmānī necārentur. A) not by killing other Romans B) so that the Romans might not kill others C) so that other Romans might not be killed D) to kill other Romans
6. Porsenna, virtūtem Cloeliae admīrāns, rogāvit num Cloelia ē castrīs exīre vellet. A) where B) whether C) who D) why

MUCIUS SCAEVOLA: *A mistake and a show of boldness*

7. Cum rēx Porsenna urbem Rōmam oppugnāret, Mūcius in castra Porsennae intrāvit. A) is attacking B) had attacked C) was attacking D) should attack
8. Mūcius ad rēgem necandum castra circumspēctāvit. A) after killing the king B) because he killed the king C) killing the king D) to kill the king
9. Mūcius putāvit sē rēgem necāvisse. Vir autem erat scrība, nōn rēx! A) had killed B) is killing C) was killing D) would kill
10. Scrībā necātō, rēx clāmāvit, "Hic igne pūniendus est!" A) This man must be punished with fire! B) I will punish this man with fire! C) Punish this man with fire! D) This man has been punished with fire!
11. Mūcius, ad ignem ductus, erat _____ audāx ut dextram manum suam in flammās pōneret! A) nē B) tam C) tot D) sī

HORATIUS COCLES: *A spirited defense*

12. Cum hostēs urbem Rōmam oppugnārent, Horātius in pontem prōgressus est. A) advanced B) had advanced C) to advance D) will advance
13. In ponte sōlus stāns Horātius urbem Rōmam dēfendit. A) about to stand B) having stood C) must stand D) while standing
14. Horātius mīlitibus Rōmānīs exclāmāvit, "Pōns dēleātur!" A) He destroyed the bridge! B) I will destroy the bridge! C) Let the bridge be destroyed! D) The bridge is destroyed!
15. Ponte frāctō, Horātius armātus in flūmen dēsilit. A) About to break the bridge B) Break the bridge C) By breaking the bridge D) With the bridge having been broken

CINCINNATUS: *A senator-turned-farmer saves Rome.*

16. Urbs Rōma erat maximō in perīculō. A) in great danger B) in greater danger C) in rather great danger D) in very great danger
17. Intereā Cincinnātus, quī ōlim cōsul fuerat, in agrīs quam _____ labōrābat. A) dīligentēs B) dīligentior C) dīligentius D) dīligentissimē
18. Senātōrēs Cincinnātum rogāvērunt ut urbem servāret. A) and the city would be saved B) if only we could save the city C) when he saved the city D) to save the city
19. Cincinnātus prōmīsīt sē urbem servātūrum esse. A) is saving B) had saved C) saved D) would save
20. Rōmā servātā, Cincinnātus dīxit sē redīre ad agrōs velle. A) he B) that one C) they D) it

QUESTIONS 21-31 CONCERN LATIN IN USE, CULTURE, AND CIVILIZATION.

21. How should a man apologize after spilling a cup of coffee on his friend's computer? A) *Mē paenitet* B) *Et cētera*
C) *Plaudite omnēs* D) *Ut bene scīs*
22. During which ceremony would a Roman be warned that he was only a man, not a god? A) a wedding
B) a sacrifice C) a manumission D) a triumph
23. The announcement directed people to move to the nearest place of *egress*. A) entrance B) exit C) assembly D) safety
24. Befriending a popular kid but losing your other friends in the process could be described as A) a Pyrrhic victory
B) *in loco parentis* C) a Herculean task D) *deus ex machina*
25. The first day of a Roman month was known as A) *ante diem* B) *Īdūs* C) *Kalendae* D) *prīdiē*
26. Where on the map is Mt. Etna located? A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4
27. Quis sum? Apollō mē persecutus est sed ego ab Apolline fugī. Pater meus mē in arborem convertit. A) Ariadnē B) Daphnē C) Diāna D) Galatēa
28. Quis sum? Uxor Augustī eram et dea facta sum. A) Cornēlia B) Līvia C) Lāvīnia D) Lucrētia
29. Quī sumus? Deōs in nostram domum accēpimus. Cum mortuī essēmus, nōs in arborēs conversī sumus. A) Baucis et Philēmōn B) Dīdō et Aenēās C) Orpheus et Eurydicē D) Pȳramus et Thisbē
30. Quis sum? Pecūniam maximē amābam. Dōnum accēpī: omnia quae tangēbam in aurum convertēbantur. A) Oedipus B) Eurystheus C) Menelāus D) Midās
31. Quis sum? Rēgīna Aegyptiōrum eram. Iūlius Caesar et Mārcus Antōnius mē amābant. A) Boudicca B) Cleopatra C) Dīdō D) Hīppolyta



READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

A MAN'S BEST FRIEND

How a dog showed amazing loyalty to its master

Saepe canēs virōs, quī scelera commīsērunt, ostendunt. Dīcitur quendam dominum nocte necātum esse, quī sēcum canem habēret. Corpus dominī mortuī inhumātum in viā iacēbat, et aderat spectantium turba. Adstāns canis dominum dolēbat. Ille quī dominum necāverat ad illam turbam adstantium forte accessit, et posteā, velut lacrimāns, ad fūnus appropinquābat. Tum canis scelestum virum cōspexit et irātus factus est. Cum scelestum virum dentibus apprehendisset, eum dīligerter tenuit. Cane carmen miserābile canente, omnēs in lacrimās conversī sunt. Ergō canis clāra indicia dedit, quod sōlum ūnum virum ē plūrimīs tenuit nec dīmīsīt.

Adapted from the *Aberdeen Bestiary*, Folio 18r/v-19r/v

- 1
2 **inhumātum** = unburied
3
4 **adstantium** = of bystanders; **velut** =
5 **fūnus** = funeral as if
6
7 **canente** = howling
8 **indicia** = evidence; **dīmīsīt** = let go

32. In line 1, we learn that dogs often A) act as if they are guilty B) bite those who wish to punish them C) commit crimes
D) indicate guilty men
33. According to lines 1-2, what do we learn about the dog? A) His master killed him. B) He was killed by accident.
C) He killed his master. D) He witnessed the murder.
34. In lines 2-3 we learn that the crowd was looking at A) a group of spectators B) a mistreated animal C) an unburied body
D) the murderer himself
35. According to line 3, how did the dog demonstrate his loyalty to his master? A) He carefully guarded his master.
B) He ran to get help. C) He stood nearby and grieved. D) He viciously attacked everyone around him.
36. What Latin phrase from lines 3-5 indicates to us that the murderer was only pretending to be upset?
A) *Ille quī dominum necāverat* B) *ad illam turbam...forte accessit* C) *velut lacrimāns* D) *ad fūnus appropinquāvit*
37. What is the best translation of *factus est* in line 6? A) it becomes B) he made C) he became D) it has been done
38. What is the best translation of *apprehendisset* (line 6)? A) he seizes B) he was seizing C) he has seized
D) he had seized
39. In line 7, we learn that A) the dog dies B) the crowd weeps C) the crowd fears the murderer D) the murderer escapes
40. According to lines 7-8, how did the dog's action prove the murderer's guilt? The dog A) killed the murderer.
B) restrained the murderer. C) ran in circles around the murderer. D) lay down in front of the murderer.