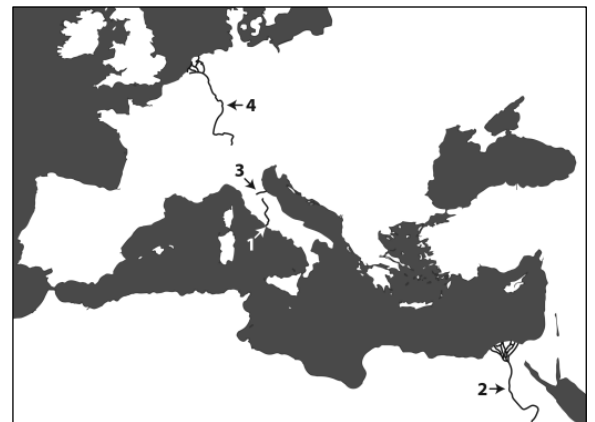


CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM A, B, C, OR D. MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

1. Calamitāte nūntiātā, cīvēs Rōmānī lacrimāvērunt. A) Intending to announce the disaster  
B) When the disaster had been announced C) Announcing the disaster D) The disaster had to be announced
2. Caesar flūmen Rubicōnem trānsire ausus est. A) was daring B) will dare C) is daring D) dared
3. Ut dē ponte cadēbam, tōta vīta mea ante oculōs meōs sē ostendēbat. A) So that B) That C) As D) For
4. Līberōs bene edere oportet. A) Permit the children to eat well. B) Children ought to eat well.  
C) Eating well is challenging for children. D) It is encouraged for children to eat well.
5. Quis nostrum rēgīnam vīdit? A) by us B) of us C) we D) with us
6. Nēmō praesidiō pontī missus est. A) the bridge must be protected B) when the bridge had been protected  
C) protecting the bridge D) as a protection for the bridge
7. Captīvī suās sententiās sine timōre dīcant. A) The captives are speaking B) The captives will speak  
C) So that the captives may speak D) Let the captives speak
8. Pāx \_\_\_\_\_ petenda est. A) dictātōre B) dictātor C) dictātōrī D) dictātōrem
9. Scītisne cūr hostēs castra moveant? A) Don't you know B) Do you know C) You don't know, do you  
D) You know, don't you
10. Post coniūrātiōnem Catilīnae, Cicerō ā senātū appellātus est \_\_\_\_\_. A) Pater Patriae B) Patris Patriae  
C) Patrī Patriae D) Patrem Patriae
11. Ille discipulus eandem quaestiōnem semper rogābat. A) each B) itself C) a certain D) the same
12. Hoc aedificium est magis idōneum tabernae quam templō. A) suitable B) more suitable C) most suitable  
D) more than suitable
13. Coquus domum properāns īram suae dominae timuit. A) having hurried B) to hurry C) about to hurry  
D) while hurrying
14. Pater līberīs imperāvit nē panem dēvorārent. A) not to devour B) that they devour C) don't devour  
D) they will devour
15. Ante Bella Pūnica paucae nāvēs Rōmānīs erant. A) there were few ships in Rome B) few Romans have ships  
C) the Romans had few ships D) there are few Roman ships
16. Senex cōnsilium sōlī filiae suae nūntiāvit. A) to his only daughter B) of only his daughter  
C) by his only daughter D) his only daughter
17. Senātor et in urbe et rūrī villās habuit. A) of the country B) from the country C) in the country  
D) to the country
18. Sociī ad urbem ad lūdōs spectandōs venient. A) to watch the games B) the games must be watched  
C) while watching the games D) by watching the games
19. Nōs gladiātōrem omnēs virōs superatūrum esse putāvimus. A) will be defeated B) had defeated  
C) would defeat D) is defeating
20. The sound of a dulcimer ought to be A) sweet B) scary C) confusing D) harsh
21. *Saliī, augurēs, flāminēs*, and *sacerdōtēs* were primarily involved in Roman A) military life  
B) provincial rule C) public works D) religious observances
22. According to the Roman dating system, *prīdiē Idūs Martiās* was A) March 12 B) March 14 C) March 16  
D) March 18
23. The English words *assuming*, *consumption*, and *resume* come from the Latin word that means A) call B) send out  
C) take up D) eat
24. Where on the map is the Nile River located?  
A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4
25. The Latin expression *ad hominem* is used to refer to  
A) the idea that a god can become a human being  
B) the custom of killing one in ten men  
C) a pet's loyalty toward a human being  
D) an attack on an individual's character instead of the issue



26. Trebia, Lake Trasimene, and Cannae were A) places of Carthaginian victories in the Second Punic War  
 B) areas in Britain colonized by Claudius C) areas in Gaul which rebelled against Caesar  
 D) territories yielded to Rome by the Samnites
27. Who were the protective guardian spirits unique to each Roman household and worshipped by its family members? A) *Larēs* B) *Gorgonēs* C) *Parcae* D) *Mūsae*
28. *Appia*, *Flāminia*, *Aurēlia*, and *Aemilia* were names of Roman A) hills B) baths C) roads D) amphitheaters
29. What self-absorbed mortal was transformed into a beautiful flower at the water's edge? A) Iris B) Narcissus  
 C) Pyramus D) Echo
30. Tuscany, the area north of Rome known today for its art, was once inhabited by the \_\_\_\_\_, who were skilled craftsmen. A) Gauls B) Thracians C) Greeks D) Etruscans

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

A POLITICAL DILEMMA

*Fabricius and Rufinus: A Surprising Decision*

Fabricius fuit vir magnā glōriā magnisque rēbus gestis. Rūfinus potentissimus fuit et bellātor bonus et militāris disciplīnae perītus. Īdem vir tamen erat fūr avārus; erat eī multum argentum. Propter mōrēs Rūfīnī, Fabricius eum neque probābat neque amīcitiam eius petēbat. Rē vērā, Fabricius magnum ōdium in eum habēbat.

Sed cum in temporibus reī pūblicae difficillimīs cōsulēs creandī essent, Rūfinus cōsulātum petēbat. Cum autem competītōrēs istius essent ĩnfīrmī et ignāvī, Fabricius summīs opibus inimīcum Rūfinum sustinuit ut eī cōsulātus darētur. Multīs rogantibus cūr fūrem avārum inimīcumque creārī cōsulem vellet, “Mālō,” inquit, “ut cīvis inimīcus mē complet, quam, Rōmā captā, barbarus hostis mē vendat.”

- 1 **rēbus gestis** = deeds  
 2 **perītus** (+ genitive) = skilled in  
 3  
 4 **probābat** = was approving of  
 5 **Rē vērā** = In fact  
 6  
 7  
 8 **ignāvī** = cowardly; **opibus** = with all his might;  
 9 **sustinuit** = supported | **inimīcum** = personal enemy  
 10  
 11 **complet** = rob  
 12

Adapted from *The Attic Nights* of Aulus Gellius, Book IV.viii

31. In line 1, we learn that Fabricius A) thought highly of himself B) had accomplished great things  
 C) traveled widely D) longed for glory
32. Rufinus is described in lines 1-2 (*Rūfinus...perītus*) as A) strong militarily B) fearful of mutiny  
 C) lacking in discipline D) concerned about his soldiers
33. Rufinus is further described in line 3 (*Īdem...avārus*) as A) a bully B) a role model C) a just man  
 D) a greedy thief
34. In lines 3-5 (*Propter...habēbat*), what was Fabricius' reaction to Rufinus? A) He hated him.  
 B) He valued his friendship. C) He admired him. D) He thought he was weak.
35. In lines 3-5 (*Propter...petēbat*), Fabricius felt this way because Rufinus A) had made bad military decisions  
 B) was loyal to his friends C) lacked good character D) was a natural leader
36. In lines 6-7, *cōsulēs creandī essent* is best translated A) for the purpose of electing consuls  
 B) consuls had to be elected C) by electing consuls D) when the consuls will be elected
37. In lines 7-8 (*Cum...ignāvī*), those competing with Rufinus for the consulship were  
 A) outstanding political leaders B) unfit to lead C) outspoken about their mistrust of Fabricius  
 D) military heroes
38. In lines 8-9 (*Fabricius...darētur*), Fabricius supported Rufinus' bid for the consulship  
 A) in spite of the way he felt about Rufinus B) because he thought he could control  
 C) because of his friendship with Rufinus D) despite Rufinus' physical injury
39. How is *quam* in line 11 best translated? A) that B) which C) whom D) than
40. In lines 9-12 (*Multīs...vendat*), the response of Fabricius to those questioning his action indicates that  
 A) he would never support a dishonest friend B) he would rather take the lesser of two evils  
 C) everyone deserves a second chance D) honesty should always be rewarded