

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

1. Fīliae orātōris, iam multa scientēs, librōs cupidē accēpērunt. A) with many things now known  
B) to know many things already C) already knowing many things D) now intending to know many things
2. Audiāmus pīrātārum scelestōrum fābulam! A) We will hear B) Let us hear C) We must hear D) We have heard
3. Pistor sollicitus arbitrabātur satis frumentī nōn fore. A) enough grain B) full of grain C) too much grain  
D) care of the grain
4. Statuae tam pulchrē pictae sunt ut vīvere vidērentur. A) in order to see them alive B) to see the living  
C) as seen by the living D) that they seemed to be alive
5. Līberī ad vexillum captandum hūc illūc concursābant. A) to capture the flag B) to the captured flag  
C) of capturing the flag D) having captured the flag
6. Fruerisne dulcibus? A) Were you enjoying the sweets? B) Have you enjoyed the sweets? C) Can you enjoy sweets?  
D) Do you enjoy sweets?
7. Discipulī hārum rērum saepe oblīvīscuntur. A) with these things B) for these things C) these things D) than these things
8. Strepitū būbōnis audītō, viātōrēs terrītī ē silvīs effugiunt. A) Until they heard the screech of the owl  
B) After the screech of the owl was heard C) About to hear the screech of the owl D) The owl hearing the screech
9. In the sentence *Sacerdōs auxiliō oppidō vēritātem prōclāmāvit*, why did the priestess proclaim the truth?  
A) The town was offering to help. B) She refused all help from the town. C) The town had refused her help.  
D) She wanted to help the town.
10. Arachnē nōn intellēxit Minervam sē dissimulāre. A) that Minerva was disguising herself  
B) that Minerva had been disguised C) that Minerva would disguise herself D) that Minerva is being disguised
11. Camilla tam celeriter quam multī virī currere poterat. A) more quickly than B) as quickly as C) much more quickly  
D) so quick that
12. Aliquī hominēs sē posse colloquī cum animālibus crēdunt. A) All people B) What people C) Other people  
D) Some people
13. Nōmina maiōrum nōbīs memoranda sunt! A) We must remember B) have remembered us C) May we remember  
D) are to remember us
14. Elephantī sequī exercitum Hannibalis trāns Alpēs coactī sunt. A) following B) to follow C) to have followed  
D) will have followed
15. Belgae, quī Germānīs proximī habitābant, cum eīs cotīdiē pugnābant. A) to the Germans B) of the Germans  
C) with the Germans D) from the Germans
16. Medicī dormīre octō hōrās optimum factū esse putant. A) having done B) in fact C) to do D) the deed
17. Mē paenitet errāvisse! A) It wearies me B) I'm allowed C) I'm sorry D) It is fitting for me
18. Discipulī, cum intrāvissent, statim cōnsēdērunt. A) enter B) were entering C) will enter D) had entered
19. Identify the rhetorical device seen in this quote from Cicero: *nihil urbis vigiliae, nihil timor populī, nihil concursus bonōrum omnium*. A) simile B) oxymoron C) anaphora D) onomatopoeia
20. What punishment did the Danaids suffer in Tartarus? A) pushing a boulder up a hill B) everlasting hunger and thirst  
C) carrying water in leaky jars D) spinning on a burning wheel
21. Which emperor is NOT considered one of the “Five Good Emperors”? A) Marcus Aurelius B) Trajan  
C) Claudius D) Hadrian
22. Magnanimous, equanimity, and unanimous all come from the Latin word meaning A) mind B) color C) size D) beauty
23. What Roman ceremony involved a man wearing a *toga picta* and a lengthy procession through the city, culminating in a sacrifice of two white bulls at the temple of Jupiter on the Capitoline Hill? A) funeral B) election C) wedding  
D) triumph
24. What did Hercules defeat in the swamps of Lerna, with the help of his nephew and a torch?  
A) flesh-eating horses B) a many-headed water monster C) bronze-beaked birds D) a thick-skinned lion
25. What did Roman legionary soldiers wear to protect their heads? A) *caligae* B) *galeae* C) *lōrīcae* D) *sagittae*
26. Which of the following English words does NOT come from the Latin verb meaning “to carry”? A) lateral B) conifer  
C) translate D) preference

27. Those who get a tattoo with the Latin expression *Nōn nōbīs sōlum nātī sumus* wish to show that they value A) bravery B) independence C) service D) patience
28. What genre of Roman literature was written by the authors Livy, Tacitus, and Sallust? A) comedy B) history C) satire D) philosophy

### THE HORSE OF SEIUS

*Historians tell some unusual stories about the horse of Gnaeus Seius.*

Multī historiam dē equō Seiānō trādunt dignam memoriā: Gnaeum Seium fuisse scribam eumque habuisse equum nātum Argīs, dē genere equōrum prōgenitum Diomēdis, quōs Hercules, Diomēde occīsō, ē Thrāciā Argōs perdūxisset. Quīdam dīcunt eum fuisse equum magnitudīne invīsītātā omnibusque aliīs equīs laude quoque longē praestitisse; sed eundem equum tālī fuisse fortūnā ferunt, ut, quisquis eum possidēret, is cum omnī domō, familiā, fortūnīsque omnibus suīs perīret.

Itaque prīmum Gnaeus Seius, dominus eius, ā M. Antōniō capitis damnātus est miserō supplicio; eōdem tempore Cornēlius Dolabella cōsul, in Syriam proficiscēns, fāmā istīus equī adductus, Argōs dēvertit, cupidīne habendī eius ardēns, ēmitque eum sēstertīs centum mīlibus. Sed ipse Dolabella in Syriā bellō cīvīlī interfectus est. Mox eundem equum, quī Dolabellae fuerat, C. Cassius, quī cōpiās Dolabellae obsēderat, abdūxit.... Hīnc, proverbium dē hominibus calamitōsīs ortum: "Ille homō habet equum Seiānum".

Adapted from Aulus Gellius, *Attic Nights*, Book 3

- 1  
2 **Argīs**: Argos is a city in Greece  
3 **prōgenitum** = descended  
4 **invīsītātā** = unusual  
5 **praestitisse** = surpassed  
6  
7  
8 **capitis** i.e. to death  
9 **supplicio** = punishment  
10 **adductus** = influenced  
11  
12  
13 **obsēderat** = had besieged  
14 **calamitōsīs** = unfortunate
29. In line 1, how is the story about the horse of Seius described? A) memorable B) exaggerated C) undignified D) controversial
30. In line 2, the Latin phrase *eumque habuisse* means A) and to have him B) and has him C) and that he had D) and the same ones have
31. According to lines 2-4, what do we learn about the horse's ancestry? A) Diomedes had gifted some horses to the Thracians. B) The Thracians had stolen horses from Argos. C) Diomedes had sent the horses to Hercules as a trick. D) Hercules had led the horses to Argos after Diomedes had been killed.
32. What does the reader learn is unusual about the horse in line 4? A) its diet B) its intelligence C) its size D) its strength
33. In line 6, *ferunt* has the same basic meaning as what other verb from the passage? A) *perdūxisset* (line 4) B) *dīcunt* (line 4) C) *possidēret* (line 6) D) *perīret* (line 7)
34. According to lines 5-7 (*sed...perīret*), what is the disadvantage for anyone who owns this marvelous horse? A) Everyone wants to steal it from him and family. B) It is as expensive as his family's entire house. C) His own family will disown him. D) He would perish with his family and possessions.
35. Which statement is true about Dolabella's travels (lines 9-11)? A) He had been living in Syria when he heard about the horse. B) He turned towards Argos to buy the horse. C) He quickly set out from Syria to sell the horse. D) He fled from Argos because of the war.
36. To what Latin word does *eius* (line 11) refer? A) *Seius* (line 8) B) *Dolabella* (line 9) C) *Syriam* (line 10) D) *equī* (line 10)
37. How much did Dolabella pay for this horse, according to line 11? A) 100 sesterces B) 1000 sesterces C) 10,000 sesterces D) 100,000 sesterces
38. What is the relationship between Dolabella and Cassius, as described in lines 12-13? A) They were on opposite sides of the war. B) They were on the same side of the war but didn't know each other. C) They were both triumvirs. D) Cassius was heir to Dolabella.
39. Given the references to famous Romans in this passage and your background knowledge of Roman history, during what period does this story take place? A) the Monarchy – around the time of Tarquinius Superbus B) the early Republic – around the time of Cincinnatus C) the late Republic – around the time of Julius Caesar D) the Empire – around the time of Trajan
40. The underlying meaning of the proverb *Ille homō habet equum Seiānum* (line 14) is A) A Seian horse makes a loyal friend. B) A Seian horse must be a gift from the gods. C) A Seian horse seems wonderful but is actually a curse. D) Never trust anyone who has a Seian horse.