

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

1. Exercitus castra mille passuum ā flūmine posuit. A) a million paces B) a mile C) ten miles D) one hundred feet
2. Vēritās tibi semper dīcenda est. A) You must always tell the truth. B) You have always been told the truth. C) You always want to tell the truth. D) The truth is always being told by you.
3. Amātisne artem artis grātiā? A) the grace of art B) of pleasing art C) for the sake of art D) thanks to art
4. Cane inventō, cīvēs gaudēbant. A) by finding the dog B) in order to find the dog C) because the dog had been found D) I found the dog
5. Ōrāre suōs Larēs domī Rōmānōs oportēbat. A) It was pleasing for the Romans B) It was annoying for the Romans C) It was difficult for the Romans D) It was proper for the Romans
6. Amō omnia parva animālia praeter arāneās. A) especially spiders B) instead of spiders C) except spiders D) more than spiders
7. Ego frātrī iūniōrī praefectus sum. A) I am smarter than my younger brother. B) I was put in charge of my younger brother. C) I am more accomplished than my younger brother. D) I was obeyed by my younger brother.
8. Sulla _____ ab amīcīs suīs appellātus est. A) Fēlicem B) Fēlix C) Fēlicis D) Fēlicī
9. *Mercātor Graecus Brundisiō per montēs Rōmam iter fēcit.* Where is the merchant now? A) Greece B) Brundisium C) the mountains D) Rome
10. Tanta nix cadēbat _____ decem pedēs vidēre nōn possēmus. A) enim B) quī C) quod D) ut
11. Magnus ventus impedīmentō nāvīgandō erat. A) was a hindrance for sailing B) had to be sailed with difficulty C) will have impeded the sailing D) by sailing through impediments
12. Aut viam inveniam aut faciam. A) Neither...nor B) Whether...or C) Both...and D) Either...or
13. Est amīcus omnibus sed vērus amīcus nullīus. A) pleasing B) interested C) friendly D) hostile
14. *In marī placidō pīrāta magnae ferōcītātis nostrās nāvēs celerēs aggreditur.* How is the pirate described? A) of calm demeanor B) of great ferocity C) on our side D) swift-sailing
15. Ego alicui quī audiet fābulam nārrābō. A) of anyone B) to anyone C) about anyone D) from anyone
16. Agāmus grātiās parentibus. A) We are thanking B) We will thank C) Let us thank D) Do we thank
17. Manēte _____, amīcī! A) domō B) domī C) domus D) domum
18. Cicerō putābat sē optimum ōrātōrem esse. A) was B) would be C) had been D) will have been
19. Magis idōneum est nāvīgāre aestāte quam hieme. A) more suitable B) suitable C) very suitable D) as suitable
20. My little brother dared to shout at the thief. A) *audet* B) *audēbit* C) *ausus est* D) *ausus erit*
21. What mountain range is at the border between *Hispania* and *Gallia*? A) Pyrenees B) Apennines C) Atlas D) Alps
22. The Latin abbreviation AUC for *ab urbe conditā* is used to express A) a location B) a date C) a city name D) a size
23. The *factiōnēs* known as *prasinī*, *russātī*, *venetī*, and *albātī* were associated with A) gladiatorial combats B) senate meetings C) political speeches D) chariot racing
24. What leader held the consulship seven times and led the *Populārēs* against Sulla and the *Optimātēs*? A) Augustus B) Cicero C) Marius D) Cato the Elder
25. What Greek goddess turned Actaeon into a stag because he saw her bathing naked in the woods? A) Hera B) Demeter C) Aphrodite D) Artemis
26. Salt is a solute that dissolves in a solvent such as water to form a solution. What is the meaning of the Latin verb from which solute, dissolves, solvent, and solution derive? A) loosen B) create C) lead D) answer
27. Because of his head being covered in a pious way, this statue of Augustus portrays him in his role as A) *mīles* B) *aurīga* C) *nauta* D) *pontifex*

27.



28. In March, July, October, and May what date falls on the 7th day? A) *Kalendae* B) *Nōnae* C) *Idūs* D) *prīdiē*
29. Where would a Roman typically see the phrase *sī bene valēs, valeō*? A) in a letter B) on a tombstone C) at the entrance to a house D) above a stage
30. The prefix “se-” as seen in seclude, segregate, and separate means A) apart B) over C) again D) into

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

BONES, A BOOK, AND MAGIC

A 13th century British writer visits Vergil’s tomb.

Vergilius erat maximus poēta Rōmānōrum quī dē Aenēā et Bellō Troiānō scrīpsit.	1
Ad finem vītae suae, Vergilius nōn erat contentus quod putāvit hunc librum nōn	2
perfectum esse. Cum Vergilius suum librum incendere vellet, tamen nōn dēlētus	3
est. Post mortem Vergilī, <u>ossa</u> sub monte prope urbem <u>Neāpolim</u> posita sunt et in	4 ossa = bones; Neāpolim = Naples
illō locō multōs annōs manēbant. <u>Quondam</u> , praeclārus scrīptor ex īnsulā Britannicā	5 Quondam = One day
quaesīvit ā rēge quī Neāpolim regēbat ut sibi <u>beneficium</u> daret. Rēx respondit,	6 beneficium = favor
“Id quod vīs tibi dabō.” Scrīptor ossa Vergilī vidēre cupīvit quod <u>litterās</u> Vergilī	7 litterās = literature
amāvīt. Prīmō, nēmō ossa invenīre poterat. Tandem inventa sunt. Ibi sub monte	8
ossa Vergilī diūtissimē fuerant intacta. Sub capite eius erat liber magicus. Scrīptor	9
spērābat sē librō et ossibus ad magica agenda potestātem habitūrum esse.	10

31. Why was Vergil not content (lines 1-3)? A) The Greeks won the Trojan War. B) People did not love his book. C) He knew he would die young. D) He thought his book was not finished.
32. What is the best translation of *Cum Vergilius suum librum incendere vellet* (line 3)? A) Since Vergil may want to burn his book B) When Vergil had wanted to burn his book C) Whenever Vergil wishes to burn his book D) Although Vergil wanted to burn his book
33. What happened to Vergil’s body after his death (lines 4-5)? A) His bones were buried. B) His bones suddenly disappeared. C) His body was stolen by bandits. D) His body was thrown into the sea.
34. What is the best idiomatic meaning of *Id quod* (line 7)? A) where B) when C) what D) why
35. What do we learn about Vergil’s remains in line 9? A) They were stolen a long time ago. B) They had been untouched for a very long time. C) They could never be found. D) The king forbade anyone ever to see them.
36. What did the writer hope to do with the book and bones (lines 9-10)? A) to rule Naples B) to sell them to the king C) to perform magic D) to share Vergil’s words

The story continues...

Cīvēs Neāpolis clāmāvērunt, “Sī nōn iam ossa Vergilī habuerimus, nostra urbs	11
dēlēbitur! Tibi licet, scrīptor, capere librum sed nōn ossa.” Haec sibi tenentēs,	12
sōlum librum scrīptōrī dedērunt. Cīvēs enim putāvērunt potestātem Vergilī nōn	13
in ipsō librō sed in ossibus tenērī. Scrīptor <u>modo</u> librum scrīptōris praeclariōris eō	14 modo = only
accēpit. Nunc in <u>castellō</u> prope mare haec ossa vidērī possunt; itaque Neāpolis <u>flōret</u> .	15 castellō = castle; flōret = flourishes

Based on a story in Gervase of Tilbury’s *Otia Imperialia*

37. In lines 11-12 (*Sī...dēlēbitur*), the citizens feared that their city would be destroyed A) if they did not have Vergil’s bones B) if they did not have Vergil’s book C) because of the wrath of the gods D) by a magical spell which the writer would cast
38. What did the citizens give to the writer (lines 12-13)? A) the book B) the bones C) Vergil’s tomb D) letters
39. According to the citizens of Naples, where did the power of Vergil lie (lines 13-14)? A) in his book B) in his bones C) in the sea D) in multiple tombs
40. Why does Naples flourish? A) Vergil’s bones were brought from Britain. B) The city still holds Vergil’s bones. C) Vergil’s book was discovered after many years. D) The writer used a magic spell to protect the city.