

1. Dea Venus pulchrior Iūnōne esse dīcitur. A) than Juno B) by Juno C) to Juno D) from Juno
2. Puer in hortō lūdere mālet. A) prefers B) will prefer C) used to prefer D) preferred
3. Omnēs liberī mātribus cārī erant. A) by their mothers B) of their mothers C) to their mothers D) with their mothers
4. Reī pūblicaē servandae causā, Cicerō magnam ōrātiōnem habuit. A) Because he had saved the republic B) While saving the republic C) For the sake of saving the republic D) Saved by the republic
5. Nuntius properābat ad urbem ut senātōrī litterās redderet. A) to deliver a letter to the senator B) as he had delivered a letter to the senator C) having delivered a letter to the senator D) how to deliver a letter to the senator
6. Fīlia māterque eandem ancillam vocābant. A) each slave woman B) the same slave woman C) a certain slave woman D) the slave woman herself
7. Familia mea Athēnīs quattuor diēs manēbit. A) of Athens B) to Athens C) near Athens D) in Athens
8. Sī hostēs appropinquantēs audīvissem, perterritus fuisset. A) If I should hear the enemy approaching B) If I had heard the enemy approaching C) If I did hear the enemy approaching D) If I hear the enemy approaching
9. Atalanta erat puella maximā celeritāte. A) of the greatest speed B) in the greatest speed C) by means of the greatest speed D) because of the greatest speed
10. Multae urnae nautīs portandae erant. A) have been carried B) were being carried C) had to be carried D) will be carried
11. Patre Tulliae interfectō, Tarquinius rēx factus est. A) Since Tullia killed her father B) After Tullia's father had been killed C) Tullia's father being a killer D) About to kill Tullia's father
12. Senātor scit \_\_\_\_\_ tribus diēbus ventūrum esse. A) tū B) tuī C) tibi D) tē
13. Omnēs quam saepissimē Rōmam vīsītāre cupiunt. A) often B) rather often C) very often D) as often as possible
14. Caesare duce, Rōmānī flūmine Rhēnō potītī sunt. A) the Rhine River B) from the Rhine River C) in the Rhine River D) toward the Rhine River
15. Rēx mulierēs ad Cūriam prōcēdentēs cōspexit. A) having proceeded B) proceeding C) about to proceed D) to proceed
16. Nunc Rōmam Cicerōnī redeundum est. A) Cicero must return to Rome now. B) Cicero now is returning to Rome. C) Cicero now has returned to Rome. D) Cicero will return to Rome now.
17. Iūdex, dē pugnā certior factus, adolescentēs convocāvit. A) being unaware B) disturbed greatly C) clearly done D) having been informed
18. Agricola crēdit omnēs agrōs arandōs esse. A) are being plowed B) will be plowed C) must be plowed D) will plow
19. What figure of speech can be found in the sentence *Clōdius nullā raedā, nullīs impedīmentīs, nullīs Graecīs comitibus iter fēcit*? A) anaphora B) metaphor C) polysyndeton D) simile
20. To which Roman emperor did Pliny the Younger write letters concerning the Christians in AD 112? A) Augustus B) Claudius C) Trajan D) Marcus Aurelius
21. What very wealthy province, located between the provinces of *Libya* to the west and *Iūdaea* to the east, did Augustus acquire? A) *Aegyptus* B) *Belgica* C) *Macedonia* D) *Sardinia*
22. Who were the defenders of the common people's interests in ancient Rome? A) *dictātōrēs* B) *tribūnī* C) *cōsulēs* D) *quaestōrēs*
23. Who has given us much information about Roman life toward the end of the Republic through his letters and philosophical essays? A) Catullus B) Caesar C) Cicero D) Sallust

24. Orestes, Oedipus, and Theseus were haunted by vengeful deities known as the A) Fates B) Furies C) Gorgons D) Sirens
25. Livy wrote a history of early Rome called A) *De Bello Gallico* B) *Pro Archia* C) *De Republica* D) *Ab Urbe Condita*
26. The abbreviation *h.s.*, standing for *horā somnī* on a doctor's prescription, means A) take at bedtime B) take with food C) take in the morning D) take twice a day
27. Seneca's advice, *sī vīs amārī, amā*, generally means A) love is the greatest virtue B) one must be patient in love C) love is a two-way street D) one cannot hurry love
28. The clients asked the builder for elucidation regarding the architectural plans. A) special treatment B) praise C) extra help D) clarification

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

**ROMAN SUCCESS IN BRITAIN**

*Petilius Cerialis and Julius Frontinus were exceptionally good Roman generals.*

Sed ubi cum cetero orbe Vespasianus et Britanniam recuperavit, erant magni ducēs, egregii exercitūs, et minuta hostium spēs. Terrōrem statim intulit Petilius Cerialis; Brigantum civitatem, quae numerosissima provinciae totius perhibetur, aggressus est. Multa proelia, et aliquandō nōn incruenta; magnamque Brigantum partem aut victoriā amplexus est aut bellō. Et Cerialis quidem alterius successōris cūram famamque obruisset: subiit sustinuitque mōlem Iūlius Frontinus, vir magnus, quantum licebat, validamque et pugnam Silurum gentem armīs subēgit, super virtutem hostium locōrum quoque difficultatēs elūctatus.

Adapted from Tacitus, *Agricola*, 17

- 1 **et = etiam**  
 2  
 3 **Brigantum** = of the Brigantes (a British tribe)  
 4 **perhibetur** = is considered  
 5 **aliquandō** = sometimes; **incruenta** = bloodless  
 6  
 7 **obruisset** = would have surpassed  
 8  
 9 **Silurum** = of the Silures (a British tribe); **subēgit** =  
 10 **elūctatus** = having overcome subdued

29. In lines 1-2, Vespasian A) accepted great British leaders and distinguished armies B) recognized there was hope for the small numbers of the enemy C) lessened the number of leaders and army members D) recovered Britain and diminished the hope of the enemy
30. In line 3 (*Terrōrem...Cerialis*), Petilius Cerialis A) attacked later B) caused fright immediately C) was alarmed by the enemy D) feared that the enemy would resist
31. How does Tacitus describe the Brigantes in lines 3-4? A) the smallest province of the whole empire B) having very great wealth throughout C) the most populous of the entire province D) the most recent part of the whole province
32. In line 5, the phrase *aliquandō nōn incruenta* is an example of A) litotes B) alliteration C) simile D) tricolon
33. In lines 3-5 (*Brigantum...incruenta*), Cerialis A) abandoned his pursuit of the Brigantes B) attacked the Brigantes C) increased their population D) gave them citizenship
34. In line 7, the best translation of *alterius successōris* is A) for the same successors B) by each successor C) some successors D) of another successor
35. In line 7, the root of the Latin verb *subiit* is A) *sum* B) *agō* C) *fīō* D) *eō*
36. In lines 7-8 (*subiit...Frontinus*), Julius Frontinus A) took over the work B) held up the enemy C) held back the crowd D) delayed the attack
37. In lines 8-9 (*vir magnus, quantum licebat*), Julius Frontinus was a man A) greater than anyone B) as great as his predecessor C) as great as was allowed D) who wanted to be great
38. In line 10, *super* means A) under B) except C) in addition to D) against
39. In line 10, Julius Frontinus is described as having overcome the A) surprising tactics of the enemy B) hardships of the terrain C) cruelty displayed by the enemy D) lack of supplies
40. The tone of this passage is A) indifferent B) sarcastic C) dubious D) laudatory