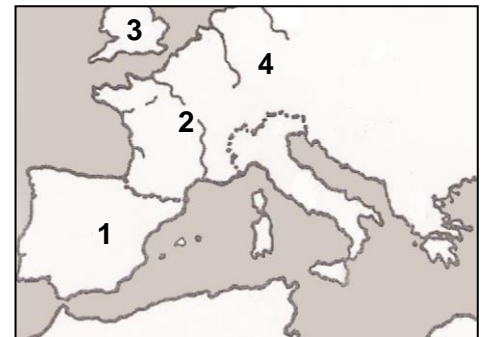


CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM A, B, C, OR D. MARK THE ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

1. Iter Rōmam fēcimus. A) by Rome B) at Rome C) from Rome D) to Rome
2. Portae urbis clausae sunt. Cīvēs igitur salvī erunt. A) therefore B) however C) meanwhile D) because
3. Magnam rānam in aquam saltūram vīdī. A) jumping B) having jumped C) about to jump D) to be jumped
4. Mīles fortis pīlō gladiōve interfectus est. A) and B) or C) with D) from
5. Sequī illōs virōs in turbam nōlumus. A) to have followed B) following C) to follow D) having followed
6. Nautae ad portum reversī sunt ut tempestātem vītarent. A) so that they might avoid the storm
B) if only the storm had been avoided C) as they were avoiding the storm D) by avoiding the storm
7. Numquam athlētam citiōrem vīdimus! A) fast B) faster C) very fast D) as fast as possible
8. Carminibus nōndum perfectīs, poēta vītā excessit. A) laughed B) died C) wept D) attacked
9. Līberī multās hōrās dormiant. A) The children were sleeping B) The children must sleep C) The children will sleep
D) Let the children sleep
10. Cōsul dīxit senātōrēs convenīre in templō. A) were meeting B) would meet C) had met D) must meet
11. Clientēs plūs _____ postulābant. A) pecūniae B) pecūnia C) pecūniam D) pecūniās
12. Fer hunc pānem ad servōs in agrō labōrantēs! What form is equivalent to *Fer*? A) Portāre B) Portant C) Portā
D) Portātīs
13. *Silvae in montibus incendiō ingentī dēlētāe sunt.* What word does the adjective *ingentī* describe?
A) Silvae B) montibus C) incendiō D) dēlētāe
14. Fīlius meus domī manēre māvult. A) happens B) is able C) does not want D) prefers
15. Mitte ad mē epistulās quam saepissimē! A) rather often B) as often as possible C) how often D) more often than not
16. Heri quīdam amīcus mihi fābulam nārrāvit. A) any friend B) each friend C) whatever friend D) a certain friend
17. Via nova per montēs mūnienda est. A) must be built B) shall be built C) can be built D) may be built
18. Prior to the 2012 Summer Olympics, London last hosted the Games in 1948, which is _____ in Roman numerals. A) DCCLIII B) MCDXCII
C) MDCCLXXVI D) MCMXLVIII
19. *Gallia* is on the map in the area numbered A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4
20. On what hill would a Roman general's triumphal procession typically end with a sacrifice in the temple of Jupiter?
A) Palatine B) Janiculum C) Aventine D) Capitoline
21. The English words *adjunct*, *conjugation*, and *junction* all derive from the Latin word meaning A) drive B) build C) send D) join
22. Do you like to swim? A) Placetne tibi natāre? B) Oportetne tē natāre?
C) Licetne tibi natāre? D) Taedetne tē natāre?
23. What figure from Roman legend was the foster child of the shepherd, Faustulus, and his wife, Acca Laurentia?
A) Rhea Silvia B) Brutus C) Romulus D) Tarpeia
24. What Roman general exclaimed "*Alea iacta est!*" before leading his army across the Rubicon River into Italy?
A) Marcus Licinius Crassus B) Gnaeus Pompeius C) Gaius Iulius Caesar D) Gaius Marius
25. In what battle of the Second Punic War did the greatly outnumbered Hannibal defeat the Roman army led by the consuls Paullus and Varro? A) Philippi B) Actium C) Pharsalus D) Cannae
26. The musician Orpheus made a journey to the Underworld to fetch his beloved A) Eurydice B) Psyche C) Daphne
D) Persephone
27. Some themes in literature, such as the story of Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*, have their origins in Roman mythology, cf. Ovid's story of Pyramus and Thisbe. What does the Latin abbreviation *cf.* mean? A) compare B) regarding
C) for what it's worth D) and others



READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

HELP FROM ABOVE

With the help of the nymph Egeria, King Numa suppresses a plague ravaging Rome.

| | |
|--|---|
| Nūma Pompilius, rēx Rōmānus, ut solēbat, cōnsilium nymphae Ēgeriae petēbat. | 1 |
| Multōs iam diēs, pestilentia <u>mortifera</u> urbem vāstābat. Nympha Nūmae imperāvit | 2 mortifera = deadly |
| ut statim ad urbem reverterētur atque valētūdinem populō Rōmānō <u>precārētur</u> . | 3 precārētur = pray for |
| Sacrīs Iovī factīs, magna tempestās, quae multos <u>pavōre</u> in casās ēgit, subitō orta est. | 4 pavōre = because of fear |
| Rēx tamen et paucī <u>flāminēs</u> caelum spectantēs <u>sub dīō</u> manēbant. Mox vīdērunt | 5 flāminēs = priests; sub dīō = outside |
| <u>ancīle</u> magnum inter fulmina et imbrem in fossam plēnam <u>quisquiliārum</u> putridārum | 6 ancīle = shield; quisquiliārum = |
| dē caelō dēcidisse. Cum Nūma hoc ancīle sustulisset, īnsolitās litterās in eō sc̄rīptās, | 7 of garbage |
| quās nēmō legere poterat, īnspexit. Post paucōs diēs, populō adhūc moriente, | 8 |
| Nūma ad Ēgeriam rediit et rogāvit quid dē ancīlī sibi faciendum esset. Nympha | 9 |
| rēgem iussit complēre fossam et in eō ipsō locō īstituere templum novum Marti, | 10 |
| in quō ancīle suspendendum erat. Hōc factō rēx pestilentiam ex urbe ēgit. | 11 |

Original story based upon Roman legend

28. What is the best translation of *ut solēbat* (line 1)? A) and only him B) as he was accustomed C) so that he could be alone D) as the sun was rising
29. According to line 2 (*Multōs...vāstābat*), we know that the plague A) was different from others B) was caused by livestock C) spread from a neighboring tribe D) had been in Rome for a while
30. What is the best translation of the words *ut reverterētur* (line 3)? A) how he might return B) that he return C) when he could return D) why he should return
31. According to line 4, to whom did Numa turn for the health of the Roman people? A) Vulcan B) Janus C) Jupiter D) Mars
32. According to line 4, what did Numa do before the storm? A) He gathered together the priests. B) He completed sacred rites. C) He fled to his hut. D) He informed the senators.
33. According to line 4, what did fear cause many of the Romans to do? A) run to their huts B) flee the city C) cover their heads D) take out their swords
34. According to line 5 (*Rēx...manēbant*), the king and the priests who stayed outside in the storm were A) watching the sky B) building a pyre C) fleeing to the temple D) chanting prayers
35. From lines 5-7 (*Mox vīdērunt...dēcidisse*), we know that a great shield A) had crashed through the roof of a temple B) had begun to glow in the air C) had hit a priest on the head D) had fallen into a trash dump
36. According to lines 7-8 (*Cum Nūma...īnspexit*), what was unusual about what was written on the shield? A) It glowed with fiery letters. B) It was unable to be read. C) It instructed the Romans how to cure the plague. D) It could only be seen by Numa.
37. According to lines 8-9 (*Post paucōs...rediit*), why did Numa return to Egeria a few days after the storm (lines 9-10)? A) People were still dying. B) The shield told him to return. C) He wanted to give her the shield. D) He wanted to thank her for her advice.
38. What is the best meaning of *sibi faciendum esset* (line 9)? A) he did B) he might do C) he wanted to do D) he had to do
39. According to lines 9-10 (*Nympha...Iovī*), Egeria gave Numa the order that A) he bring the shield to her B) he build a temple where the shield landed C) he throw the shield into the river D) he wear the shield in battle
40. According to our story, how did Numa save the Roman people from the plague? A) He traded the shield for medicine. B) He built a hospital. C) He covered up the source of the disease. D) He removed the dead bodies from the city.