

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

1. Spectātōrēs equōs circum spīnam currentēs spectābant. A) to run B) running C) about to run D) ran
2. Rēgīna fortis decem annōs rēgnābat. A) after ten years B) ten years ago C) for ten years D) within ten years
3. Quamquam multī virī sermōnēs bonōs faciunt, paucī verba sapientia dīcunt. A) Either B) After C) Every D) Although
4. Multae fābulae dē hīs rēbus nārrābuntur. A) have been told B) are being told C) will be told D) to be told
5. Venī mēcum, amīca, ad theātrum! A) with me B) of me C) to me D) around me
6. Iūlius Caesar, ā pīrātīs captus, fortiter eōs dēridēbat. A) had captured B) capturing C) having been captured D) to capture
7. "Aeger es," inquit pater. "Necesse est \_\_\_\_\_ ad medicum ire." A) tibi B) tū C) meus D) ego
8. Quōmodo viātor viam in silvā obscurā inveniet? A) Which B) When C) Why D) How
9. Frāter meus, cui epistulam scribō, in Hispāniā habitat. A) of whom B) with whom C) by whom D) to whom
10. Nōs trāns flūmen natāre parāverāmus. A) We are preparing B) We had prepared C) We will prepare D) We were about to prepare
11. Quid melius est quam amīcītia? A) better B) rarer C) easier D) stronger
12. Poterāsne, nauta, trāns mare iter facere? A) Will you be able B) Were you able C) Had you not been able D) Are you not able
13. Fēlēs dormiēns ob magnum strepitum excitāta est. A) despite B) away from C) near D) on account of
14. Ante rēgnū Augustī, multa aedificia in urbe lateribus aedificābantur. A) with bricks B) instead of bricks C) towards bricks D) than bricks
15. Etiam arbor minima umbram dat. A) a very old tree B) a very leafy tree C) a very small tree D) a very crooked tree
16. Elephantī, montēs trānsitūrī, erant perterritī. A) about to go across B) used to go across C) were going across D) have gone across
17. Num plūrimī Rōmānī in magnīs villīs habitābant? A) Surely most Romans were not living in large houses? B) Did most Romans live in large houses? C) Most Romans live in large houses, don't they? D) How many Romans are living in large houses?
18. Āthlēta discum perītissimē ēmittēbat. A) skillfully B) more skillful C) because of skill D) very skillfully
19. Mālum aureum ā tribus deābus inventum est. A) with three goddesses B) by three goddesses C) to three goddesses D) around three goddesses
20. Nōlī natāre in marī periculōsō! A) They want to swim B) Swimming is permitted C) Don't swim D) I did not swim
21. Artifex mūrōs villae colōre caeruleō pingēbat. A) red B) white C) yellow D) blue
22. The words fractious, refraction, and frangible are derived from the Latin word meaning \_\_\_\_\_. A) attack B) break C) count D) grow
23. "Tollite manūs, discipulī!" magistra inquit. A) Write this down B) Open your books C) Raise your hands D) Repeat after me
24. On what island, famous for its labyrinth, did Daedalus, Minos, Ariadne, and the Minotaur live? A) *Crēta* B) *Ithaca* C) *Sicilia* D) *Britannia*
25. In Greek mythology, who was cast aside by Jason after helping him to acquire the golden fleece? A) Helen B) Andromeda C) Eurydice D) Medea
26. Magister vīgintī stilōs habuit. Duodecim stilōs discipulīs suīs dedit. Quot stilōs magister nunc habet? A) octō B) decem C) trēdecim D) ūndēvīgintī
27. Which Carthaginian military leader led elephants across the Alps into Italy and was defeated by Scipio Africanus in the Second Punic War? A) Pompey B) Hannibal C) Cleopatra D) Spartacus
28. The words *pugiō*, *lanista*, *rēte*, and *arēna* are most likely associated with \_\_\_\_\_. A) chariot racing B) the forum C) gladiator fights D) the baths
29. Which Latin phrase would work best as a tagline for a movie about someone who achieves great success after overcoming many difficulties? A) *caveat emptor* B) *ad astra per aspera* C) *status quō* D) *dē gustibus nōn disputandum*
30. Which mythical creature that guarded the underworld had three heads and was often depicted with snakes on its body? A) Cerberus B) Polyphemus C) Hydra D) Scylla

## READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

### A POETRY CONTEST

Ptolemaeus, rēx Alexandriāe, multōs librōs in maximā bibliothēcā collēgit. Ptolemaeus deōs carminibus novis honorāre volēbat. Itaque certāmen inter poētās nūntiāvit: Quis carmen optimum scribere potest?

Erat vir, nōmine Aristophanēs, quī cotidiē in bibliothēcā Alexandriāe sedēbat et librōs per tōtum diem summā cum cūrā legēbat. Omnia quae lēgerat memoriā tenuit. Propter memoriā suam, Aristophanēs ā rēge ēlēctus est iūdex certāminis.

Diē certāminis Aristophanēs cum rēge poētās recitantēs audīvit. Postquam ultimus poēta recitāvit, rēx Aristophanem rogāvit, "Quōmodo victōrem ēligēs? Nōne omnēs poētae pulcherrimē recitāverunt?"

"Certē," respondit Aristophanēs, "omnēs carmina suāviter recitāverunt, sed ūnus ex his tantum est poēta probus. Ille sōlus carmen suum scripsit. Cēterī autem carmina fūrtiva ē librīs in bibliotēcā recitāverunt. Quī carmina ab aliīs scripta recitant nōn sunt poētae. Itaque, ut mihi vidētur, ille poēta probus quī carmen suum scripsit est victor."

Rēx haesitāns librōs ē bibliothēcā ferrī iussit. Postquam Aristophanēs carmina in illīs librīs rēgī ostendit, Ptolemaeus eī crēdidit et praemium poētae probō dedit. Aristophanēs quoque praemium ā rēge accēpit et factus est cūrator bibliothēcae.

Based on Vitruvius, *Dē Architectūrā*, VII.4-7

- 1 **bibliothēcā** = library; **collēgit** = collected  
 2 **carminibus** = with poems;  
 3 | **certāmen** = a contest  
 4 **cotidiē** = every day  
 5  
 6 **ēlēctus est** = was chosen  
 7  
 8 **ultimus** = the final; **ēligēs** = will you  
 9 | choose  
 10  
 11 **tantum** = only; **probus** = honest  
 12 **fūrtiva** = stolen; **Quī** = Those who  
 13  
 14  
 15  
 16  
 17  
 18

31. Why did Ptolemy hold a contest (lines 1-3)? A) He had been ordered to do so by the gods.  
 B) He wanted to show off his collection of books. C) He wanted to honor the gods.  
 D) He had been ordered to give away his library to a worthy poet.
32. Where is Alexandria, the setting of this story, located on the map?  
 A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4
33. Why did Ptolemy choose Aristophanes to judge the contest (lines 4-6)?  
 A) Aristophanes lived close to the library.  
 B) Aristophanes remembered everything he read.  
 C) Aristophanes was Ptolemy's brother.  
 D) Aristophanes was a poet himself.
34. What is the best translation of *diē certāminis* (line 7)?  
 A) on the day of the contest B) the day after the contest  
 C) every day of the contest D) before the day of the contest
35. What did Ptolemy think about the poets' performances according to lines 8-9 (*Quōmodo...recitāverunt*)?  
 A) It would be easy to judge which poet recited the most beautifully. B) He could recite better than all the poets.  
 C) One of the poets recited more beautifully than the rest. D) All of the poets recited very beautifully.
36. What did Aristophanes reveal to the king in lines 10-13? A) Not all of the poets were present.  
 B) Some thieves had stolen the prize. C) Most of the poems were not original.  
 D) He himself had written a poem for the contest.
37. What is the best translation of *ut mihi vidētur* (line 13)? A) as they see me B) as I seem to be  
 C) as it seems to me D) as I used to see myself
38. What consideration did Aristophanes use to determine the winner of the contest (lines 13-14)?  
 A) The poem was delivered dramatically. B) The poem was written by the performer himself.  
 C) The poem communicated an impactful message. D) The poem contained beautiful imagery.
39. How did the king initially react to Aristophanes' judgment (line 15, *Rēx...iussit*)?  
 A) He sought proof that some of the poems had been stolen. B) He decided not to give a reward to anyone.  
 C) He agreed with Aristophanes immediately. D) He laughed at Aristophanes and banished him from the city.
40. What happened to Aristophanes at the end of the story? A) He left Alexandria in search of new reading material.  
 B) He received a reward and became a guardian of the library. C) He was arrested by the king for stealing books.  
 D) He decided to stop going to the library.

