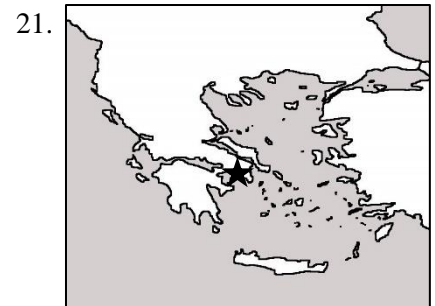


1. Arachnē bene texendō deam superāre voluit. A) to be woven B) by weaving C) to weave D) of weaving
2. Māter clāmōrēs in hortō currentium audīvit. A) of those running B) having run C) about to run D) by running
3. Ūtiminī verbīs vestrīs, liberī, nōn baculīs! A) for your words B) from your words C) than your words D) your words
4. Oportet nōs omnēs contrā iniūstitiam loquī! A) It frightens us all B) We all try C) We all ought D) It shames us all
5. Festīnāvī ad rēgīnam videndam! A) to the queen having been seen B) because the queen must be seen C) to see the queen D) after the queen was seen
6. Mercātōrēs Athēnīs Brundisium nāvīgāre potuerunt. A) to Athens from Brundisium B) from Athens to Brundisium C) from Athens and Brundisium D) to both Athens and Brundisium
7. Cicerōne procul habitante, Terentia plūrimās epistulās scrīpsit. A) After Cicero had lived far away B) With Cicero about to live far away C) By living far away from Cicero D) While Cicero was living far away
8. Opera quōrundam auctōrum facilius quam opera aliōrum leguntur. A) more easily than B) as easy as possible C) easily which D) quite easy
9. Caesar tam clārē scrīpsit ut discipulī Rōmānī librīs illiūs saepe studērent. A) as B) why C) that D) when
10. _____ verba magistrōrum audīvissēs! A) Cum B) Nisi C) Dum D) Utinam
11. Multī arbitrābantur Montem Vesuvium a.d. ix Kal. Sept. erūpisse. A) is erupting B) was erupting C) will erupt D) had erupted
12. Aliquī nunc crēdunt mēsem ēruptiōnis fuisse Octōbrem. A) Too many B) Some C) Whoever D) All
13. Cloelia captīvās hortābātur ut sēcum flūmen trānsirent. A) lest they themselves cross the river B) that she cross the river with them C) to cross the river with her D) to help her cross the river
14. Post mortem tyrannī, omnēs metū liberātī sunt. A) than fear B) for fear C) toward fear D) from fear
15. Hannibal, propter sua stratēgēmata mīlitāria, ā Rōmānīs maximē timēbātur. A) on account of B) nearby C) among D) besides
16. “Pōnāmus castra!” Caesar exclāmāvit. A) Let’s attack the camp! B) Let’s set up the camp! C) Let’s break down the camp! D) Let’s find the camp!”
17. Catilīna ex urbe statim proficīscī iussus est. A) having set out B) should set out C) to set out D) must set out
18. When Cicero said in his speech against Catiline that he would not dwell on Catiline’s crimes and then proceeded to do exactly that, he was employing the rhetorical device A) tricolon B) praeteritio C) anaphora D) polysyndeton
19. What Silver Age Roman historian wrote about the emperors and corresponded with Pliny, among others? A) Tacitus B) Ovid C) Plautus D) Cicero
20. The English words sponsor, spouse, and responsible, as well as the Roman ceremony of *Spōnsālia*, all derive from the Latin word meaning to A) challenge B) remove C) fear D) promise
21. Which city is represented by the star on the map to the right?



22. Which Flavian Emperor ruled for ten years, began building the Colosseum, and was then succeeded by his sons? A) Augustus B) Caligula C) Vespasian D) Hadrian
23. Both Chiron, who was helpful to heroes, and Nessus, who was not, were A) Maenads B) Gorgons C) Satyrs D) Centaurs
24. As Narcissus wasted away, in love with his own reflection, the gods took pity on him and changed him into a A) weeping rock B) flower C) bird D) flowing stream
25. The sentence *Cūrā ut valeās!* written at the end of a letter is equivalent to the English expression A) Stay well! B) Have fun! C) Be brave! D) Thanks for your help!
26. What Latin motto suggests the difficulty in achieving great things? A) *Arma cedant togae* B) *Ab ovo usque ad mala* C) *Non est ad astra mollis e terris via* D) *A mari usque ad mare*
27. What official in Rome oversaw games and maintained temples and roads? A) quaestor B) aedile C) consul D) praetor

28. Which wealthy member of the First Triumvirate lost the war, Rome's military standards, and his life in Parthia? A) Crassus B) Pompey C) Caesar D) Sulla

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

SULLA IN ITALY

Velleius Paterculus explores Sulla's character.

Putārēs Sullam vēnisse in Italiam nōn bellī vindicem, sed pācis auctōrem; anteā cum quiēte exercitum per Calabriam Āpūliamque cum singulārī cūrā frūgum, agrōrum, hominum, urbium perdūxit in Campāniam temptāvitque iūstīs lēgibus et aequīs condiōnibus bellum compōnere; sed eīs, quibus et rēs pessima et immodica cupiditās erat, nōn poterat pāx placēre. Crēscēbat interim in diēs Sullae exercitus cōnfluentibus ad eum optimō quoque et sānissimō. Fēlicī deinde circā Capuam ēventū Scīpiōnem Norbānumque cōsulēs superat, quōrum Norbānus aciē victus, Scīpiō ab exercitū suō dēsertus ac prōditus inviolātus ā Sullā dīmissus est. Adeō enim Sulla dissimilis fuit bellātor ac victor, ut, dum vincit, mītis ac iūstissimō lēnior, post victōriam auditō fuerit crūdēlior.... Crēdō ut in eōdem homine duplicis ac dīversissimī animī cōspicerētur exemplum.

Velleius Paterculus, *Liber Posterior*, 25

- 1 **vindicem** = champion
 2 **Calabriam** and **Āpūliam** are regions
 3 **frūgum** = of crops | in Italy
 4 **rēs** = situation
 5 **immodica** = unbounded
 6
 7 **Fēlicī ēventū** = by a lucky event
 8 **superat** = he (Sulla) defeats
 9 **prōditus** = betrayed
 10 **mītis** = mild
 11
 12

29. How would the reader think Sulla entered Italy (line 1)? A) peacefully B) quickly C) violently D) forcefully
 30. What figure of speech is seen in *frūgum...urbium* (line 3)? A) oxymoron B) litotes C) simile D) asyndeton
 31. In lines 3-4 (*temptāvitque...compōnere*), we learn that Sulla A) was greedy for the most extravagant things B) tried to settle the war on just terms C) tried to punish the people for their greed D) imposed an unjust peace on the people
 32. Who did not find peace pleasing (lines 4-5)? A) greedy people B) merchants C) soldiers D) the rulers
 33. The idiom *in diēs* (line 6) best translates A) in a day B) on the day C) day by day D) for a day
 34. Why was Sulla's army growing (lines 5-7)? A) He was the best, most sound general. B) He knew the best way to keep his men healthy. C) He had the most influence over all the people. D) The best and most healthy people flocked to his side.
 35. To whose army does *exercitū suō* in line 8 refer? A) Capua's (line 7) B) Norbanus' (line 8) C) Scipio's (line 8) D) Sulla's (line 9)
 36. What happened to Norbanus and Scipio (lines 7-9)? A) Sulla defeated Norbanus in battle and sent away a deserted and betrayed Scipio untouched. B) Norbanus betrayed Scipio and defeated him in battle. C) Scipio was sent away to defeat the deserted Norbanus in battle. D) Scipio and Norbanus both defeated Sulla and let him go unharmed.
 37. What is the best translation of *iūstissimō lēnior* (line 10)? A) more lenient than the most just B) lenient to the just C) very lenient to the rather just D) with very just leniency
 38. How was Sulla's behavior after his victory (lines 10-11)? A) He was gentle to the conquered. B) He was only hostile to the unjust. C) He was crueller than was previously heard. D) He listened to those who had been conquered.
 39. What is the best translation of *in eōdem homine* (line 11)? A) in each man B) in this man C) in the same man D) in a certain man
 40. What does Velleius Paterculus conclude about Sulla (lines 11-12)? A) He was always sinister. B) He had a contradictory personality. C) He was no better than those he defeated. D) He provided an example of generosity to those he defeated.