

1. Nōn modo Cicerōnī sed etiam Caesarī ad Graeciam īre placuit. A) Not only...but also B) Both...and C) Whether...or D) On the one hand...on the other hand
2. Quīntus Rōmae familiam vīsītāvit. A) from Rome B) to Rome C) in Rome D) with Rome
3. Vēnimus hūc emendī equī causā. A) by the way of B) with the result of C) on the occasion of D) for the sake of
4. Graecīs latentibus, Troiānī circum equum laetē saltābant. A) Intending to hide the Greeks B) With the Greeks hiding C) Because the Greeks had been hidden D) Although the Greeks will be hidden
5. Tūne mēcum ambulāre pollicēbēris? A) Do you promise B) Will you promise C) Could you promise D) Were you promising
6. Loquere, discipule, magnā vōce! A) To speak B) You should have spoken C) You have spoken D) Speak
7. Hoc proelium mīlitibus fortissimīs gerendum est. A) will be waged B) has been waged C) must be waged D) was being waged
8. Sī Rōmānī hostēs vincant, cīvēs gaudeant. A) If the Romans will have conquered the enemy B) If the Romans conquered the enemy C) If the Romans should conquer the enemy D) If the Romans had conquered the enemy
9. Crassus spērāvit sē Parthiam annō proximō victūrum esse. A) to have conquered B) would conquer C) will be conquered D) is conquered
10. Pūblius est fortior quam frāter. Choose an accurate substitution for the underlined phrase. A) *frātris* B) *frātrī* C) *frātre* D) *frātre*
11. Utinam Marius iterum fiat cōsul! A) Let Marius not become consul again! B) How can Marius be consul again! C) If only Marius would become consul again! D) Marius should not become consul again!
12. Caesar Helvētiōs prōvinciā prohibuit. A) of the province B) for the province C) from the province D) toward the province
13. Cicerō prō Pompeiō ōrātiōnem habēbit. A) will receive an ovation B) will give a speech C) will hold a contest D) will conduct a discussion
14. Cicerō scīvit ubi Catilīna nocte proximā fuisset. A) should have been B) had been C) to have been D) would be
15. Certum mihi est Rōmānōs suam patriam amāre. A) It pleases me B) I was told C) It has been sent to me D) I am sure
16. Caesar mīlitēsque castrīs potiuntur. A) take possession of the camp B) were pitching camp C) were drinking in the camp D) are able to storm the camp
17. Conclusion, inclusive, secluded, and clause are all derivatives of the Latin verb which means A) to yield B) to think C) to seize D) to close
18. The primary duty of a *praetor* in the Roman government was A) to sponsor public games B) to judge trials C) to mint money D) to maintain the water system
19. Which two Roman generals opposed one another at the Battle of Pharsalus in Greece? A) Crassus and Spartacus B) Pompey and Julius Caesar C) Marc Antony and Brutus D) Marius and Sulla
20. Which of the following men was one of the Five Good Emperors and is known for his writings on Stoic philosophy? A) Augustus B) Nero C) Domitian D) Marcus Aurelius
21. What ancient city is located in the Campanian region of Italy? A) Neapolis B) Syracusae C) Zama D) Massilia
22. During what Roman event were wax masks of ancestors typically used? A) sacrifices B) births C) funerals D) athletic competitions
23. In classical mythology, with what god are satyrs generally associated? A) Dionysus B) Poseidon C) Apollo D) Zeus
24. What prolific writer of letters often wrote to his brother Quintus, his wife Terentia, and his friend Atticus? A) Cicero B) Cato the Younger C) Livy D) Pliny the Elder

25. Identify the rhetorical device illustrated by the statement “*Quae cum ita sint, Catilīna, perge quō coepistī. Ēgredere aliquandō ex urbe; patent portae; proficīscere.*” A) litotes B) oxymoron C) polysyndeton D) alliteration
26. Clio, Terpsichore, and Calliope are the names of A) Nymphs B) Muses C) Fates D) Furies

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

A CALL TO ACTION

Cicero implores the Senate to respond to the plans of Mark Antony.

Ūnum sentītis omnēs, ūnum studētis, M. Antōnī <u>cōnātūs</u> āvertere	1 <u>cōnātūs</u> = efforts
ā rē pūblicā, furōrem extinguere, opprimere audāciam....Vēnit tempus,	2
<u>Quirītēs</u> , <u>sērius omnīnō</u> quam dignum populō Rōmānō fuit,	3 <u>Quirītēs</u> = Romans; <u>sērius omnīnō</u> = altogether later
sed tamen ita <u>mātūrum</u> ut differrī iam hōrā nōn possit. Fuit	4 <u>mātūrum</u> = overdue
aliquis <u>fātālis cāsus</u> , ut ita dīcam, quem tulimus <u>quōquō</u> modō	5 <u>fātālis cāsus</u> = unavoidable misfortune; <u>quōquō</u> = whatever
ferendum fuit; nunc sī <u>quis</u> erit, erit <u>voluntārius</u> . Populum Rōmānum	6 <u>quis</u> = any (misfortune); <u>voluntārius</u> = of our own choice
servīre fās nōn est, quem dī immortalēs omnibus gentibus imperāre	7
voluērunt.... Aut vincātis oportet, Quirītēs, <u>quod profectō</u>	8 <u>quod</u> = <u>id quod</u> ; <u>profectō</u> = assuredly
et pietāte vestrā et tantā concordiā <u>cōsequēminī</u> , aut <u>quidvīs</u>	9 <u>cōsequēminī</u> = you will attain; <u>quidvīs</u> = <u>faciātis quidvīs</u>
potius quam serviātis. Aliae nātiōnēs servitūtem patī possunt,	10 = [that you do] whatever you want
populī Rōmānī est <u>propria</u> libertās.	11 <u>propria</u> = the property

Cicero, *Philippics* VII.18-19

27. According to lines 1-2, what is the one desire of the Roman Senate? A) to turn away Antony’s efforts B) to support Antony’s efforts C) to extend Antony’s civic responsibilities D) to praise Antony’s actions
28. What figure of speech is found in lines 1-2 (*cōnātūs...audāciam*)? A) polysyndeton B) oxymoron C) zeugma D) tricolon
29. What is the best translation of *vēnit tempus* in line 2? A) The time has come B) The time had come C) The time will come D) The time may come
30. According to Cicero in lines 2-4 (*Vēnit...possit*), when should the Senate respond to Antony’s actions? A) never B) next year C) next month D) immediately
31. What do *sērius* (line 3) and *mātūrum* (line 4) modify? A) *audāciam* (line 2) B) *tempus* (line 2) C) *Quirītēs* (line 3) D) *populō* (line 3)
32. According to line 4, what does Cicero say about the time for action? A) It is too late. B) It is too early to act. C) It cannot be put off. D) It is not worthy of consideration.
33. In lines 5-6, what is the best translation of *quōquō modō ferendum fuit*? A) in whatever way it had to be tolerated B) whatever was tolerated C) whatever we could tolerate D) whatever will have to be tolerated
34. In lines 6-7 (*Populum...est*), it is NOT divine will that the Roman people A) protect the strong B) be slaves C) mislead the enemy D) save the weak
35. In line 7, *quem* refers to A) Antony B) the Senate C) the Roman people D) Cicero
36. According to lines 7-8, the gods desired A) universal peace B) for all nations to be empowered C) for the Romans to rule over all nations D) for all people to live in freedom
37. In line 8, what is the best translation of *vincātis oportet*? A) it is wonderful for you to conquer B) it is right that you conquer C) it is destined that you conquer D) it is worthy for you to conquer
38. In line 10, what is the meaning of *potius quam*? A) much more B) rather than C) how powerful D) which is greater
39. In line 10, what is the best translation of *patī possunt*? A) are able to endure B) will endure C) are accustomed to endure D) were able to endure
40. According to Cicero, what must the Romans avoid at all cost? A) wrath of the gods B) pride C) servitude D) war