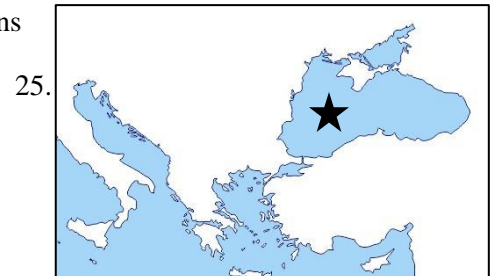


CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM A, B, C, OR D. MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

1. Artifex ad templa vīsītanda Athēnās iter fēcīt. A) about to visit the temples B) because he had visited the temples C) to visit the temples D) while visiting the temples
2. Sī Plīnius cum avunculō nāvīgāvīssēt, fortasse ēruptiōne Vesuviī mortuus essēt. A) he was dying B) he will die C) he died D) he would have died
3. Portia haruspīcem rogāvit ut sibi ōmīna dīceret. A) so that she herself may say the omens B) to tell her the omens C) that she herself not tell the omens D) that the omens were told by her
4. Cotīdiē liberī Rōmānī eadem agēbant. A) the same things B) a certain thing C) these things D) anything
5. Spartacus spērāvit sē comitēs suōs servitūdīne liberātūrū esse. A) with enslavement B) in enslavement C) from enslavement D) into enslavement
6. Mīlitibus appropīquantibus, Caesar cōnsīlium capere cōnātus est. A) to take a break B) to seize the opportunity C) to make a plan D) to fortify his camp
7. Mercātōrēs Brundisiō nāvīgantēs ā pīrātīs captī sunt. A) from Brundisium B) near Brundisium C) in Brundisium D) around Brundisium.
8. Minerva nōn modo sapientīae, sed etiam texendī dea erat. A) neither...nor B) not now...or ever C) not only...but also D) if not...then when
9. Vereor nē videāmur. A) I am afraid that we may be seen. B) I fear that we have not been seen. C) I am not afraid of being seen. D) Let us not fear to be seen.
10. Cicerō crēdidit ____ cōservārī dēbere. A) rēs pūblica B) rērum pūblicarū C) rem pūblicam D) rē pūblicā
11. Marī placidō, nautae nāvēs solvunt. A) By calming the sea B) When the sea is calm C) Calmer than the sea D) In order to calm the sea
12. Agrippīna erat fēmina magnā ambitīōne. A) because of great ambition B) without great ambition C) through great ambition D) of great ambition
13. Fēlēs tacitē ambulandō mūrēs saepe capiunt. A) must walk quietly B) having walked quietly C) about to walk quietly D) by walking quietly
14. Librī Iūliae dīligentissimē legendī sunt. A) must be read B) could be read C) had been read D) are read
15. Perseus Graeīs Sorōribus appropīquāvit ut auxiliū ab eīs peteret. A) as he sought help for them B) to seek help from them C) that he may help them D) so that they could be helped by him
16. “Scrībāmus lēgēs in tabulīs aēneīs!” dēclārāvērunt decemvirī. A) We must write B) We will write C) We have written D) Let us write
17. Pandōra putāvit dōnum sibi ēemptū esse. A) is being bought B) was buying C) has bought D) had been bought
18. What rhetorical device is present in the following sentence? *Titus plūs vīnī, plūs cibī, plūs pecūniae poposcit.*
A) simile B) tricolon C) polysyndeton D) chiasmus
19. Who were the nine daughters of Mnemosyne, who brought inspiration to poets and other artists? A) Muses B) Graces C) Harpies D) Fates
20. What island, home to the ancient Minoans and the legendary palace of King Minos at Knossos, lies to the southeast of mainland Greece? A) Sicily B) Sardinia C) Crete D) Cyprus
21. What emperor, born in Spain, extended the empire through his conquests in Dacia and later was said to have adopted his soon-to-be successor Hadrian only a few days before his death? A) Claudius B) Vespasian C) Trajan D) Constantine
22. During the Roman Republic, what magistrate in the *cursus honōrum* acted as a judge? A) aedile B) tribune C) quaestor D) praetor
23. Oreads, Dryads, Nereids, and Oceanids were all types of A) nymphs B) Gorgons C) centaurs D) Sirens
24. Julius Caesar was assassinated in 44 BCE, which is what year in AUC?
A) 753 AUC B) 710 AUC C) 553 AUC D) 465 AUC
25. What sea, located on the far edge of the Empire and on whose southern shores Pliny served as governor, was known to the Romans as *Pontus Euxīnus*?
A) Tyrrhenian B) Aegean C) Caspian D) Black



26. What type of classmate would be described as magniloquent? A) one who writes long and straightforward essays B) one who brings expensive gifts for the teacher C) one who tries to impress using lofty speech D) one who copies the work of others
27. What social class, below the senatorial class, included merchants and other wealthy businessmen? A) *plēbēs* B) *equitēs* C) *patriciī* D) *cēnsōrēs*
28. Which of the following would be the most appropriate license plate on a speedy, little sports car? A) EAMUS B) TESTUDO C) IBIDEM D) DO UT DES
29. What is the meaning of the Latin word from which effusive, fondue, funnel, and transfusion all derive? A) to make B) to pour C) to paint D) to become

THE WEALTH OF REGULUS

A greedy man named Regulus enriches himself through deceitful means.

Cum Velleius Blaesus, ille cōsulāris, novissimā valētūdine afficeretur, cupiēbat mūtāre testāmentum. Rēgulus, quī spērāret aliquid ex novīs tabulīs, quia nūper captāre eum coeperat, medicōs hortātur ut quōquō modō spīritum Blaesō prōrogārent. Postquam signātum est testāmentum, mūtāt persōnam, vertitque adlocūtīōnem eīsdem medicīs: “Quamdiū eum miserum cruciātis? Quid invidētis bonā morte, cui dare vītā nōn potestis?” Moritur Blaesus et, tamquam omnia audīvisset, Rēgulō nē tantulum quidem dat...

Sed, cūr in eā cīvitate turbor, in quā saepe improbītās nōn minōra praemia, sed maiōra, quam virtūs habet? Aspice Rēgulum, quī totiēns moritūrōs fallēbat. Ex paupere ad tantās opēs per tot falsa prōcessit ut ipse mihi dīxerit, cum cōsularet omen quam sestertium sēscentiēns cito habitūrus esset, sē invēnisse exta duplicia. Quod ōmen indicāvit sē bis habitūrum. Et hanc fortūnam habēbit, sī eōdem modō ut coepit, testāmenta aliōrum sibi dictāverit, quod est improbissimum genus falsī.

Adapted from Pliny the Younger, *Epistulae* II.20

30. Which of the following statements is true about Velleius Blaesus (line 1)? A) He recently served in the army. B) He was in very good health. C) He was a former consul. D) He was sad to say goodbye.
31. What did Blaesus desire to do (line 2)? A) change his will B) transform his personality C) swear an oath D) replace his doctors
32. According to lines 2-4, what does Regulus initially urge the doctors to do? A) kidnap Blaesus for ransom B) secretly poison Blaesus C) help Blaesus live longer D) steal Blaesus' will
33. Once the will is signed, who changes character (line 4)? A) the doctors B) Blaesus C) Regulus D) Blaesus' lawyer
34. What is the idea behind Regulus' questions in lines 5-6? A) Why torture someone who is innocent? B) Why extend the life of a man who cannot recover? C) How long have these men been doctors? D) What person can avoid death?
35. What does the reader learn in lines 6-7? A) Blaesus recovers completely. B) Blaesus gives his wealth to his doctors. C) The doctors heard about Blaesus' plans. D) Blaesus had realized Regulus' bad character.
36. In lines 8-9, how does Pliny feel about the current state of Roman society? A) proud and patriotic B) disengaged and disinterested C) excited and optimistic D) disturbed and disgusted
37. What does the reader learn about Regulus in lines 9-10? A) He has reformed his ways. B) He fears he will soon die. C) An oracle has urged him to give away his wealth. D) He became wealthy from his many other scams.
38. The Latin phrase *sē invēnisse exta duplicia* (lines 11-12) describes the role of _____. A) a haruspex B) an aedile C) a tribune D) a censor
39. What did Regulus understand in line 12 (*Quod ōmen indicāvit sē bis habitūrum*)? A) He had only a short time to live. B) He was going to become even more wealthy. C) The ghost of Blaesus had sent the omen. D) He would have a difficult life.
40. In lines 12-14, does Pliny agree with Regulus' interpretation of the omen? A) yes, if he continues with his methods B) yes, but only if the omen changes C) no, unless he changes his ways D) no, as Regulus has misunderstood the situation

- 1 **valētūdine** = illness
2
3 **captāre eum coeperat** = he was beginning to
4 **prōrogārent** = they prolong | win him over
5
6 **invidētis (eī)** = do you deny (him)
7 **tantulum** = a tiny amount
8 **improbītās** = wickedness
9 **fallēbat** = kept deceiving
10 **opēs** = riches
11 **sēscentiēns** = 60 million;
12 **exta** = entrails
13
14