

1. Oportet mē et mentem et corpus diligentius exercēre. A) I won't B) I do C) I ought D) I can
2. Sī senātōrēs ōrātiōnem mīrābilem Cicerōnis audīvissent, plausissent. A) they will applaud B) they might applaud C) they applauded D) they would have applauded
3. Mentēs nostrās legendō cōfirmāmus. A) must read B) I read C) by reading D) to be read
4. Etruscī tumulōs mortuōrum hūmandōrum grātiā exstrūxērunt. A) with thanks for their buried dead B) to bury their dead C) after burying their dead D) to honor their dead with burial
5. Refer nūntia bona dē proeliō aut nōlī revenīre. A) You all bring back B) To bring back C) Bring back D) I am brought back
6. Iūlius Caesar arbitrābātur Belgās esse omnium Gallōrum fortissimōs. A) is thought B) used to think C) has been thought D) will think
7. Mercātōrēs per mare asperum Dyrrachiō Brundisium nāvīgāvērunt. A) in Dyrrachium B) to Dyrrachium C) from Dyrrachium D) by Dyrrachium
8. Rēs gestae cōsulum fuērunt dignae laude. A) full of dignity B) lacking honor C) praiseworthy D) forgettable
9. Brūtus ōsculātus est terram quod scīvit Gaiam esse mātrem omnium. A) is B) was C) will be D) had been
10. Orpheus carmina multō pulchriōra cēterīs lyrā composuit. A) much more beautiful than others B) more beautiful for many others C) with all the beauty possible D) with much beauty for all
11. Tē rogāvī utrum hunc gladiātōrem an illum vīdissēs. A) both...and B) neither...nor C) whether...or D) either...or
12. Fūmō ē monte Vesuviō vīsō, cīvēs perterritī ad lītus cucurrērunt. A) After the smoke had been seen B) As they see the smoke C) Although they see the smoke D) In order to see the smoke
13. Lēgātus imperātōrem suum dē calamitāte certiōrem faciet. A) will confuse B) will lie to C) will avoid D) will inform
14. Cicerō, ōrātōrī praeclārō Graecō similis, ōrātiōnēs in Antōnium habuit. A) of a famous Greek orator B) to a famous Greek orator C) by a famous Greek orator D) from a famous Greek orator
15. Senātus Rōmānus populō imperāvit ut Camillum laudāret. A) as he praised Camillus B) that Camillus be praised C) Camillus praised D) to praise Camillus
16. Tabernae eiusdem generis prope Forum aedificābuntur. A) of the same kind B) of a certain kind C) of other kinds D) of an unknown kind
17. Hoc opus nōbīs faciendum erat. A) We are doing this work. B) We are going to do this work. C) We have done this work. D) We had to do this work.
18. Commodus cum gladiātōribus in amphitheātrō pugnāvisse dīcitur. A) to fight B) had fought C) will fight D) to have fought
19. *Flāvia flūmen flētuum fūdīt*. What figure of speech is found in this Latin sentence? A) oxymoron B) alliteration C) chiasmus D) anaphora
20. What is the title of the chief Roman priest who wielded considerable political power? A) Vestal Virgin B) Pontifex Maximus C) Consul D) Augur
21. What wealthy member of the first triumvirate suppressed the slave revolt led by Spartacus and was killed by the Parthians in 53 B.C.? A) Pompey B) Sulla C) Lepidus D) Crassus
22. What god was the father of Heracles, Perseus, and Athena? A) Ares B) Apollo C) Hermes D) Zeus
23. What city, known for its library, was the capital of Roman Egypt? A) Corinth B) Carthage C) Alexandria D) Rhodes
24. In the Underworld, what Greek king, because of his impiety to the gods, was forced to roll a huge stone up a hill only to have it roll back down as he approached the top? A) Sisyphus B) Tantalus C) Charon D) Prometheus

25. What Roman holiday started on *a.d. XVI Kal. Ian.* and involved the reversal of social roles?
A) Saturnalia B) Lupercalia C) Parentalia D) Liberalia
26. The English words *diffuse*, *confound*, *refund*, and *effusive* all derive from the the same Latin verb meaning to
A) pour B) pollute C) establish D) perform
27. What Silver Age Roman historian wrote *Annales* and *Historiae*, which together provided a continuous history of the Empire up to the death of Domitian? A) Tacitus B) Pliny the Younger C) Livy D) Caesar
28. Where would you most likely find the abbreviations *op. cit.*, *ibid.*, *v.i.*, and *q.v.*? A) on a school calendar
B) in a medical prescription C) on a tombstone D) in footnotes of a document

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

LESSONS IN BEHAVIOR

King Louis (Ludovicus) has encounters with his two sons.

Quīdam filius probus cum vīdisset pedīculum in veste rēgiā serpentem, flexīs genibus et sublātā manū, significāvit sē officiū minimum exsequī velle. Ludovicō sē praebente, filius sustulit pedīculum et clam abiēcit. Rēge rogante quid esset, puduit cōnfītērī. Cum instāret rēx, cōnfessus est fuisse pedīculum. Rēx iussit liberālīter prō officiō numerārī dēnāriōs quadrāgintā. Paucīs postēā diēbus alter quīdam, quī vīderat tam humile officiū illī fēliciter cessisse, similī gestū appropinquāvit rēgī, et rūsus rēge sē praebente, improbus simulābat sē tollere aliquid ē veste rēgiā, quod mox abiceret. Cum urgeret rēx ut dīceret quid esset, mīrē simulātō pudōre, tandem respondit esse pūlicem. Rēx, intellectō mendāciō, “Num tū,” inquit, “mē esse canem cōgitās?” Iussit capī hominem improbum ac prō exspectātīs quadrāgintā dēnāriīs īnflīgī quadrāgintā verbera.

- 1 **pedīculum** = louse (singular of lice)
2 **serpentem** = crawling; **officiū** = service
3 **exsequī** = to perform; **sē praebente** = turning (to him)
4 **puduit** = he was embarrassed
5 **instāret** = insisted
6
7
8 **cessisse** = had turned out
9
10
11 **pūlicem** = flea
12 **mendāciō** = the lie
13 **prō** = instead of
14

Adapted from Erasmus' *Convivium Fabulosum*, Asteus

29. What information in lines 1-3 did the son convey to the king? A) that he liked the royal clothing B) that he refused to see the king C) that he wished to perform a very small service D) that his knees and hands were dirty
30. The phrase *flexīs genibus et sublātā manū* (line 2) demonstrates the son's A) humility B) pride C) anger D) indifference
31. From what Latin verb do *sublātā* (line 2) and *sustulit* come (line 3)? A) *sum* B) *sustineō* C) *suscipiō* D) *tollō*
32. What did the king ask his son in line 4? A) where he was going B) what it was he removed C) what he hoped would happen D) why he was lying
33. In lines 5-6, the king ordered his son to be A) removed B) punished C) bathed D) rewarded
34. What noun is understood with *alter quīdam* in line 7? A) *rēx* B) *pedīculum* C) *officiū* D) *filius*
35. Lines 6-10 (*Paucīs...abiceret*) describe A) the reason for the king's happiness B) a second chance for the same man C) another son faking a similar action D) the king's departure
36. The antecedent of *quod* (line 10) is A) *sē* (line 9) B) *rēx* (line 10) C) *aliquid* (line 9) D) *veste* (line 9)
37. In lines 10-11, how did the man respond to the king? A) promptly B) with fake modesty C) inquisitively D) without any pretense
38. In line 12 (“*Num tū...cōgitās?*”), the king demonstrated A) diligence and brashness B) wit and scorn C) eagerness and alarm D) weariness and compassion
39. What did the son receive in lines 12-14? A) financial reward B) honor and glory C) personal embarrassment D) physical punishment
40. Which would be the most appropriate moral of this story? A) Honesty is the best policy.
B) Slow and steady wins the race. C) Glory is its own reward. D) A penny saved is a penny earned.