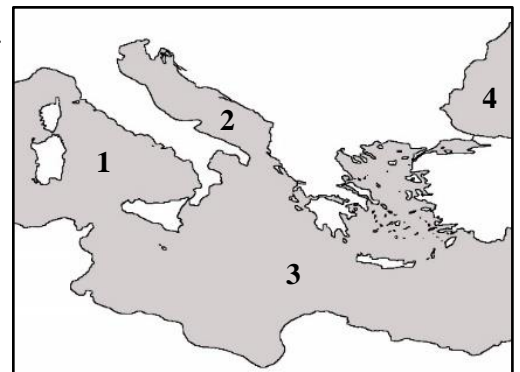


1. Frāter meus in peristylō dormire māvult. A) reveals B) does not want C) hates D) prefers
2. Tribus diēbus Alexandriam nāvem solvēmus. A) from Alexandria B) of Alexandria C) at Alexandria D) to Alexandria
3. Iste canis tōtam noctem lātrābat. A) Some dog B) A certain dog C) That dog of yours D) Each dog
4. Senātōrēs Rōmānī nescivērunt cūr mulierēs gaudērent. A) are rejoicing B) were rejoicing C) will rejoice D) had rejoiced
5. Erant Spartacō multa mīlia mīlitum. A) Spartacus ought B) Spartacus had C) Spartacus seemed D) Spartacus needed
6. Agricola quattuor bovēs ad agrum arandum īnstrūerat. A) to the field having been plowed
B) because he was plowing the field C) for the purpose of plowing the field D) after the field had been plowed
7. Crēditisne vōs dignōs nostrā amīcitiā esse? A) worthy of our friendship B) worthwhile to our friendship
C) worthless without our friendship D) more worthy than our friendship
8. Mūcius Scaevola fortiter nūntiāvit, “Omnēs hostēs Rōmānōs sīc timeant!” A) All enemies will fear
B) All enemies must fear C) If only all enemies had feared D) Let all enemies fear
9. Discipulī legere maiōrēs librōs saepe nolēbant. A) large B) larger C) largest D) as large as possible
10. Octāviānus, ā Caesare adoptātus, factus est _____ deī. A) filius B) filiī C) filiō D) filium
11. Nisi ad mē mox vēneris, valdē dolēbō. A) Because B) Although C) However D) Unless
12. Audīvimus Claudium post vēla latēre. A) might hide B) was hiding C) would hide D) had hidden
13. Plēbēs suum amōrem Nerōnis affirmābant. A) against Nero B) with Nero C) for Nero D) by Nero
14. Silviō nātō, Ascanius discessit et Albam Longam condidit. A) Having giving birth to Silvius
B) After Silvius had been born C) Because Silvius is being born D) By the birth of Silvius
15. *Caesar nuntiat, “Ab Helvētiīs crēditum est Gallōs ā Germānīs oppugnātōs esse.”* According to this sentence, who believed that there had been an attack? A) Caesar B) the Helvetians C) the Gauls D) the Germans
16. Mercātōrēs, in forum aedilem secūtī, attentē audīvērunt. A) having followed B) to follow C) about to follow
D) to have followed
17. Brennus Rōmānīs irātē exclāmāvit, “Vae victīs!” A) Stop B) Woe C) Hey D) Hurray
18. Verres pulchrās statuās per tōtam Siciliam comportāvisse vidētur. A) to collect
B) to be collected C) to have collected D) to have been collected
19. What mythological group relentlessly pursued Orestes after he had killed his mother Clytemnestra? A) the Fates B) the Harpies C) the Furies D) the Sirens
20. What was the name of the bundle of rods surrounding an ax which is seen at the right? It symbolized the power of a Roman magistrate to inflict corporal and capital punishment. A) *fascēs* B) *stilī* C) *tabellae* D) *strigilēs*
21. The English words extend, contender, and tension come from the Latin word meaning to A) stretch B) roll C) lift D) remove
22. Which number on the map represents the Adriatic Sea?
A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4
23. What statesman, lawyer, and philosopher was considered Rome’s greatest orator in the first century BC? A) Marius B) Sulla C) Cicero
D) Pompey
24. What mythological creature, eventually killed by Bellerophon, was a combination of a lion, goat, and snake? A) a centaur B) the Sphinx
C) a satyr D) the Chimera
25. When your teacher says “Cōnsīdite, omnēs!” at the beginning of class, she wants all the students to A) sit down B) pay attention
C) pass forward their work D) open their books
26. *Usus*, *coemptio*, and *confarreatio* all were types of Roman A) funerals
B) triumphs C) weddings D) priesthoods
27. What Latin motto means that teaching is the best way to learn something? A) *memento mori* B) *crescit eundo*
C) *ex nihilo nihil fit* D) *docendo discitur*
28. What member of the First Triumvirate was defeated by Julius Caesar at the Battle of Pharsalus to end their civil war?
A) Crassus B) Octavian C) Pompey D) Brutus



20.

22.



READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

THE TEMPLE OF THE MAGNA MATER

Pliny the Younger, as governor of Bithynia, seeks guidance from the emperor Trajan about the Temple of the Great Mother.

C. PLĪNIUS TRAIĀNŌ IMPERĀTŌRĪ

Ante adventum meum, domine, Nīcomēdēnsēs priōrī forō spatium novum addere coepērunt. Cuius in angulō est aedēs vetustissima Mātris Magnae aut reficienda aut trānsferenda, quod est multō dēpressior opere quod nunc surgit. Ego cum quaerem num esset aliqua lēx dicta templō, cognōvī mōrem dēdicātiōnis esse aliū hīc, aliū apud nōs. Putāsne ergō, domine, aedem, cui nūlla lēx dicta sit, salvā religiōne, trānsferrī posse? Commodissimum est, si religiō nōn impedit.

The emperor Trajan replies to Pliny.

TRAIĀNUS PLĪNIŌ

Potes, mī cārissime, sine sollicitūdine religiōnis, aedem Mātris Deōrum trānsferre in positiōnem quae est accommodātor. Nec te moveat, quod lēx dēdicātiōnis nūlla reperitur, cum solum peregrīnae cīvitātis nōn sit aptum dēdicātiōnī quae fit nostrō iūre.

Adapted from Pliny the Younger, *Epistulae* X.49 and 50

- 1
- 2 **Nīcomēdēnsēs** = the people of Nicomedia
- 3 **angulō** = corner; **aedēs** = temple
- 4 **dēpressior** = lower-lying; **quod** = because
- 5 **num** = whether
- 6 **aliū...aliū** = one way... another way
- 7
- 8 **Commodissimum** = very convenient
- 9

10

11 **sollicitūdine** = concern

12

13 **reperitur** = is found; **solum** = soil

14 **peregrīnae** = foreign

29. According to lines 1-2 (*Nīcomēdēnsēs...coepērunt*), the people of Nicomedia were A) lamenting their damaged forum B) adding space to their existing forum C) building their first forum D) finding a different place for their forum
30. How does Pliny describe the Temple of the Magna Mater (lines 3-4)? A) in good condition B) rather sacred C) very old D) entirely abandoned
31. What is the best translation for *aut reficienda aut trānsferenda* (line 4)? A) either to be rebuilt or to be moved B) either about to rebuild or about to move C) either rebuilt or moved D) either by rebuilding or by moving
32. According to lines 4-5 (*quod...surgit*), why do the people of Nicomedia want to rebuild or move the temple? A) They need the space in the forum for building a temple to the Roman gods. B) The forum will be used only for commerce and public business. C) An earthquake had made the temple unusable. D) The temple sits lower than newer construction.
33. What is the best translation for *aliqua lēx* (line 6)? A) each law B) the same law C) which law D) some law
34. In lines 6-7 (*cognōvī...nōs*), what did Pliny discover about the people of Nicomedia? A) They have a different custom than the Romans regarding the dedication of their temples. B) They do not take care of their temples like the Romans do. C) Unlike the Romans, they have abandoned their worship of the gods. D) They are more superstitious about their temples than the Romans.
35. According to lines 7-9 (*Putāsne...impedit*), Pliny asks Trajan whether the temple can be moved, provided that A) enough money can be found in the budget B) a festival to Magna Mater has been completed C) no religious rules are violated D) the people of Nicomedia can agree on a new location
36. Which of the following phrases from the text is an ablative absolute? A) *priōrī forō* (line 2) B) *dicta templō* (line 6) C) *nūlla lēx* (line 7) D) *salvā religiōne* (8)
37. According to lines 11-12 (*Potes...accommodātor*), Trajan tells Pliny that A) he should be worried about the gods' wrath B) he can move the temple C) he can give shelter to those in need D) he should pray to the mother of the gods
38. What is the best translation of *Nec tē moveat* (line 12-13)? A) And you may not be moved B) Nor let it move you C) And it might never have moved you D) If only it were not moving you
39. According to the end of the second letter (lines 12-14), Trajan reminds Pliny that A) the Romans are superior in might to many other states B) many peoples look to the Romans for positive examples C) some peoples' customs are different from those of the Romans D) the Romans worship their gods like everyone else does
40. Besides Pliny the Younger, another Roman whose letters were published was A) Cicero B) Livy C) Plautus D) Petronius