

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

1. Epistulae semper ad mātrem meam mittuntur. A) are sent B) will be sent C) were sent D) had been sent
2. Mīlitēs vehicula trāns \_\_\_\_\_ mōvērunt. A) pōns B) pontis C) pontem D) ponte
3. Necessē est discipulīs dīligentius studēre. A) very diligently B) so diligent C) most diligent D) more diligently
4. Incolae huius īnsulae cēnam dēvorant! A) these B) of this C) for this D) to these
5. Fīliī imperātōris fortiter in bellō pugnāvērunt. A) The brave sons of the general fought in the war.  
B) The sons of the brave general fought in the war. C) The sons of the general fought bravely in the war.  
D) The general fought bravely in the war with his sons.
6. Omnia ā nōbīs simul agentur. A) has been done B) must be done C) will be done D) had been done
7. Quibuscum ad lūdōs ībitis? A) With whom B) Whose C) To whom D) From whom
8. Pīrātae, \_\_\_\_\_, magnam nāvem capere volunt. A) virī scelestī B) virōs scelestōs C) virum scelestum D) virīs scelestīs
9. Spectatōrēs athlētāe fugientī clāmāvērunt, "Curre celerius!" A) about to flee B) they will flee C) fleeing D) she has fled
10. Aut discite aut discēdite! A) Both...and B) Either...or C) If only...then D) Whether...or
11. Placetne tibi hoc? A) Will you be allowed to do this? B) Is this necessary for you? C) Was this permitted to you?  
D) Is this pleasing to you?
12. Herculēs duodecim labōrēs cōnfēcisse dīcitur. A) to be accomplished B) to have accomplished C) had accomplished  
D) going to accomplish
13. Midās nūntiat sē cupere plūs aurī. A) that he turns himself to gold B) that he is able to have much gold  
C) that he has enough gold D) that he desires more gold
14. Complete the sequence: *prīmus, secundus, tertius, \_\_\_\_\_*. A) *quārtus* B) *quīntus* C) *septimus* D) *decimus*
15. Pater meus est altior tuō! A) tallest of all B) taller than yours C) taller than all of you D) too tall
16. Magistra superba dīcit discipulōs omnia scītūrōs esse. A) know B) have known C) were known D) will know
17. Fēmina, \_\_\_\_\_ porcum dederam, cum eō per viās ambulāvit. A) quae B) quārum C) cui D) quam
18. The student exclaimed "*Tibi grātiās agō!*" as the Latin teacher handed him the gold medal. A) "I can't believe it!"  
B) "You should be pleased!" C) "Thank you!" D) "I did it for you!"
19. Where would one find Charon, Proserpina, and the River Styx? A) Mt. Olympus B) Crete C) Troy D) the Underworld
20. Which sea is farthest to the EAST from Rome? A) Adriatic B) Aegean C) Black D) Tyrrhenian
21. Which of these famous people lived at the very end of the Roman Republic? A) Horatius and Cincinnatus  
B) Antony and Cleopatra C) Nero and Hadrian D) Tullus Hostilius and Ancus Martius
22. Which hero was set adrift on the sea as an infant, grew up to slay a hideous monster, saved a princess chained to a rock,  
and then turned his enemy to stone? A) Perseus B) Theseus C) Oedipus D) Jason
23. Ubi sum? Videō virum quī strigilem et unguentum in apodytērium portat. Mox in palaestrā mē exercēbō. Deinde in  
frīgīdārium dēscendam! A) in forō B) in thermīs C) in basilicā D) in amphitheātrō
24. Which powerful god was the father of the heroes Hercules and Perseus, and of the deities Mars, Apollo, and Diana?  
A) Pluto B) Jupiter C) Neptune D) Saturn
25. Who was known for leading a nearly-successful rebellion of slaves in Italy in 73-71 BC? A) Spartacus B) Julius Caesar  
C) Tarquinius Superbus D) Hannibal

26. The English word *pejorative* derives from the Latin adjective meaning A) worse B) greater C) smaller D) more
27. As Pliny the Elder sailed toward Mt. Vesuvius, what did he reportedly exclaim in hopes that his courage would be rewarded? A) *Manus manum lavat!* B) *Ignōrantia lēgis nēminem excūsāt!* C) *Fortēs fortūna iuvat!* D) *Ab ōvō usque ad mālum!*
28. The common Latin abbreviation *N.B.* stands for A) Nūllī Bovēs B) Nihil Bonī C) Nōbīscum Bibite D) Nōtā Bene

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

### A SURPRISING DISCUSSION BETWEEN GENERALS

*The Roman Scipio and Carthaginian Hannibal meet in their old age.*

Post Bellum Poenicum Secundum, sc̄r̄ptum est et Hannibalem et Sc̄ipiōnem simul forte esse in Syriā. Quamquam fuerant inimicī ācerimī, tamen eō tempore saepe familiāriter colloquēbantur. Renārrābant multa et mīra dē bellō et dē virtūtibus antiquīs. Ōlim Sc̄ipiō, cōgitāns dē victōriā suā Zamae, Hannibalem rogāvit, "Quis est optimus imperātor omnium?" Statim Hannibal respondit, "Alexander Magnus." Tum Sc̄ipiō rogāvit, "Quem pōnis in secundō locō?" "Pyrrhum, sine dubiō," respondit Hannibal. Ubi Sc̄ipiō tertium nōmen quaesīvit, Hannibal suum dīxit. Sc̄ipiō cum rīsū exclāmāvit, "Mehercule! Ego tē vīcī!" Hannibal placidē respondit, "Vērum est. Sed sī tē vīcissem, nōmen meum suprā etiam Alexandrī nōmen posuissem!"

- 1 **forte** = by chance  
 2 **ācerimī** = very bitter  
 3 **colloquēbantur** = they used to  
 4 **Zamae** = at Zama | converse  
 5  
 6  
 7  
 8 **vīcissem** = I had defeated  
 9 **posuissem** = I would have placed

Based on stories by Livy, *Ab Urbe Condita*, 35.14 and Appian, *History of Rome*, 10

29. We learn in lines 1-2 (*Post...Syriā*) that Hannibal and Scipio A) fought their last battle in Syria B) had agreed to meet in Syria C) were both born in Syria many years before D) happened to be in Syria at the same time
30. *Quamquam* (line 2) is best translated A) Whichever B) However C) Although D) Still
31. According to lines 2-3, what is the relationship between the two men? A) They were still bitter enemies and often insulted each other. B) Despite being former enemies, they found they had a lot to discuss. C) They were unfriendly to each other, speaking only when necessary. D) While they lived in the same town, they only spoke through messengers.
32. In line 3, what are the two men discussing? A) the very beautiful landscape of Asia B) many of their fallen comrades C) things they missed from their homelands D) many aspects of war and courage
33. In line 4, what is the best translation of *suā*? A) her B) himself C) their D) his own
34. What does Scipio ask Hannibal in lines 4-5? A) Who is the best general of all? B) What was the greatest victory of all? C) Who had the bravest army of all? D) Which of their native lands is the most powerful?
35. In lines 5-6, what does Scipio do upon hearing Hannibal's answer? A) nods silently B) moves to a new location C) asks about the second position D) offers his conflicting opinion
36. What does Hannibal give as his answer in lines 6-7 (*Ubi...dīxit*)? A) Scipio himself B) an unknown name C) his own name D) his father's name
37. Why does this answer surprise Scipio? A) Scipio was amazed Hannibal would give any credit to him. B) Scipio expected that his own name would be placed before that of Hannibal. C) Scipio didn't recognize the unfamiliar name. D) Scipio didn't understand why Hannibal repeated the question.
38. Which noun is NOT in the same case as the others? A) *victōriā* (line 4) B) *Sc̄ipiō* (line 5) C) *dubiō* (line 6) D) *rīsū* (line 7)
39. According to line 8, how does Hannibal react when Scipio shouts "*Ego tē vīcī!*" A) with anger B) with confusion C) calmly D) triumphantly
40. What is Hannibal's general point in the last sentence (*Sed...posuissem*)? A) If Hannibal had defeated Scipio, then Hannibal would consider himself above Alexander. B) If Scipio had been defeated, Hannibal would be second only to Alexander. C) If Hannibal had had the chance, he could have beaten Alexander himself. D) If Scipio had lost, Scipio's name would not even be on the list.