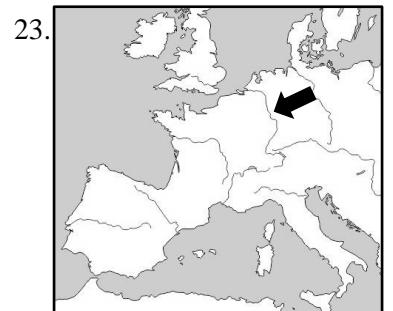


CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM A, B, C, OR D. MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

1. Prīnceps senātū quīnque senātōrēs remōvit. A) by the senate B) with the senate C) in the senate D) from the senate
2. Ūtere omnibus lectīs in tricliniō! A) You were using all the couches B) Use all the couches C) They used all the couches D) To use all the couches
3. Ego nāvem celerrimam ad Crētam proficīscentem invenīre poteram. A) a fast ship B) a faster ship C) a rather fast ship D) a very fast ship
4. Trēs equī pulchrī vōbīs sunt. A) You have three beautiful horses. B) Three beautiful horses were taken from you. C) The three beautiful horses were for you. D) You need three beautiful horses.
5. Omnēs parvulum canem per viam maximum baculum trahentem dērīdēbant. A) dragging B) having been dragged C) about to drag D) to be dragged
6. Tot avēs prope theātrum strīdēbant ut āctōrēs nōn audīre possēmus. A) that we are not able to hear the actors B) that we had not been able to hear the actors C) that we were not able to hear the actors D) that we will not be able to hear the actors
7. Rōmānī quibusdam diēbus negōtium nōn suscēpērunt. A) on certain days B) on those very days C) for a few days D) for however many days
8. Parentēs liberōs tantōs piscēs captūrōs esse nōn crēdidērunt. A) had been caught B) are catching C) were being caught D) would catch
9. Istī aprī per viās Rōmae adhūc errant! A) Some boars B) Those boars C) Few boars D) What boars
10. Mārcus tabernam flōrum emendōrum grātiā intrāverat. A) for the sake of buying flowers B) free from buying flowers C) gratefully buying flowers D) grateful for buying flowers
11. *Illā statua Herculis fuit multō altior eā quam discipulī expectābant.* How did the statue of Hercules compare with what the students expected? A) The statue was in a rather poor condition. B) The statue was a little disappointing. C) The statue was as expected. D) The statue was much taller.
12. Niobē _____ ob maximum dolōrem facta est. A) saxō lacrimante B) saxōrum lacrimantium C) saxum lacrimāns D) saxīs lacrimantibus
13. Sī tū vestēs meās in thermīs āmissās invenīās, certē mihi dīcās. A) certainly you can tell me B) certainly you would tell me C) certainly you are telling me D) certainly you had to tell me
14. Postquam mūrōs altissimōs castrōrum nostrōrum cōspēxērunt, explorātōrēs pedēs rettulērunt. A) attacked B) reported C) waited D) retreated
15. Vēnī dēgustātum hās ūvās sūmptuōsās. A) will taste B) having been tasted C) to taste D) would be tasted
16. Utinam vīllam tuam in lītore nec in summō monte aedificāssēs! A) you are building B) you had built C) you built D) you were building
17. Aliī nostrum stellās, aliī lūnam spectābant. A) of us B) ourselves C) our D) with us
18. Terra circum Montem Vesuvium violentiū tremuit. A) violently B) rather violently C) very violently D) as violently as possible
19. Accidit ut duās canēs in casā habeāmus. A) It is convenient that B) It seems that C) It is permitted that D) It happens that
20. Identify the figure of speech in the following sentence: *Senātor irātus exclāmāvit, “Hoc nōn audiam, nōn patiar, certē nōn tolerābō!”* A) personification B) antithesis C) tricolon D) oxymoron
21. What Silver Age Roman author wrote letters which include an eyewitness account of the eruption of Mt. Vesuvius and questioned the emperor Trajan about Christians in his province? A) Pliny the Younger B) Livy C) Tacitus D) Marcus Aurelius
22. Which notable Roman helped lead the assassination of Julius Caesar and, together with his close associate Cassius, was defeated at the Battle of Philippi by Mark Antony and Octavian? A) Pompey B) Clodius C) Brutus D) Crassus
23. What river, indicated on the map to the right, was first crossed by the Romans on a bridge built by Julius Caesar and essentially served later as the boundary between the Roman Empire and Germany? A) Tiber B) Rhine C) Rubicon D) Po
24. What class of Roman society, in an effort to gain rights from the patricians, would occasionally withdraw from the city and refuse to work until they gained such benefits as written laws in the Twelve Tables, representation by the tribunes, and a share in the consulship? A) *plēbēs* B) *augurēs* C) *equitēs* D) *pontificēs*
25. What genre of Latin literature would often begin with such phrases as *Sī valēs, bene est, ego valeō?* A) history B) biography C) comedy D) letters
26. What mythological pair, known for their abilities as horsemen and fighters, appeared to the Romans after the Battle of Lake Regillus, and were eventually placed in the night sky as a constellation? A) Romulus and Remus B) Achilles and Patroclus C) Agamemnon and Menelaus D) Castor and Pollux



27. The Great Fire of 64 CE destroyed a large portion of Rome. What was built on some of the newly available space by the emperor Nero? A) Circus Maximus B) Domus Aurea C) Pantheon D) Arch of Titus
28. What Latin phrase would your frustrated teacher exclaim after noticing several students using their cellphones in class? A) *Amor omnia vincit!* B) *Montānī semper liberī!* C) *Ō tempora! Ō mōrēs!* D) *Ars grātiā artis!*

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

ALEXANDER THE GREAT AND THE SNAKE

Cicero comments on an unusual story from the past.

...Cum Ptolomaeus, familiāris eius, in proeliō tēlō venēnātō īctus esset eōque vulnere summō cum dolōre morerētur, Alexander adsīdēns somnō est cōnsōpītus. Tum secundum quiētem vīsus esse eī dīcitur dracō, quem māter Alexandrī alēbat, rādīculam ōre ferre et simul dīcere quō illa nāscerētur (neque is longē aberat ab eō locō); eius autem esse vim tantam ut Ptolomaeum facile sānāret. Cum Alexander experrēctus nārrāset amīcīs somnium, ēmissī sunt quī illam rādīculam quaerent; quā inventā, et Ptolomaeus sānātus esse dīcitur et multī militēs, quī erant eōdem genere tēlī vulnerātī... Alexandrō dracō loquī vīsus est. Potest omnīnō hoc esse falsum, potest vērū; sed utrum est, nōn est mīrābile; nōn enim audīvit ille dracōnem loquentem, sed est vīsus audīre. Et quidem, quō maius sit, cum rādīcem ōre tenēret, locūtus est; sed nihil est magnum somniantī.

Cicero, *De Divinatione* LXVI.135-141 (adapted selections)

29. According to lines 1-2 (*cum...īctus esset*), what happened to Ptolomaeus? A) He fell off a cliff. B) He was injured in battle. C) He was bitten by a snake. D) He ate poisoned fruit.
30. In line 2, how does Cicero describe Ptolomaeus? A) He was very frustrated. B) He was eager. C) He was in great pain. D) He was unconscious.
31. How did Alexander come into contact with the snake (lines 3-4)? A) Alexander stepped on the snake in battle. B) The snake appeared to Alexander in a dream. C) The snake was found in a basket of fruit. D) Alexander's mother found the snake in the garden.
32. What do we learn about the snake in line 4? A) It fell asleep. B) It was nurtured by Alexander's mother. C) It was born in the woods. D) It had received a terrible wound.
33. What is the best translation for *quō illa nāscerētur* (line 5)? A) from what (root) it was growing B) how he might grow those (roots) C) where that (root) was growing D) by what (root) he might grow
34. According to lines 4-5 (*rādīculam...locō*), what does the reader learn about the root in the snake's mouth? A) This root can be found nearby. B) Alexander can buy the root for a great price. C) This root is the source for the poison. D) The snake is bringing this root as a gift from the gods.
35. According to lines 7-8, what were Alexander's friends sent to do after he shared his story? A) find that root B) plant some roots C) capture a snake D) kill that snake
36. According to lines 8-9, what do we know about the use of the root? A) It caused Ptolomaeus to fall into a deep sleep. B) It was stolen and used by the other soldiers before Ptolomaeus could use it. C) Ptolomaeus could use it against the enemy soldiers. D) It was used to heal Ptolomaeus and other soldiers.
37. In lines 10-11 (*Potest...mīrābile*), what does Cicero say about this story? A) Although it is false, it is a good one to tell. B) While false, it is extraordinary. C) He doesn't know whether it is true, but it isn't extraordinary. D) The truth is not important, but it reveals the personality of Alexander.
38. What does Cicero point out in lines 11-13 (*nōn enim...locūtus est*)? A) The snake could not have spoken with a root in its mouth. B) It is not right to use poisoned weapons in battle. C) Ptolomaeus, who was sick, would have died anyway. D) Too many versions of this story exist to determine what is true.
39. Based upon your knowledge of Latin and the noun *rādīce* (line 13), what is the literal meaning of "eradicate"? A) to include roots B) to plant the roots in the ground C) to make from roots D) to pull out by the roots
40. According to lines 10-14, how does Cicero reconcile the conflicting elements within the story that Alexander told? A) The story existed in many versions. B) The story was confirmed by witnesses. C) The story was only a dream. D) The story was included in works by historians.

- 1 **eius**, i.e., Alexander's
 2 **īctus esset** = had been struck
 3 **somnō est cōnsōpītus** = fell asleep
 4 | **secundum quiētem** = while asleep; **rādīculam** =
 5 | a small root
 6 **sānāret** = it would heal
 7 **experrēctus** = having awakened
 8
 9
 10 **Potest** = It is possible
 11
 12
 13 **rādīcem** = root; **magnum** = remarkable
 14