

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

1. Ego ab urbe discessī, hortātus omnēs militēs ut mē comitārentur. A) urging B) to urge C) having urged D) about to urge
2. Hae puellae nūntiābant _____ ad Cūriam adīre. A) cōnsulis B) cōnsulem C) cōnsul D) cōnsule
3. Semper fābulis mīrābilibus nautārum crēdidimus. A) than the wonderful stories B) the wonderful stories C) of the wonderful stories D) despite the wonderful stories
4. Discipulī, illam ōrātiōnem Cicerōnis legentēs, esse diligentiōrēs dēbent. A) careful B) very careful C) as careful as possible D) more careful
5. Iussa ad illōs cīvēs quīnque diēbus missa erunt. A) had been sent B) were being sent C) will have been sent D) have been sent
6. Quisque nostrum sententiās variās habet. A) of us B) for us C) by us D) to us
7. Tōtam noctem cantandō pervigilābāmus. A) to have sung B) about to sing C) having been sung D) by singing
8. Hospitēs per secundam mēnsam maneant! A) If only the guests had stayed B) The guests stayed C) The guests will have stayed D) Let the guests stay
9. Epistulae, quās explōrātōrēs attulerant, Caesarem dē Vercingetōrigis adventū certiōrem fēcērunt. A) contained B) informed C) attacked D) arranged
10. In agrīs nōn fuit frūmentum aquae inopiā. A) a lack of water B) to a lack of water C) because of a lack of water D) of a lack of water
11. Haec carmina tibi legenda sunt! A) They have read those poems to you! B) You will have read these poems! C) You must read these poems! D) Those poems had to be read to you!
12. Iūdex eōrundem scelerum patrem meum condemnāverat. A) of the same crimes B) of what crimes C) of these very crimes D) of whatever crimes
13. Libērī tot saxa inferēbant quot portāre poterant. A) as many...as B) such...as C) in the same way...as D) as often...as
14. *Multī deī deaeque Rōmānīs erant.* What is an equivalent statement in Latin?
A) *Multī deōs deāsque ad Rōmānōs ferēbant.* B) *Rōmānī multōs deōs deāsque habēbant.*
C) *Multī deī deaeque Rōmānī fiēbant.* D) *Rōmānī deīs deābusque multa dabant.*
15. Sīc fit ut hominēs ducum omnia mandāta non perficiant. A) it is permitted B) it is better C) it happens D) it is fitting
16. Mārcus Tullius Cicerō erat ōrātor māximā disciplinā. A) for very great training B) very great training C) than very great training D) of very great training
17. Nōs numquam intellēximus quōmodo Aegyptiī p̄ramidēs aedificāvissent.
A) how the Egyptians had built the pyramids B) when the Egyptians were building pyramids
C) how the pyramids had been built by the Egyptians D) when the pyramids were built in Egypt
18. Frātrēs indūcēbant flāminēs quī sacrificium facerent. A) to make a sacrifice B) who became a sacrifice C) who must have made a sacrifice D) with some sacrifice having been made
19. What is the English meaning of the Latin adjective from which the words comparison, peer, and parity all derive? A) equal B) through C) part D) group
20. Amanda recently received from her editor a short list of *corrigenda* for her manuscript. What did she receive?
A) acknowledgments to make B) illustrations to add C) mistakes to fix D) sources to document
21. Identify the rhetorical device: *Sagittā missā, cervī statim currunt, volant, fugiunt.* A) oxymoron B) chiasmus C) litotes D) asyndeton
22. What Roman province contained the city *Syrācūsae*, the volcano *Mōns Aetna*, and the sites of many battles in the First Punic War? A) *Britannia* B) *Sicilia* C) *Crēta* D) *Lūsitānia*
23. What would your Latin teacher say if they wanted your class to get ready for a quiz? A) *Dormite in angulō!* B) *Dēpōnite librōs et capite stilōs!* C) *Īte ad fontem aquae!* D) *Surgite et discēdite!*
24. Allecto, Tisiphone, and Megaera were members of what group from mythology who were responsible for punishing crimes against family members or the gods? A) Furies B) Muses C) Fates D) Graces
25. Who became dictator of Rome, defeated the forces of Marius and the *populārēs*, eliminated his political opponents through proscription, and reformed the constitution before he retired? A) Pompey B) Caesar C) Sulla D) Cicero

26. What mythological creature was Chiron, who was skilled in medicine, astrology, and prophecy, and served as the tutor of Achilles, Jason, and Hercules? A) satyr B) griffin C) phoenix D) centaur
27. What Roman military officer, whose title was originally derived from the number of soldiers in his unit, was responsible for the training and discipline of soldiers? A) *praefectus* B) *lēgātus* C) *tribūnus* D) *centuriō*
28. Who was the Roman historian of the Silver Age of Latin literature, who wrote the *Annālēs*, *Historiae*, *Germānia*, and *Agricola*? A) Pliny the Elder B) Livy C) Plautus D) Tacitus
29. In the Roman date *a. d. III Id. Apr.*, the abbreviations *a. d.* indicates a date _____. A) before the Ides B) on the Ides C) after the Ides D) on the last day of the month
30. What disaster in 64 CE destroyed large portions of the city of Rome, allowing the Emperor Nero to construct a huge, lavish palace for himself near the Roman Forum? A) invasion B) fire C) flood D) earthquake

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

DESTINED FOR GREATNESS

The Emperor Titus displayed numerous talents as a youth.

In puerō statim corporis animique dōtēs exsplenduērunt, magisque ac magis deinceps per aetātis gradūs; fōrma ēgregia et cui nōn minus auctōritātis inesset quam grātia, praecipuum rōbur, quamquam neque prōcērā statūrā et ventre paulō prōiectiōre; memoria singulāris, docilitās ad omnēs ferē tum bellī tum pācis artēs. Armōrum et equitandī perītissimus, Latīnē Graecēque, vel in ōrandō vel in fingendīs poēmatibus, prōmptus et facilis ad extemporālitātem ūsque; sed nē mūsicae quidem rudis, ut quī cantāret et psalleret iūcundē scienterque. Ē plūribus comperī, nōtis quoque excipere vėlōcissimē solitum, cum āmanuēnsibus suis per lūdum iōcumque certantem, imitārīque chirographa quaecumque vīdisset, ac saepe profitērī maximum falsārium esse potuisse.

- 1 **dōtēs** = talents; **exsplenduērunt** = shone forth
- 2 **deinceps** = one after another
- 3 **praecipuum rōbur** = extraordinary strength
- 4 **prōcērā** = tall
- 5 **docilitās** = willingness to learn
- 6 **perītissimus** = most skilled
- 7 **extemporālitātem** = improvisation
- 8 **rudis** = unskilled; **psalleret** = could play the cithara
- 9 **scienter** = skillfully; **comperī** = I have learned
- 10 **āmanuēnsibus** = secretaries
- 11 **chirographa** = signatures; **profitērī** = to confess
- 12 **falsārium** = forger

Suetonius, *Titus* 3

31. According to line 1, what kind of talents did Titus display in his boyhood? A) leadership and communication B) painting and sculpting C) intellect and strength D) hunting and cooking
32. According to lines 1-2 (*In puerō...gradūs*), what more do we learn about Titus' talents? A) They did not interest him. B) They increased with age. C) They were not typical for a patrician. D) They were supported by his family.
33. How does Suetonius describe young Titus physically (lines 3-4, *quamquam...prōiectōre*)? A) dark-haired with a beard B) tall with muscles C) short with a protruding belly D) thin with bright eyes
34. The phrase *docilitās ad omnēs ferē tum bellī tum pācis artēs* (line 5) indicates that Titus was _____. A) multifaceted B) outgoing C) not well-educated D) indecisive
35. According to lines 5-6 (*Armōrum...perītissimus*), what skill does Titus possess? A) political diplomacy B) financial literacy C) navigational sense D) military prowess
36. In line 7, what Latin word is synonymous with *fingendīs* in the phrase *fingendīs poēmatibus*? A) *legendīs* B) *loquendīs* C) *scribendīs* D) *audiendīs*
37. What is the best translation of *ut quī cantāret* (line 8)? A) as one who could sing B) so those ones sing C) when someone was singing D) how anyone may sing
38. What does the phrase *Ē plūribus comperī* (line 9) indicate? A) This information is unexpected. B) No one could confirm this information. C) Many people know this information. D) This information was discovered by accident.
39. In lines 9-10 (*nōtis...certantem*), what do we learn about Titus' relationship with his secretaries? A) Titus would frequently replace them for taking bad notes. B) Titus would compete with them good-naturedly in taking notes. C) They were forbidden to take notes about Titus' speeches. D) They were rewarded by Titus for taking notes.
40. According to lines 11-12, what do we know about Titus and signatures? A) He wrote elaborate signatures. B) He could copy the signatures of others. C) The secretaries could not read his signature. D) He would frequently change his signature to prevent forgery.