

1. Fēminae pulcherrima carmina canēbant. A) beautifully B) very beautiful C) more beautiful D) beautiful
2. Labor ā tribus puellis perfectus est. A) by three girls B) for three girls C) from three girls D) with three girls
3. Cuius pecūnia in mēsa est? A) Who B) Whom C) To whom D) Whose
4. Pater filiōs ex urbe discēdētēs spectāvit. A) having left B) leaving C) about to leave D) having been left
5. Hannibal cōsilia Rōmānōrum prōvidere potuit. A) is able B) will be able C) had been able D) was able
6. "Mūnīte longam viam in Galliam!" Caesar militibz dixit. A) Build B) They have built C) To be built D) He builds
7. Urbs ā fidēlibz civibz servābitur. A) will save B) can be saved C) was saving D) will be saved
8. Illi quōs dēi amant laeti sunt. A) to whom B) whose C) whom D) for whom
9. Miles arma audacter rapuit. A) bold B) very bold C) boldly D) more bold
10. Māter Tiberi erat _____. A) Livia B) Liviae C) Liviam D) Livā
11. Pueri paucōs diēs cum amīcō mānsērunt. A) in a few days B) a few days ago C) by a few days D) for a few days
12. Cōsulēs dixerunt rem publicam dēfēnsam esse. A) will defend B) had been defended C) is defended D) was defending
13. Discipuli hōs libros lectūri sunt. A) have read B) having been read C) are reading D) are going to read
14. Sciō _____ bene regere. A) Rōmānārum B) Rōmānōs C) Rōmānis D) Rōmānae
15. Iuppiter erat potentior quā ceteri dēi. A) how B) whom C) than D) which
16. Multi cīvium meliōrēs lēgēs petunt. A) of the citizens B) the citizens C) for the citizens D) with the citizens
17. Hic vir validus est; ille autem infirmus est. A) the same B) each C) that one D) who
18. Rōmāni auxilium ā finitimis quāsierant. A) had sought B) were seeking C) seek D) shall have sought
19. The doctor identified the boy's problem as noctambulatio. A) headaches B) sleepwalking C) weak ankles D) night blindness
20. Ubi erat Troia? A) in Asiā Minōre B) in Africā C) in Graeciā D) in Helvētiā
21. Is the commander of the army ipso facto the ruler of the country? A) for the time being B) by the very fact C) other things being equal D) for example
22. Cleopatra's amorous relationships with two different Romans, _____ and Antony, gave her power in the Roman world. A) Brutus B) Cicero C) Crassus D) Caesar
23. Which Roman emperor, fighting under the sign of the cross and the words In hōc signō vincēs, was the first to accept Christianity? A) Romulus B) Constantine C) Augustus D) Aeneas
24. Which Titan was assigned the task of holding up the sky because of his attempt to overthrow the gods? A) Hercules B) Atlas C) Perseus D) Theseus
25. Dependents who relied on patrons for support in exchange for their personal services were known as A) optimātēs B) equitēs C) hostēs D) clientēs
26. On the first day of school the biology teacher discussed nomenclature. A) the characteristics of one-celled animals B) the naming system for classification C) the steps in the scientific method D) the instruments used in dissection
27. Brundisium, an important Roman seaport, was located on the southeastern "heel" of Italy on the _____. A) Red Sea B) Atlantic Ocean C) Adriatic Sea D) Black Sea
28. Requiescat in pace would most likely be found inscribed on A) a tomb B) an aqueduct C) a bridge D) a library
29. Delphi, the shrine visited by those who wanted to learn the will of the gods, was sacred to A) Jupiter B) Mars C) Neptune D) Apollo
30. The Styx, Acheron, and Phlegethon are rivers which A) Hannibal had to cross on his march to Italy B) serve as borders to provinces in North Africa C) are located in the Underworld D) are tributaries of the Tiber

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

AN EXCHANGE OF IDEAS BETWEEN THE ROMANS AND THE CARTHAGINIANS

The Romans and Carthaginians fought against each other in the Punic Wars. This episode took place during the second of these wars.

In litteris antiquis Rōmāni atque Carthāginiēnsēs vigōre et animō parēs esse dicēbantur. Neque haec opinio sine meritō fuit. Eius rei exemplum est hoc: Quintus Fabius, imperator Rōmānus, lēgātōs ad Carthāginiēnsēs misit. Hi lēgātū hastam, signum bellī, et cadūceum, signum pācis, ferēbant; epistulam quoque ā Rōmānō populō ferēbant. Verba in epistulā erant: "Eligite unum signum quod māvultis et existimate unum ā vōbis electum ā Rōmānis missum esse."

Carthāginiēnsēs Rōmānis lēgātīs respondērunt, "Eligēmus neutrum signum. Relinquitte unum signum quod māvultis et existimate unum ā vōbis relictum ā Carthāginiēnsibus electum esse."

Adapted from Aulus Gellius, *Attic Nights* X.27

31. In the beginning of the story, the author states that his information comes from A) his opinion B) his eyewitness account C) ancient literature D) popular belief
32. In line 1, vigōre et animō is best translated A) in strength and spirit B) in wealth and prosperity C) in fame and fortune D) in sickness and death
33. Lines 2 and 3 refer to a mission to A) the Roman general B) the Roman envoys C) Quintus Fabius D) the Carthaginians
34. The mission, as described in lines 2-6, centered around a choice between A) poverty and wealth B) life and death C) war and peace D) blame and forgiveness
35. In line 5, electum should be translated A) choosing B) chosen C) about to choose D) about to be chosen
36. The quote from the letter in lines 5-6 ("Eligite... esse.") contains A) instructions B) an apology C) praise D) a farewell
37. Eligēmus (line 7) is best translated A) We have chosen B) We had been chosen C) We shall choose D) We choose
38. In line 7 (Eligēmus neutrum signum.) the Carthaginians A) demand an apology from the Romans B) are flattered by the praise C) are frightened by the warning D) reject the Romans' proposal
39. According to the last sentence, who was to make the ultimate decision? A) the Roman envoys B) the Carthaginians C) Quintus Fabius D) the Carthaginian general
40. What did the Carthaginians do at the end of the story? A) they decided to fight B) they refused to choose C) they sent back the shield D) they left the territory to the Romans