

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

1. Pīrātīs superātīs, nautae dē victōriā cantābunt. A) After the pirates have been defeated  
B) When the pirates are defeating C) By defeating the pirates D) Although the pirates will be defeated
2. Līberī ūnī magistrae librōs dant. A) from one teacher B) of one teacher C) to one teacher D) with one teacher
3. Amor est maior ōdiō. A) Love is greater than hatred. B) Love often defeats hatred.  
C) Love always surpasses hatred. D) Love is more wonderful than hatred.
4. Cīvis scīvit sē in exsilium mittī. A) is being sent B) was being sent C) had been sent D) will have been sent
5. Post bellum mīles alācerrimē domum redierat. A) more eager B) eagerly C) most eagerly D) eager
6. Aliquī dī sunt potentiōrēs quam aliī. A) Whatever gods B) Some gods C) The gods D) The same gods
7. Carmina pulchra poētīs scrībenda sunt. A) of the poets B) toward the poets C) by the poets  
D) without the poets
8. Augustus Rōmā ēgressus erat. A) departed B) was departing C) had departed D) will have departed
9. Post mortem Rōmulus \_\_\_\_\_ factus est. A) deus B) deī C) deō D) deōs
10. Vergilius in Italiā ē vītā excessit. A) Vergil found leisure in Italy. B) Vergil died in Italy.  
C) Vergil committed a crime in Italy. D) Vergil spent time in Italy.
11. Philosophus mīrātus est quis fābulam nārrāvisset. A) who could tell the story B) who was telling the story  
C) who would tell the story D) who had told the story
12. Respōnsum erat vel vērum vel falsum. A) The answer was both right and wrong. B) The answer was either  
right or wrong. C) The answer was just as right as it was wrong. D) The one answer was right, the other wrong.
13. Sacerdōtēs Vestālēsque fēriās fēliciōrēs mālunt. A) prefer B) bring C) enjoy D) remember
14. Accidit ut multī Rōmānī Athēnās saepe itinera faciant. A) It is pleasing that B) It is fitting that  
C) It is shameful that D) It happens that
15. Venus Aenēan ita amāvit ut eum cotīdiē spectāret. A) she watched B) she had watched C) she will watch  
D) she watches
16. Fortitūdō est vōbīs auxiliō. A) Courage is a help to you. B) You are courageously helpful.  
C) You are courageous for helping. D) Help brings you courage.
17. Sulla ad Marium vincendum in bellō cīvīlī pugnāvit. A) against the defeated Marius B) with Marius defeated  
C) by defeating Marius D) to defeat Marius
18. Vīsne ad Britanniam nāvigāre? A) Who wants you B) Do you want C) Don't you want  
D) Surely you don't want
19. Cum Cicerō mortuus esset, Petrarca tamen epistolam ad eum scrīpsit. A) Although B) With C) When  
D) While
20. Let's go to Rome next summer! A) Rōmā B) Rōmae C) Rōmam D) Rōma
21. What river did Caesar cross with his army, thus entering Italy upon his return from his Gallic campaigns?  
A) Nile B) Rubicon C) Danube D) Tiber
22. The English words eject, trajectory, and objective come from the Latin word that means to A) take B) touch  
C) travel D) throw
23. The mayor's explanation of his actions was an *ex post facto* attempt to justify them. *Ex post facto* means  
A) excellently crafted B) retroactively done C) humbly apologetic D) overly cautious
24. Quirinal, Esquiline, Aventine, and Caelian are the names of Roman A) hills B) rivers C) roads D) provinces
25. Who was the native Italian god of doorways as well as beginnings and endings? A) Quirinus B) Faunus  
C) Saturnus D) Janus

26. After introducing the guest speaker to the Latin students, the teacher said, A) "*Mē paenitet!*"  
B) "*Plaudite, omnēs!*" C) "*Exeunt omnēs!*" D) "*Persōna nōn grāta!*"
27. Which region of the ancient world was so populated with Greek colonists that it was called *Magna Graecia*?  
A) Cisalpine Gaul B) North Africa C) Southern Italy D) Western Germany
28. Which emperor, who had military success in Britain, adopted Nero as his heir before being poisoned by his own wife? A) Augustus B) Tiberius C) Caligula D) Claudius
29. At which battle was Hannibal defeated by Scipio? A) Pharsalus B) Cannae C) Philippi D) Zama
30. According to the Roman calendar, *prīdie Kal. Iān.* fell on A) December 29 B) December 31 C) January 1 D) January 3

### READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

#### VALOR FOR THE AGES

*After war with the Etruscans, the Roman maiden Cloelia is honored for her bravery.*

Cum castra Etruscōrum prope Rōmam locāta essent, Cloelia, ūna virgō ex obsidibus, cum virginibus trāns Tiberim ab hostibus nātāvit. Cloelia omnēs virginēs incolumēs Rōmam rettulit. Quod ubi rēgī Etruscōrum nūntiātum est, p̄mō irā incēnsus, nūntiōs Rōmam mīsīt qui Cloeliam redīre ad Etruscōs iubērent. Rēx enim crēdidit eam esse fortissimam. Sed rēx dixit eam foedus fractūram esse, nisi ea ad castra Etruscōrum revenīret. Rōmānī Cloeliam, quae esset signum fideī, ad rēgem Etruscum mīsērunt, et apud rēgem virtūs eius nōn solum tūta sed etiam honōrāta fuit. Rēx enim dīxit sē datūrum esse virginī laudātae partem obsidum. Dīxit ipsam posse legere quōs ex obsidibus vellet. Cloelia adulēscentēs lēgit, crēdēns hōs futūrōs esse in maximō perīculō quod adulēscentēs nōn essent tam fortēs quam mīlitēs seniōrēs. Pāce factā, Rōmānī Cloeliae novum genus honōris, statuam equestrem, dedērunt; in summā Sacrā Viā fuit posita virgō sedēns in equō.

- 1 **obsidibus** = hostages  
2 **incolumēs** = safe  
3 **Quod ubi** = When this  
4  
5 **foedus** (neuter) = treaty  
6  
7 **tūta** = safe  
8 **legere** = to choose  
9  
10  
11 **genus** = type  
12

Adapted from Livy's *Ab Urbe Condita* II. XIII 6-11

31. In lines 1-3, with whom did Cloelia return to Rome? A) Etruscans B) Roman soldiers C) no one else D) maidens
32. In line 3, the first principal part of *rettulit* is A) *reddō* B) *retineō* C) *referō* D) *reficiō*
33. According to lines 3-4 (*Quod ubi...iubērent*), what was the king's initial reaction to Cloelia? A) anger B) delight C) confusion D) indifference
34. Lines 5-6 describe a treaty between A) girls and boys B) the soldiers and civilians C) the Romans and the Etruscans D) Cloelia and the hostages
35. In line 7 (*apud rēgem...fuit*), we learn that the Etruscan king A) offered Cloelia a monetary reward B) killed Cloelia immediately C) punished Cloelia severely D) treated Cloelia with dignity
36. In lines 9-10, why did Cloelia decide to free the young men? A) They would be in the most danger. B) They might become sick. C) They were too innocent to be hostages D) They were the bravest.
37. In line 10, who were stronger than the young men? A) the messengers B) the Etruscans C) the older soldiers D) the maidens
38. In lines 11-12, where was a statue placed? A) near the Tiber River B) at the top of the Sacred Way C) at the Etruscan camp D) at the Circus Maximus
39. In lines 11-12, who was depicted on an equestrian statue? A) a king B) a goddess C) a maiden D) a soldier
40. According to your knowledge of Roman history, when did this story take place? A) the beginning of the Monarchy B) the beginning of the Republic C) the beginning of the Empire D) at the fall of Rome