

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM A, B, C, OR D.

MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

1. Hostēs Rōmānōrum bellum gerere certē volunt. A) will want B) wanted C) want D) had wanted
2. Dea Minerva sapientior lūnōne esse dicitur. A) than Juno B) with Juno C) by Juno D) from Juno
3. Pūblius Cornēlius Scīpiō cum cōpiīs multīs Carthāginem nāvīgāvit. A) in Carthage B) from Carthage C) with Carthage D) to Carthage
4. Ibi sunt arma quae Rōmānī cēpērunt. A) who B) which C) whose D) whom
5. Rōmam mox visūrī sunt. A) they are seen B) while they see C) they are seeing D) they are going to see
6. Crās ad Forum ībō. Quō ībis? A) who B) where C) when D) why
7. Tot nāvēs iam appropinquābant ut nūlla spēs victōriāe nōbīs manēret. A) Too many...to B) As many...as C) So many...that D) As many...as possible
8. Est mihi magna villa rūstica. A) My villas are in the country. B) My farm is growing larger. C) I sold a large farm. D) I have a large farm.
9. You see this international motto every four years: "Citius, altius, fortius." A) high B) very highly C) higher D) highest
10. Sī heri advēnissent, imperātōrem Tiberium vīdissent. A) they would arrive B) they had arrived C) they arrive D) they arrived
11. Dux Rōmānus, cum in illō proeliō victor fuisset, tamen cōpiās nōn dīmisit. A) although B) since C) with D) whenever
12. Nōs cōsulem ipsum salūtābimus. A) ourselves B) the same C) himself D) each one
13. Nāvibus aedificātis, \_\_\_\_\_. A) flōrēs vēndidērunt B) fābulam scripsērunt C) trāns mare iter fēcērunt D) gladiōs strinxērunt
14. Licetne vōbis nātare altō in marī? A) Will you go B) Do you like C) Are you permitted D) Are you sorry
15. Carmina Catulli audiāmus. A) We are listening to B) We listened to C) We shouldn't listen to D) Let's listen to
16. Quīdam mercātor in tabernam intrāvit. A) A certain B) The same C) That very D) Which
17. \_\_\_\_\_ ūtilēs sunt ad civitātem regendam. A) Magnae arborēs B) Optimae cēnae C) Noctēs longae D) Bonae lēgēs
18. Librum āmissum invenire cōnābimur. A) We were trying B) We were being tried C) We will try D) We are trying
19. When the Argonauts came to the island of the blind king Phineus, they found him tormented by huge bird-woman creatures called A) Amazons B) Harpies C) Furies D) Gorgons
20. Definite, infinite, and refined are derived from the Latin word that means A) circular, round B) straight, linear C) end, limit D) smooth, polished
21. Whose letters provide an eyewitness account of the Civil War between Pompey and Caesar? A) Pliny B) Plautus C) Nero D) Cicero
22. **Per contrā** (Latin) and **au contraire** (French) are both used to mean A) most of the time B) quite the opposite C) I agree completely D) please be patient
23. Which of these works of Cicero was familiar and most useful to the Founding Fathers as they planned the government of the United States? A) *De Amicitia* B) *De Republica* C) *De Senectute* D) *De Natura Deorum*
24. The **Mare Tyrrhēnum**, **Mare Adriāticum**, and **Mare Aegēum** are parts of the A) Atlantic Ocean B) Black Sea C) Arabian Gulf D) Mediterranean Sea
25. "Patria nostra nōs magnā vōce vocat." This is an example of A) personification B) anaphora C) litotes D) onomatopoeia
26. Conclusion, recluse, and cloister are derived from the Latin word A) **clādēs**, slaughter B) **clārēscō**, shine C) **claudēō**, limp D) **claudō**, close
27. What extraordinary magistrate was authorized by the senate to command in times of military and domestic crises? A) consul B) tribune C) dictator D) praetor
28. Which Pontifex Maximus was responsible for a badly needed revision of the calendar in 46 B.C.? A) Julius Caesar B) Nero C) Tiberius D) Caligula
29. If you are looking for a job, you might be asked to submit an account of your qualifications, called a A) **pro forma** B) **dramatis personae** C) **habeas corpus** D) **curriculum vitae**
30. What Olympian fits this description: "wife of Vulcan, lover of Mars, mother of Aeneas and Cupid, frequent visitor to Cythera and Cyprus"? A) Minerva B) Venus C) Vesta D) Juno

## READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

## THE ANT AND THE DOVE

*A story of pursuit, gratitude, and survival*

Formīca, cum ad fontem dēscendisset ut biberet, in aquam cecidit putāvitque sē certē moritūram esse. Sed columba quaedam in arbore sedēs, misericordiā tacta, rāmulum in aquam iniēcit. Hōc celeriter captō, formīca mortem effūgit et in litus salva advēnit. Paulō post vēnit auceps, quī columbae insidiābatur. Formīca, ut columbae auxilium ferret, ad aucupem arrepisit et tam vehementer eum momordit ut ob dolōrem harundinēs dēiceret. Columba, strepitū harundinum territa, āvolāvit ac periculum incolumis et salva ēvāsit.

- 1 **formīca** = ant
- 2 **columba** = dove
- 3 **rāmulus, -i, m** = little branch
- 4 **salva** = safe
- 5 **auceps, aucupis, m** = birdcatcher; **insidiar + dat.** = set a trap for
- 6 **arrepisit** = crept up
- 7 **momordit** = bit; **harundō, -inis, f** = rod used to catch birds
- 8

31. The ant came down to the stream to A) escape a dove B) escape the heat C) join the other ants D) get a drink
32. In line 2, we learn that the ant A) thought of her friends B) expected death C) formed a plan D) was killed by the dove
33. **Tacta** (line 3) means A) touching B) about to touch C) to be touched D) having been touched
34. Why did the dove throw the branch into the water (lines 2-4)? A) to escape the birdcatcher B) to signal the ant C) to save the ant D) to drown the ant
35. **Hōc** (line 3) refers to the A) ant B) birdcatcher C) branch D) stream
36. In lines 3 and 4, **celeriter captō** is an example of A) alliteration B) ellipsis C) oxymoron D) simile
37. Quis effūgit mortem (line 4)? A) columba B) rāmulus C) formīca D) auceps
38. In line 5, **ut** means A) in order to B) as C) how D) since
39. Quis momordit aucupem (line 5-7)? A) columba B) harundō C) dolor D) formīca
40. What did the actions of the ant demonstrate at the end of the story? A) Many friends are better than just one B) Birds of a feather flock together C) A friend in need is a friend indeed D) A flatterer is not a friend