

1. Audiāmus, discipulī, verba Caesaris! A) We are listening to B) Listen to C) We had listened to D) Let us listen to
2. Puer in hortō lūdere nōluit. A) does not want B) will not want C) did not want D) had not wanted
3. Fīliae saepe similēs \_\_\_\_\_ sunt. A) patrēs B) patribus C) patrem D) pater
4. Erat Gallīs cupiditās rēgnī. A) desire for power B) desirable power C) desire to be ruled D) ruled by desire
5. Rētiārius \_\_\_\_\_ ūsus est. A) tridēns B) tridente C) tridentem D) tridentis
6. Magister cuique discipulō stilum dat. A) of each student B) to each student C) by each student D) with each student
7. Māter mea Brundisī quattuor diēs mānserit. A) Brundisium B) to Brundisium C) near Brundisium D) in Brundisium
8. Sī mīlitēs pugnāntēs contrā Gallōs videam, eōs adiuvem. A) I would help them B) I was helping them  
C) I will help them D) I had helped them
9. Oportet tē vīsītāre amīcōs quam saepissimē. A) very often B) more often C) as often as possible D) so often
10. Nōn modo Gallī sed etiam Germānī contrā Rōmānōs pugnāverant. A) Not always...but often B) Either...or  
C) Neither...nor D) Not only...but also
11. Cicerō discendī causā legere amat. A) for the sake of learning B) despite learning C) after learning D) with learning
12. Senātor et familia sua Rōmā profectī sunt. A) to Rome B) from Rome C) in Rome D) of Rome
13. Līvia tam dēfessa erat ut duodecim hōrās \_\_\_\_\_. A) dormīre B) dormīvisse C) dormit D) dormīret
14. Virī malī in eandem vīllam convēnērunt. A) a certain B) that C) the same D) any
15. Abhinc duōs diēs, Cicerō in Forō ōrātiōnem habuit. A) gave a speech B) wrote a speech C) listened to a speech  
D) judged a speech
16. Liber tuus statim mihi inspiciendus est. A) Your book was examined by me immediately. B) I must examine your book  
immediately. C) I will examine your book immediately. D) You need to examine my book immediately.
17. Caesare duce, Gallia victa est. A) With Caesar as the leader B) When Caesar was led C) As a leader for Caesar  
D) As Caesar was about to lead
18. Cleopatra dīxit Antōnium necātum esse. A) will be killed B) had killed C) has killed D) had been killed
19. What figure of speech can be found in the sentence *Clōdius pānem et carnem et holera et vīnum emit*? A) litotes  
B) metaphor C) polysyndeton D) simile
20. If a Roman wanted to travel from *Hispania* to *Gallia*, he would have to cross what mountain range? A) Alps  
B) Apennines C) Pyrenees D) Caucasus
21. The scholar's elocution delighted her audience. A) allusions B) brevity C) sense of humor D) style of speaking
22. If Cicero asked Atticus to meet him *Id. Iūn.*, what date would that be? A) June 5 B) June 7 C) June 13 D) June 15
23. The statesman and Stoic philosopher Seneca helped keep what last Julio-Claudian emperor in check during the early years  
of his rule? A) Hadrian B) Nero C) Trajan D) Augustus
24. History, astronomy, dance, and comedy were all presided over by what group of mythological figures? A) Muses  
B) Fates C) Gorgons D) Graces
25. After writing about his conquest of Gaul, what other work did Caesar write about his struggle to assert his power back in  
Rome? A) *Commentārii Dē Bellō Cīvilī* B) *Annālēs* C) *Dē Rē Pūblicā* D) *Ab Urbe Conditā*
26. After taking a head count, what might a teacher say to her students to encourage them to go with her into a museum?  
A) *Exeunt!* B) *Eāmus!* C) *Abīte!* D) *Redeō!*

27. The terms *impedimenta*, *lēgātus*, *auxilia*, and *castra* are all associated with Roman A) funerals B) government C) housing D) military
28. As the grandmother watched her grandchildren engrossed in their cellphones, she would often say A) *Habeas corpus* B) *Moriturus te salutamus* C) *O tempora! O mores!* D) *Feliciter!*

### READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

#### FINDING DIANA AND MINERVA IN THE WOODS

C. Plīnius Cornēliō Tacitō suō sal.  
 Rīdēbis, et licet rīdeās. Ego, ille quem nōstī, aprōs  
 trēs et quidem pulcherrimōs cēpī. “Ipse?” inquis. Ipse; nōn  
 tamen ut omnīnō ab inertīa meā et quiēte discēderem. Ad  
rētia sedēbam; erat in proximō nōn vēnābulum aut lancea,  
 sed stilus et pugillārēs; meditābar aliquid ēnōtābamque, ut,  
 sī manūs vacuās, plēnās tamen cērās reportārem.  
 Nōn est quod contemnās hoc studendī genus; mīrum est  
 ut animus agitātiōne mōtūque corporis excitētur; iam undique  
 silvae et solitūdō ipsūque illud silentium quod vēnātiōnī  
 datur, magna cōgitātiōnis incitāmenta sunt. Proinde cum  
vēnābēre, licēbit, auctōre mē, ut pānārium et lagunculam  
 sīc etiam pugillārēs ferās: experiēris nōn Dīānam magis  
 montibus quam Minervam inerrāre.  
 Valē.

Pliny the Younger, *Epistulae*, 1.6

- 1  
 2 **nōstī** = you know; **aprōs** = boars  
 3  
 4  
 5 **rētia** = nets; **vēnābulum** = spear  
 6 **pugillārēs** = notebooks; **ēnōtābam** = I was writing  
 7 **cērās** = wax tablets | down  
 8 **contemnās** = you should despise  
 9  
 10  
 11 **incitāmenta** = stimuli; **Proinde** = In the same way  
 12 **vēnābēre** = **vēnābēris**; **pānārium** = bread basket  
 13 | **lagunculam** = flask  
 14 **inerrāre** = wanders  
 15

29. In line 2, Pliny establishes that he did something his friend will find A) funny B) scary C) stupid D) annoying
30. To whom does “*Ipse?*” (line 3) refer? A) a boar B) Tacitus C) Minerva D) Pliny
31. In lines 2-4, Pliny claims that he A) is a skilled hunter B) loves boar meat C) is usually physically inactive D) was attacked by a boar
32. In lines 4-6, what is Pliny’s hunting method? A) sitting by the nets with a pen and tablets B) chasing a boar with a spear C) dropping a net from a tree D) shooting darts at the boars
33. In lines 6-7, we learn that Pliny A) needs to get a political project done B) is making of list of things he needed to do C) wants to be able to take something home with him D) is concerned about the welfare of his wife
34. In lines 8-9 (*Nōn...excitētur*), how does Pliny say his friend should feel about his method of hunting?  
 A) He should avoid it. B) He should appreciate it. C) He should come with him the next time and see how it works.  
 D) He should recommend it to his friends.
35. In line 9, *agitātiōne mōtūque corporis* is best translated A) by the activity and motion of the body B) of the activity and motion of the body C) for the activity and motion of the body D) apart from the activity and motion of the body
36. In lines 9-11 (*iam...sunt*), what does Pliny say about the conditions of hunting? A) They are boring. B) They are a great help for thinking. C) They are a waste of time. D) They are dangerous.
37. In lines 11-13, whom does Pliny imagine going hunting? A) himself B) Minerva C) a wild animal D) Tacitus
38. In lines 11-13, what advice does Pliny offer? A) Do not hunt boar. B) Make a sacrifice to Diana. C) Drinking while hunting is a bad idea. D) Bring your lunch and writing with you.
39. In lines 13-14, Pliny’s use of the proper names Diana and Minerva to symbolize activities is an example of A) simile B) metonymy C) litotes D) preterition
40. In lines 13-14, Pliny states that A) the mountains contain many temples to the goddesses B) the mountains are a good place to meet a goddess C) the mountains are a good place for both hunting and writing D) Diana and Minerva are not his friends