

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

1. Catullus fuit laetior Vergiliō. A) more happily B) happy C) happier D) happily
2. Mīrābile vīsū, Iuppiter taurus fit! A) makes B) became C) made D) becomes
3. Plīnius Rōmā \_\_\_\_\_ nāvīgāvit. A) Athēnīs B) Athēnās C) Athēnae D) Athēnārum
4. Caesar impetum Gallōrum ācerimē repulsit. A) most fiercely B) very fierce C) more fiercely D) fierce
5. Discipulī meī vel Līvium vel Plīnium legere volunt. A) either...or B) neither...nor C) one...another D) first...then
6. Vīdī eundem librum in cubiculō tuō. A) itself B) a certain C) the same D) each
7. Mihi placet rūrī habitāvisse. A) of the country B) in the country C) near the country D) for the country
8. Quattuor liberī Mārcō sunt. A) Marcus needs four children. B) Marcus wants four children.  
C) Marcus teaches four children. D) Marcus has four children.
9. Militibus currentibus, hostēs discesserunt. A) Because the soldiers will run B) Because the soldiers had run  
C) Because the soldiers were running D) Because the soldiers must run
10. Hodiē oportet tē legere epistulās mātris. A) you may read B) you like to read C) you are tired of reading  
D) you ought to read
11. Agrippa rogāvit cūr Augustus adesset. A) was present B) is present C) will be present D) had been present
12. *Pūblius Aurēliam in mātirimōnium dūxit.* What did Publius do? A) He remembered Aurelia. B) He married Aurelia.  
C) He helped Aurelia. D) He thanked Aurelia.
13. Eō domum Mārcī ad edendum. A) although I have eaten B) after I have eaten C) because I eat D) to eat
14. Cōspīrātōrēs dīxērunt \_\_\_\_\_ esse virum pessimum. A) Cicerō B) Cicerōnis C) Cicerōnem D) Cicerōne
15. Proficīscar mediā nocte. A) I will set out B) I am setting out C) I have set out D) I had set out
16. *Nūntius Scīpiōnis militibus persuādēbat ut rēgem interficerent.* Who was persuaded? A) the messenger B) Scipio  
C) the soldiers D) the king
17. Cicerō senātōrēs convocāvit ut dē periculō eīs nārāret. A) when he had told them of the danger B) because the danger  
was told to them C) to tell them about the danger D) as the danger was told to them
18. Amāvisse et āmīsisse melius est quam numquam amāvisse. A) to have been lost B) to lose C) to be lost D) to have lost
19. Marius dīxit Sullam audīrī ā militibus. A) was being heard B) is hearing C) heard D) will be heard
20. What mountain, located in Sicily, did the Romans believe had either a trapped, fire-breathing monster or Vulcan's forge under it? A) Parnassus B) Vesuvius C) Olympus D) Etna
21. Adequate, equivocate, and equinox all derive from the Latin word meaning A) equal B) valuable C) horse D) self
22. If you were to take this exam on the Nones of March, what date would that be? A) March 1 B) March 7 C) March 13  
D) March 15
23. Although he supposedly limped and stuttered, which emperor was the first to invade Britain successfully in AD 43?  
A) Augustus B) Tiberius C) Claudius D) Nero
24. In his quest for the perfect woman, what man carved a statue with which he fell in love? A) Pygmalion B) Narcissus  
C) Daedalus D) Midas
25. The Carthaginian general Hannibal dealt the Romans the most costly defeat in their history up to that point at the  
Battle of A) Actium B) Pharsalus C) Alesia D) Cannae

26. As you push through the crowds in the forum, what might you say to those who are standing in your way?  
A) *Plaudite, omnēs!* B) *Ignōscite mihi!* C) *Mihi placet!* D) *Vivāmus!*
27. Where would you see a woman wearing a *flammeum*, *tunica recta*, and *nodus Herculaneus* as she said the phrase, “*Ubi tū Gāius, ego Gāia*”? A) a funeral B) a wedding C) a theatrical performance D) a military triumph
28. The American Founding Father John Adams once wrote that he had “crossed the Rubicon.” By this he meant that he  
A) was running away B) would die soon C) could no longer go back D) had plowed his fields

**READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.**

A LETTER HOME

*Pliny writes home to his wife Calpurnia.*

C. Plīnius Calpurniae suae sal.

Scrībīs tē, absentīā meā, trīstissimam esse ūnumque habēre sōlācium, quod prō mē epistulās meās teneās, saepe etiam in locīs meīs collocēs. Grātum est quod mē cupis, grātum quod hīs fōmentīs acquiēscis; ego ipse epistulās tuās saepe legō et identidem epistulās in manūs, quasi novās, capiō.

Sed magis dēsīderiō tuī accendor: nam tuae litterae tantum suāvitātis habent, tuīs sermōnibus quantum dulcēdinis inest!

Tū tamen quam frequentissimē scrībe, licet hoc ita mē dēlectet ut torqueat. Valē.

1 **sal.** = **salūtem** [dīcit]

2

3 **sōlācium** = comfort; **prō** = instead of

4 **collocēs** = you place

5 **fōmentīs** = comforts; **acquiēscis** = you find peace

6 **identidem** = again and again

7 **accendor** = I am set on fire

8 **suāvitātis** = sweetness; **sermōnibus** = conversations

9 **licet** = even if | **dulcēdinis** = charm

10 **torqueat** = it tortures

Adapted from Pliny the Younger, *Epistulae* 6.7

29. In line 2, how does Pliny’s wife feel? A) rather confused B) very unhappy C) a little bored D) too angry
30. In lines 2-3, what does Pliny identify as his wife’s only comfort? A) embracing his letters B) eating dinner with friends C) working in the garden D) reading books
31. In lines 3-4, where does Pliny’s wife put his letters? A) in the trash B) in a keepsake box C) under her pillow D) in Pliny’s usual spots
32. In lines 4-5, how does Pliny feel about his wife’s methods of coping? He finds them A) annoying B) funny C) pleasing D) harmful
33. What does Pliny do with his wife’s letters to him (lines 5-6)? A) He reads them frequently. B) He throws them out. C) He shows them to his friends. D) He hides them away.
34. According to line 7, what does Pliny’s method of coping do for him? A) It makes him go to sleep. B) It makes him admit his mistakes. C) It makes him miss his wife more. D) It makes him calm.
35. According to Pliny, what is in his wife’s letters (lines 7-8)? A) gossip B) complaints C) advice D) sweetness
36. In lines 7-8, how is *tantum...quantum* best translated? A) either...or B) as much...as C) not only...but also D) both...and
37. In lines 7-8, Pliny longs for his wife’s A) able assistance B) constant encouragement C) physical presence D) emotional stability
38. In line 9, what does Pliny ask his wife to do? A) send him some of his books B) make a sacrifice for his safe return C) come visit him D) write as often as possible
39. In line 9, how does Pliny describe his wife’s letters? A) They are full of rumors. B) They are very complicated. C) They delight him very much. D) They fill him with anger.
40. What is the general theme of this letter? A) Absence makes the heart grow fonder. B) Out of sight, out of mind. C) If you love something, set it free. D) What you are looking for is right in front of you.