

1. Cur Caesar in Curiam venit? A) How B) When C) Why D) Who
2. Helena et Clytemnestra erant \_\_\_ Leda. A) filiae B) filiarum C) filia D) filiam
3. Neptunus naves placide spectabat. A) calms B) calmly C) to calm D) he will calm
4. Me vocat neque respondeo. A) and B) or C) and...not D) although
5. Nos fabulam de Aurora et Tithono scimus. A) We B) You C) He D) They
6. Venus Troianis auxilium dedit. A) of the Trojans B) to the Trojans C) by the Trojans D) with the Trojans
7. Cornelius epistulam annulo signavit. A) his ring B) of his ring C) on his ring D) with his ring
8. Pueri e silvis quod lupos timent. A) currit B) curris C) currimus D) currunt
9. Festinate, servi, ad fontem et portate aquam ad culinam. A) Hurry B) To hurry C) They will hurry D) You hurried
10. Hercules monstrum vulneravit. A) saevus B) saevi C) saevum D) saevo
11. Prometheus hominibus dedit. A) ignis B) igni C) ignem D) igne
12. Mox erit Aprilis et Proserpina sub terrâ non habitabit. A) it is B) it will be C) it was D) it has been
13. Flavia ad forum ambulabit; ad theatrum ambulabo. A) ego B) tu C) nōs D) vos
14. Femina regi libros demonstravit. A) is showing B) to show C) will show D) showed
15. Dominus sine servis in Foro erat. A) by slaves B) for slaves C) after slaves D) without slaves
16. Puella territa in lecto matris dormire cupiebat. A) she sleeps B) to sleep C) they sleep D) having slept
17. Cerberus erat custos remi Plutonis. A) of Pluto's kingdom B) by Pluto's kingdom C) with Pluto's kingdom D) from Pluto's kingdom
18. Cur lacrimas, \_\_\_ ? Esne miser? A) Lucius B) Luci C) Lucium D) Lucio
19. When the poet Ovid advised Roman men to meet girlfriends at the chariot races, where was he sending them?  
A) amphitheater B) circus C) baths D) theater
20. If you were asked **Quaenam tempestas est?**, you might answer A) Hodie sol lucet. B) Ambula ad ianuam. C) Est magnum donum tibi.  
D) Claram fabulam recitabo.
21. The **lararium**, the shrine to the household gods, was usually found in this reception room of a Roman house. A) atrium B) peristylum C) triclinium  
D) culina
22. Osiris was the Egyptian lord of the Underworld; his Roman counterpart was A) Jupiter B) Neptune C) Pluto D) Apollo
23. Which Roman saying represents the idea that slow and steady is better than fast and reckless? A) caveat emptor B) festina lente C) cave canem  
D) cum grano salis
24. Newfoundland is a maritime province in Canada. Maritime means bordering on the A) mountains B) desert C) sea D) city
25. Even the gods feared the arrows of Cupid, the son of A) Juno B) Minerva C) Diana D) Venus
26. Which of the following should you say to someone who did you a favor? A) Gratias tibi ago. B) Silentium, quaeso. C) Surgite, omnes D) Vale, puer.
27. When the abbreviation **A.D.** is used in a text, it stands for A) during the Roman monarchy B) after the year 1000 C) in the year of our Lord  
D) before the birth of Christ
28. Mosaic, a decorative technique found in many Greek and Roman homes, features A) sculptures done in miniature B) intricate brick walls  
C) pictures formed by small bits of glass or stone D) ivy-covered archways

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.  
AN UNUSUAL OCCURRENCE

*The appearance of the phoenix, a mythical bird, causes much discussion.*

Olim, phoenix ad Aegyptum ex Arabia venit. Erat miraculum! Philosophi Aegypti et Graeci multade miraculo rogabant. Omnes philosophi de tribus rebus consentiebant. Avis est sacer Soli Avis oculos novos et pinnas distinctas habet. Formam diversam a ceteris avibus habet. Autem, philosophi de omnibus rebus non consentire poterant. De aetate avis disputant: habetne D annos aut MCDLXI? Eratne vere phoenix?  
Tandem, omnes philosophi de his rebus consentiunt. Ubi phoenix est senex et mors appropinquat, nidum in Arabia aedificabit. In nido erit parvus phoenix. Ubi parvus phoenix poterit volare, corpus patris ad aram Solis portabit. Phoenix tum corpus patris incendet.

Adapted from *The Annals of Tacitus*, Bk. VI, xxviii-xxix

29. The phoenix (line 1) came to A) Rome B) Egypt C) Arabia D) Greece
30. The wise men considered the bird's arrival (lines 1-2) A) normal B) frightening C) too late D) wonderful
31. According to lines 1-2 (**Philosophi...rogabant**), the arrival of the phoenix caused the philosophers to A) condemn exotic cities B) ask many things  
C) study other animals D) pray to the Sun God
32. The best translation of **de tribus rebus** (line 2) is A) away from three things B) down from three things C) for three things D) about three things
33. According to line 3, the phoenix is easily recognized by its distinctive feathers and A) strange eyes B) shrill cry C) large claws D) white tail
34. According to lines 3-4, the phoenix A) gleamed in the sun B) was large and awkward C) looked like the Sun God D) was different from other birds
35. Some of the wise men believed that the phoenix lived for 500 years, but others thought it lived for \_\_\_ years. A) 1,951 B) 1,871 C) 1,691  
D) 1,461
36. The best translation of **Eratne vere phoenix?** (line 5) is A) Was the phoenix coming again? B) Where was the phoenix? C) Was it truly a phoenix?  
D) What was a phoenix?
37. The old phoenix will build a nest when (lines 6-7) A) it finds a mate B) the old nest is threatened C) Egypt is at war D) it is nearing death
38. The old phoenix will die when the small phoenix (lines 7-8) A) can fly B) builds its own nest C) drives it from the nest D) devours it
39. In line 8, when the old phoenix dies, the small phoenix carries its body to A) a nest in Greece B) a sea near Arabia C) the altar of the Sun God  
D) a burial place in Egypt
40. At the end of this story, the small phoenix will A) burn the body of its parent B) Return to its parent C) rebuild the nest D) return to Egypt