

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

MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

- Vidi viros simillimos illis A) of those B) by those C) from those D) to those
- Feminam clamantem in via invenimus. A) shouting B) shouted C) about to shout D) to shout
- Servus ad villam quam celerrime cucurrit. A) quickly B) more quickly C) very quickly D) as quickly as possible
- Scio ___ linguam Latinam intellegere. A) tui B) tibi C) te D) tu
- Mittit nuntium ad regem ipsum A) that B) certain C) your D) himself
- Ille mihi videtur amisisse mentem! A) about to lose B) to have lost C) he had lost D) to lose
- Nos sequemur te ad fines orbis terrarum! A) we were following B) we have followed C) we shall follow D) we are following
- Caesar Gallos pugnandis multis proeliis vicit. A) for fighting many battles B) by fighting many battles C) after many battles had been fought D) while fighting many battles
- Camillus erat tam fortis ut Romam servare ___ A) potest B) poterat C) posset D) poterit
- Meus pater tres dies Capuae manebit. A) from Capua B) at Capua C) to Capua D) for Capua
- Tribunus novas leges toti urbi nuntiabit. A) by the whole city B) to the whole city C) around the whole city D) of the whole city
- Feminae nesciverunt cur servi ad flumen ducti essent. A) might lead B) were leading C) are being led D) had been led
- Non modo discipuli sed etiam parentes illum magistrum amaverunt. A) Not only...but also B) Some...others C) Not...even D) Neither...nor
- Licet ei appropinquare templo. A) It is permitted for him B) Let him be permitted C) He will permit D) I gave him permission
- Si Marcus Antonius hostes vicisset, Cleopatra Romanos rexisset. A) were conquering...would rule B) is conquering...is ruling C) had conquered...would have ruled D) should conquer...would rule
- Patre necato Tullia coniugem regem salutavit. A) After her father had been killed B) About to kill her father C) Since her father had killed her D) Her father being a killer
- Hoc flumen latius illo est. A) that one B) than that one C) to that one D) by that one
- Novus princeps ludos circenses populo daturus est. A) will be given B) is giving C) is going to give D) must give
- Sallust's description of Catiline as having satis eloquentiae, sapientiae parum shows an ABBA word arrangement called A) litotes B) chiasmus C) metaphor D) anaphora
- In Roman mythology, the ___ were responsible for controlling the length of one's life. A) Fates B) Nymphs C) Muses D) Furies
- What area of Rome was originally set aside for military training and mass voting? A) Campus Martius B) Forum C) Flavian Amphitheater D) Circus Maximus
- The investigators found an incendiary device in the rubble. A) poisonous B) defective C) dangerous D) flammable
- The abbreviation **A.U.C. (ab urbe condita)** refers to A) a senatorial decree B) a military formation C) a system of numbering years D) the dedication of a temple
- When an ancient city is described as having cvclopean walls, it means that its walls were A) made of giant stones B) sparkling white C) easy to destroy D) in existence for more than a century
- When a Roman orator spoke to the people in the Forum, he would usually stand A) at the door of the Curia B) in a basilica C) on the steps of the temple of Vesta D) on the rostra
- The boy was considered a rara avis by his friends. A rara avis is A) an unusual person B) an average student C) a generous friend D) an unreliable teammate
- Which author wrote letters that include an eyewitness account of the eruption of Mt. Vesuvius in A.D. 79 and references to early Christians in Asia Minor? A) Cicero B) Caesar C) Augustus D) Pliny
- When Julius Caesar crossed the ___ River, he defied the Roman Senate and declared war on Rome. A) Tiber B) Rubicon C) Nile D) Rhine
- My parents only gave me one caveat about living in a strange city. A) a bit of information B) favorable thought C) argument D) warning
- When the poet Juvenal talked about panem et circenses, he was referring to A) entertaining the common people B) cheering a victorious general C) making a sacrifice D) shopping in the marketplace

READ THE STORY AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

672 BC: THE ROMANS AND THE ALBANS CLASH

With war about to break out between the Romans and the Albans, the Roman king sends a message to the Alban king.

Tullus Hostilius, rex Romanorum, civibus Albae Longae, "Nuntiate haec," inquit, "regi vestro Gaius Cluilius: Cum nuntios res repetantes ad Albam Longam misimus, Albani hos nuntios aspernati sunt dimiseruntque. Nunc igitur inferant di immortales in Albanos omnes clades huius belli!"

Domum revertuntur cives Albani et haec verba regi nuntiant. Bellum utrimque summo labore parabatur, civili bello simillimum, prope inter parentes natosque. Nam et Romani et Albani ab stirpe Troiano orti sunt: Lavinium ab Troia, Alba ab Lavinio, Romani ab regibus Albanorum. Eventus tamen belli minus miserabile dimicationem fecit, quod nullum proelium pugnatum est et, paucis tectis dirutis, duo populi in unum coniuncti sunt.

Adapted from Livy's *Ab Urbe Condita*, I.xxii-xxiii

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 - 2 **res repetantes** = demanding satisfaction
 - 3 **aspernati sunt** = rejected
 - 4 **clades** = disasters
 - 5 **utrimque** = on both sides
 - 6 **prope** = as if
 - 7 **stirpe** = lineage
 - 8 **Eventus** = outcome, end result; **dimicationem** = struggle
 - 9 **dirutis** = destroyed
- In line 1, Tullus Hostilius is addressing A) his generals B) the citizens of Alba Longa C) the Roman citizens D) the Roman gods
 - Who had been sent to Alba Longa to demand satisfaction (line 2)? A) Tullus Hostilius B) Gaius Cluilius C) the messengers D) the Albans
 - What was the fate of the messengers (lines 2-3)? A) they were sent away B) they changed allegiance C) they were killed D) they were bribed
 - In line 3, **inferant di immortales** is best translated A) the immortal gods are bringing B) let the immortal gods bring C) the immortal gods will bring D) the immortal gods had brought
 - How was war between Rome and Alba Longa prepared (lines 5-6)? A) with great eagerness B) under divine influence C) with the highest effort D) with extreme reluctance
 - Why was the conflict between Rome and Alba Longa very similar to a civil war (lines 6-8)? A) many Alban citizens lived in Rome B) Tullus Hostilius was born in Alba Longa C) each side had been so friendly to the other D) both sides were descendants of the Trojans
 - According to Livy, settlers from what city founded Alba Longa (line 7)? A) Rome B) Carthage C) Lavinium D) Latium
 - What was strange about the conflict between Rome and Alba Longa (lines 8-9)? A) the gods intervened B) the soldiers fled C) they never met in open battle D) the women withdrew from the cities
 - According to line 9, what happened during the war? A) the gods abandoned the conflict B) a few buildings were destroyed C) many people were killed D) the crops were destroyed
 - What was the result of the conflict between Rome and Alba Longa (line 9)? A) Romans and Albans remained enemies forever B) the Alban gods abandoned Rome C) the Alban citizens revolted D) the two peoples were joined into one