

1. **Aprippa venit in popinam petitem ancillam.**

- (A) Agrippa came in to the shop and looked for a slave.
- (B) Agrippa comes into the shop to look for a slave woman.
- (C) Agrippa needs to look for his slave girl before he comes to the shop.
- (D) Agrippa comes into the shop having been sought by the slave woman.

2. **The superlative adverb that means "most bravely" is**

- (A) fortissimus
- (B) fortiter
- (C) fortius
- (D) fortissime

3. **The comparative adverb that means "more sharply" is**

- (A) acrius
- (B) acerrime
- (C) acriter
- (D) acrior

4. **A Latin gerund has no \_\_\_\_\_ form.**

- (A) nominative
- (B) genitive
- (C) dative
- (D) accusative
- (E) ablative

5. **A musical instrument that is played by striking is a \_\_\_\_\_ instrument.**

- (A) woodwind
- (B) brass
- (C) reed
- (D) percussion

6. **In the following sentence, what is the Latin word legendo?:  
Discimus legendo magnos libros Graecos.**

- (A) gerund
- (B) gerundive

- C passive periphrastic
- D ablative absolute

7. In the following sentence, what is the Latin word *inveniendos*?  
**Caesar venit Alexandriam ad inveniendos milites qui fugerant Pharsalo.**

- A gerund
- B gerundive
- C ablative absolute
- D passive periphrastic

8. **Vita Attici legenda est nobis.**

- A We read about the life of Atticus
- B Atticus must write about his life for us.
- C We have to read the life of Atticus.
- D The life of Atticus has been read by us.

9. **The story had to be told by Lucretia.**

- A Fabula narranda erat a Lucretia.
- B Fabula narranda erat Lucretiae.
- C Lucretia debet narrare fabulam.
- D A Lucretia debuisset narrare fabulis.

10. **Karthago delenda est!**

- A Carthage is destroyed.
- B Carthage has been destroyed.
- C Carthage will destroy us.
- D Carthage must be destroyed.

11. **The fight between Roman triplets and enemy triplets from Alba Longa was the story of the**

- A Horatii and Curiatii
- B Trojans and the Rutulians
- C Phillipians vs Romans
- D the Rape of Lucretia

12. **The woman who escaped from King Lars Porsenna only to be sent back by the Romans and subsequently freed by Lars Porsenna, was**

- A Lucretia
- B Cloelia

- C Sabina
- D the Sibyl

13. Antony and Octavian confiscated the property of their enemies, a practice that had been done earlier by Sulla and Marius called

- A proscription
- B occlusion
- C ostracism
- D sedition

14. Although Atticus had helped Antony's family, many feared Atticus would become a target of Mark Antony because of his close friendship with

- A Publius Clodius Pulcher
- B Marcus Licinius Crassus
- C Marcus Tullius Cicero
- D Gaius Iulius Caesar Octavianus

15. *Atque harum nuptiarum conciliator fuit--non est enim celandum--M. Antonius, triumvir rei publicae constituendae.*

- A And Mark Antony, triumvir for establishing the republic, was the mediator of this marriage--the fact must not be concealed.
- B And Mark Antony, triumvir for establishing the republic, was the recipient of this marriage--let it be hidden.
- C And Mark Antony was appointed triumvir for establishing the republic, and did not want the marriage, a fact Atticus would keep concealed.
- D And of this wedding the mediator was none other than Mark Antony, concealed by the fact that he was triumvir for restoring the republic.

16. Attica, the daughter of Atticus, first married

- A Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa
- B Gaius Iulius Caesar Octavianus
- C Gaius Claudius Drusus
- D Publius Ovidius Naso

17. The granddaughter of Atticus was married to the emperor \_\_\_\_\_, though he divorced her to marry Julia, the daughter of Augustus.

- A Claudius
- B Tiberius
- C Nero
- D Vespasian

18. Atticus was best known for being a strong adherent of which Greek school of philosophy?

- (A) Stoicism
- (B) the Cynics
- (C) Epicureanism
- (D) Anarchists

19. In the following sentence, what is *hac oratione habita*?

*Hac oratione habita tanta constantia vocis atque vultus, videbatur migrare ex domo in domum.*

- (A) ablative absolute
- (B) cum clause
- (C) indirect question
- (D) passive periphrastic

20. How does Atticus hasten his own death?

- (A) He stabbed himself with a sword.
- (B) He administered poison.
- (C) He stopped eating.
- (D) He insults Tiberius for divorcing his granddaughter and is executed.