

non Bibulo quiddam nuper sed Caesare factum est:
nam Bibulo fieri consule nil memini.

14. According to lines 1-2 (initio. . .publicarentur), Caesar first act as consul was to
 A. gain the trust of the people
 B. publish the daily proceedings of the government
 C. cancel all debts
 D. convene the senate every day
15. In lines 2-3 (antiquum. . .sequerentur), we learn that the practice of being accompanied by orderlies and lictors was
 A. out of date B. new C. popular D. long established
16. According to lines 3-4 (lege. . .expulit), Caesar drove his consular colleague from the Forum because he
 A. argued badly for a law B. spoke out against Caesar’s law
 C. broke the law D. drew weapons in the senate house
17. Identify the use of the ablative armis (line 4).
 A. manner B. means C. respect D. comparison
18. According to lines 5-6 (nec. . .auderet), who is willing to speak out against Caesar’s behavior?
 A. no one B. Bibulus C. all the senators D. the censor
19. Auderet (line 6) is a subjunctive verb in a
 A. purpose clause B. result clause
 C. indirect question D. relative clause of characteristic
20. Levioribus (line 6) is best translated
 A. serious B. least serious C. seriously D. less serious
21. Identify the case of edicta (line 8).
 A. nominative B. ablative C. dative D. accusative
22. Unus (line 8) refers to
 A. Caesar B. Caesar’s consular colleague
 C. the senate D. the republic
23. In lines 9-10 (cum. . .scriberent), we learn about a popular _____ that arose.
 A. threat B. clothing style C. joke D. law

24. Identify the grammatical form of testandi (line 9)
- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. gerund | B. perfect passive participle |
| C. present active participle | D. gerundive |
25. Memini (line 14) is best translated
- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| A. I remember | B. to remember |
| C. I remembered | D. to be remembered |

Passage 3: Tacitus, *Annales* 15.38

1 sequitur clades, forte an dolo principis incertum (nam utrumque auctores
 prodidere), sed omnibus, quae huic urbi per violentiam ignium acciderunt, gravior
 atque atrocior. initium in ea parte circi ortum, quae Palatino Caelioque montibus
 5 contigua est, ubi per tabernas, quibus id mercimonium inerat, quo flamma alitur,
 simul coeptus ignis et statim validus ac vento citus longitudinem circi conripuit.
 neque enim domus munimentis saeptae vel templa muris cincta aut quid aliud
 morae interiacebat. impetus pervagatum incendium plana primum, deinde in edita
 adsurgens et rursus inferiora populando anteit remedia velocitate mali et obnoxia
 10 urbe artis itineribus hucque et illuc flexis atque enormibus vicis, qualis vetus Roma
 fuit.

26. Identify the case of clades (line 1).
- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| A. nominative | B. genitive | C. accusative | D. ablative |
|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
27. According to lines 1-2 (sequitur. . .prodidere), what was one cause of the fire?
- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|
| A. lightning | B. a strong spark | C. a joke | D. chance |
|--------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|
28. Prodidere (line 2) is best translated
- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| A. to hand over | B. have handed over |
| C. you are handed over | D. hand over |
29. Identify the use of the ablative omnibus (line 2).
- | | | | |
|----------|----------|------------|---------------|
| A. means | B. agent | C. respect | D. comparison |
|----------|----------|------------|---------------|
30. In lines 3-4 (initium. . .est), we learn that the fire began in the
- | | | | |
|----------|--------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| A. Forum | B. racetrack | C. senate house | D. Palatine Palace |
|----------|--------------|-----------------|--------------------|
31. In line 4 (ubi. . .alitur), we learn that the fire is fueled by
- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| A. goods in the shops | B. the shop's roofing material |
| C. merchants | D. more flames |

32. In line 5 (simul. . . conripuit), we learn that
- the fire could have been contained if not for the wind
 - the fire started out strong but then died down
 - an already strong fire was increased by the wind
 - the wind helped to quickly extinguish the fire
33. According to lines 6-7 (neque. . . interiacebat), what would NOT have helped to slow the fire's progress?
- apartment buildings
 - houses
 - walls
 - temples
34. Identify the use of the genitive morae (line 7).
- possession
 - description
 - objective
 - partitive
35. According to lines 7-8 (impetus. . . anteiit), after the fire raged across the level ground, it spread to
- the residential districts
 - higher ground
 - the valleys
 - uninhabited areas
36. Identify the tense and voice of adsurgens (line 8).
- perfect passive
 - present active
 - future active
 - present passive
37. In lines 8-9 (anteiit. . . vicis), we learn that the fire outran any preventative measures because
- the emperor was actively spreading it
 - firefighters were unable to approach it
 - it was late at night
 - the layout of the city was conducive to its spread
38. What noun is modified by vetus (line 9)?
- Roma (line 9)
 - urbe (line 9)
 - itineribus (line 9)
 - illuc (line 9)

Passage 4: Caesar, *De Bello Civili* 1.26

- 1 Contra haec Pompeius naves magnas onerarias, quas in portu Brundisino
deprehenderat, adornabat. Ibi turres cum ternis tabulatis erigebat easque multis
tormentis et omni genere telorum completas ad opera Caesaris adpellebat, ut rates
perrumperet atque opera disturbaret. Sic cotidie utrimque eminus fundis, sagittis
5 reliquisque telis pugnabatur. Atque haec Caesar ita administrabat, ut condiciones
pacis dimittendas non existimaret; ac tametsi magnopere admirabatur Magium,
quem ad Pompeium cum mandatis miserat, ad se non remitti, atque ea res saepe

temptata etsi impetus eius consiliaque tardabat, tamen omnibus rebus in eo perseverandum putabat.

39. Naves. . .onerarias (line 1) is best translated
 A. battleships B. life boats C. merchant ships D. heavy ships
40. In lines 2-3 (ibi. . .adpellebat), we learn that the ships were outfitted with
 A. various types of weapons B. tall towers
 C. siege works D. all of these
41. The subject of adpellebat (line 3) is
 A. Caesar B. the ships C. the towers D. Pompey
42. What type of clause is introduced by ut (line 3)?
 A. result B. indirect command
 C. purpose D. explanatory
43. Identify the tense of disturbaret (line 4).
 A. present B. future C. imperfect D. future perfect
44. Identify the use of the ablative telis (line 5).
 A. cause B. separation C. means D. accompaniment
45. According to 5-6 (atque. . .existimaret), how does Caesar feel about seeking peace?
 A. He will not consider it. B. He thinks it should be pursued.
 C. He is unsure. D. He has abandoned it.
46. What type of clause is introduced by ut (line 5)?
 A. result B. indirect command
 C. purpose D. explanatory
47. What verb form has been omitted following dimittendas (line 6)?
 A. esse B. sunt C. erant D. erunt
48. According to lines 6-7 (ac. . .remitti), what is Magius' role?
 A. general B. sailor C. strategist D. messenger
49. Identify the case of impetus (line 8).
 A. accusative B. nominative C. genitive D. dative
50. Taken as a whole, this passage emphasizes Caesar's
 A. fair-mindedness B. strategic abilities
 C. ferocity in battle D. abilities as a negotiator