

Read the passages carefully for comprehension. Answer the questions according to what is stated or implied in the passage.

### I. The Punic Wars

- 1           prīmō bellō Pūnicō Rōmānī primum in marī pugnāvērunt et hostēs vīcērunt. neque ūlla  
2 victōria Rōmānīs grātiōr fuit, quod, invictī in terrā, iam etiam maximī in marī esse poterant.  
3 postquam Sicilia capta est et Corsica Sardiniaque vāstātae sunt, bellum in Āfricam trānslātum  
4 est. victī Carthāginiēnsēs pācem ā Rōmānīs petīvērunt, sed Rēgulus, dux Rōmānōrum, nolēbat  
5 nisi dūrissimīs condicionibus dare, cum ā Poenibus victus et captus esset. hic, Rōmam missus,  
6 senātuī persuāsit nē pācem cum Poenīs faceret sed Carthāginem reversus occīsus est. tandem  
7 cōsul Catulus profectus est cum CCC nāvibus in Siciliam; Poenī ipsī CCC parāvērunt.  
8 numquam bellum in marī ā tantīs cōpiīs pugnātum est. Carthāginiēnsēs superātī sunt. pāce in  
9 omnibus locīs factā, Rōmānī tandem nūllum bellum habuērunt.  
10           bellum Pūnicum secundum Rōmānīs ab Hannibale illātum est. cum magnō exercitū Alpēs  
11 trānsiit ut Rōmānōs oppunārent. post complūrēs parvās victōriās Hannibal Rōmānōs ad lacum  
12 Trasumennum īnsidiīs gravissimē vīcit. proximō annō Rōmānī ab Hannibale pulsī etiam  
13 maiōrem calamitātem ad Cannās accēpērunt. multae Italiae cīvitātēs ad Poenōs dēfēcērunt. nec  
14 tamen hoc Rōmānōs mōvit ut aliquid dē pāce umquam dīcerent. servōs mīlitēs fēcērunt ut prō  
15 patriā pugnārent. hoc numquam ante factum erat.

Carthāginiēnsēs, Poenī = Carthaginians

1. According to the passage, where was the first Punic War fought?
 

A) in Rome	C) in Phoenicia
B) in the sea	D) in Carthage
2. In line 1, we learn that \_\_\_\_ won.
 

A) the Romans	C) no one
B) the enemies	D) the Phoenicians
3. In line 2, *Rōmānīs* is translated
 

A) of the Romans	C) Roman
B) by the Romans	D) to the Romans
4. According to line 2, the Romans
 

A) had the largest ships in the sea	C) were undefeated on land
B) were conquering a land	D) were conquering a sea
5. Which of these is not an island affected by the war?
 

A) Corsica	C) Sicily
B) Sardinia	D) Africa

6. When did the Carthāginians try to achieve peace with the Romans?  
A) after the Romans left their land  
B) after they were defeated  
C) when Regulus came into power  
D) after they were able to translate their language
7. quis fuit Regulus?  
A) a Roman general  
B) an enemy of the Romans  
C) a messenger  
D) a Carthaginian
8. Choose best translation of *cum ā Poenibus victus et captus esset*.  
A) since he had been conquered and captured by the Carthaginians  
B) when he was a conqueror from Carthage and was captured  
C) although he was conquered and captured by the Carthaginians  
D) since he was a conquered and captured man from Carthage
9. Choose the best translation of *senātuī persuāsit nē pācem cum Poenīs faceret*.  
A) The senate persuaded him that he should not make peace with the Carthaginians.  
B) He persuaded the senator to make peace with the Carthaginians.  
C) The senators persuaded him not to make peace with the Carthaginians.  
D) He persuaded the senate that it should not make peace with the Carthaginians.
10. The consul Catulus set out with  
A) 30 ships  
B) 300 ships  
C) 300 sailors  
D) 30 sailors
11. In lines 7-9, we find out all of these things, EXCEPT:  
A) the war was huge  
B) the Carthaginians were defeated  
C) the Carthaginians had fewer men  
D) the Romans finally had peace
12. In line 10, *cum magnō exercitū Alpēs trānsiit* is best translated:  
A) since a great army crossed the Alps  
B) with great exertion he crossed the Alps  
C) he crossed the Alps with a great army  
D) when he crossed the Alps with great exertion
13. According to the passage, who were the victors at lake Trasumennum?  
A) the Romans  
B) some local tricksters  
C) the Carthaginians  
D) local citizens
14. In the last 2 lines we learn that the Romans did something that had never been done before:  
A) ask the Carthaginians for peace  
B) make slaves soldiers to fight for the country  
C) spread a rumor about peace through the citizens  
D) make their soldiers fight their own people

## II. A New Friend

1 erat in Āfrica colōnia marī proxima. hūc omnī aestate multī vēnērunt ut nāvīgarent,  
2 agitārent, atque natārent, maximē puerī, quī ōtium habebānt et lūdere cupiēbant. hīs glōria et  
3 virtūs erat longissimē natāre; victor ille erat quī longissimē ā lītore natāverat et aliōs reliquit.  
4 puer quīdam tam audax erat ut longissimē natāvisset et non iam aliōs vidēre posset. delphīnō  
5 occurrit quī nunc praecēdēbat puerum, nunc sequēbatur. puer nescīvit quid delphīnus cuperet,  
6 itaque territus erat. tum subitō delphīnus sub eō natāvit ut eum ferret. territum puerum tulit  
7 primum in altum, deinde flexit ad lītus reddiditque eum ad terram.  
8 cum aliī puerī eum vectum in tergō delphīnī vīdērunt, omnēs concucurrērunt ut puerum  
9 rogārent et dē eō audīrent. posterō diē rursus natavērunt puerī, rursus delphīnus ad eundem  
10 puerum quam celerrimē vēnit. delphīnus, sicut eum vocāns, ex altō exsiluit. iterum puer in tergō  
11 delphīnī vectus est. cotidiē puer natāvit et audācia puerī adeō crēvit ut mox ipse delphīnum  
12 quareret et vocaret. amārī sē putat, amat ipse. neuter timēbat, neuter timēbatur. ūnō diē sacerdos  
13 ā templō vēnerat ut mirābilem rem spectāret. spectaculō vīsō, constituit delphīnum esse donum ā  
14 Neptunō.

15. In line 1, the best translation for *marī* is

- A) on the sea
- B) of the sea
- C) by the sea
- D) to the sea

16. When did people come to the settlement?

- A) each summer
- B) for the whole winter
- C) for the whole summer
- D) each winter

17. What activity is not listed as a reason people came?

- A) swimming
- B) hunting
- C) narrating
- D) sailing

18. How did a boy gather glory and bravery there?

- A) by jumping the farthest from the shore
- B) by running the farthest on the shore
- C) by hunting closest to the shore
- D) by swimming farthest from the shore

19. The best translation of *non iam aliōs vidēre posset* is

- A) he could not be seen by the others
- B) the others could no longer see him
- C) the others were no longer able to be seen by him
- D) he was no longer able to see the others

20. On lines 5-6, the boy ran into a dolphin which

- A) was chasing him then attacking him
- B) was leading him and then following him
- C) was following him then chasing him
- D) was helping him then following him

21. The best translation of *puer nescivit quid delphinus cuperet* is  
A) the boy did not know what the dolphin wanted  
B) the boy did not know what he should do with the dolphin  
C) the boy wanted to find out what the dolphin wanted  
D) the boy was unaware why the dolphin was present
22. In lines 6-7, the dolphin does all these things EXCEPT  
A) swims under him  
B) carries him back to land  
C) bears him under the water  
D) carries him out into the sea
23. In line 8, the best translation of *vectum* is  
A) carried  
B) having been turned  
C) having ridden  
D) victorious
24. In line 9, to what does *eō* refer?  
A) the sea  
B) the other boys  
C) everyone  
D) the dolphin
25. When the dolphin saw the boy again, how did he call to him?  
A) by chattering  
B) by jumping out of the water  
C) by bumping into him  
D) by swimming in circles
26. As the boy grew bolder, what did he do?  
A) stand on the dolphin  
B) take the dolphin to the temple  
C) look for friends to bring along  
D) look for and call the dolphin
27. According to the passage, what feeling does neither the boy nor the dolphin have?  
A) fear  
B) love  
C) excitement  
D) happiness
28. The priest who sees the dolphin says that it is  
A) a gift for Neptune  
B) a gift from Neptune  
C) a gift to Neptune  
D) a gift of Neptune

### III. Agēsilāus

1 Agēsilāus ā multīs scrīptōribus maximē laudātus est. ex librīs eōrum cognōvimus Agēsilāum dē  
2 rēgnō Spartae cum Leōtychidē, frātris filiō, contendisse.  
3 mōs erat Spartānīs trādītus ut duōs habērent semper rēgēs, dēlectōs ex duābus familiīs nōbilibus.  
4 mortuus erat ūnus rēx, Agis, frāter Agēsilāi; filium, Leōtychidem, relīquerat. is, sollicitus dē  
5 honōre rēgnī ad Spartam contendit.  
6 simul ac imperiō pōtītus est, Agēsilāus Spartānīs persuāsit ut cum exercitū sē mitterent in Asiam  
7 bellumque in rēgem in eā terrā inferrent. nam fāma exierat Artaxerxēn, rēgem Persārum,  
8 comparāre nāvēs exercitūsq̄, ut eōs in Graeciam mitteret. datā potestāte Agēsilāus tantā  
9 celeritāte ūsus est ut in Asiam cum cōpiīs pervēnerit priusquam dūcēs Persārum scīrent  
10 Agēsilāum ex Graeciā profectum esse.

29. quomodō dē Agēsilāo scimus?

- A) the Spartans wrote about him                      C) he praised himself and we read it  
B) the books of many writers                            D) the books of Agēsilāus

30. According to the passage, what custom do the Spartans have concerning rulers?

- A) they always have two kings                      C) they always rule twice  
B) they handed over their two kings                D) they come from the same family

31. In line 4, we find out that

- A) Leōtychides killed his brother, Agis  
B) Agēsilāus killed his brother  
C) Agēsilāus killed his son  
D) the dead king was the brother of Agēsilāus

32. As soon as Agēsilāus became king he

- A) persuaded the Spartans to start a war  
B) persuaded the Spartans that they shouldn't start a war  
C) persuaded the army to go to Asia  
D) persuaded the other king to go to Asia

33. In line 7, *-que* connects

- A) *bellum...exercitū*                                      C) *bellum...rēgem*  
B) *Asiam...rēgem*                                         D) *mitterent...inferrent*

34. What is the king of Persia doing that concerns Agēsilāus?

- A) preparing to leave Greece with armies        C) preparing sailors and soldiers  
B) preparing boats and armies                        D) preparing boat drills

35. Agēsilāus is granted permission to

- A) know who the Persian leaders are              C) set out quickly with troops into Asia  
B) supply troops to the people of Asia             D) prevent troops in Asia

**Tie-Breakers - Be sure to bubble these in spaces 96-100 on your scantron.**

**A Statesman Who Could Not Be Bought**

1 Phōcion Athēniēnsis saepe exercitibus praefuit summōque magistrātūs cēpit, sed tamen multō  
2 nōtior est ob prīvātam vītā quam ob fāmam reī mīlītāris. fuit enim semper pauper, quamquam  
3 dītissimus esse poterat propter honōrēs dēlātōs potestātēsque summās quae eī ā populō dabantur.  
4 cum magna mūnera pecūniae ā lēgātīs rēgis Philippī dēlāta reiceret, lēgātī dīxērunt:  
5 "sī ipse haec nōn vīs, līberīs tamen tuīs prōspicere tē oportet, quibus difficile erit in summā  
6 inopiā tantam patris glōriam servāre."  
7 hīs ille dixit, "sī mihi similēs erunt," inquit, "īdem hic parvus ager illōs alet quī mē ad hanc  
8 dignitātem perdūxit; sī dissimilēs sunt futūrī, nōlō meā pecūniā illōrum lūxuriā alī augērīque."

96. Phōcion is well known best for his

- A) private life  
B) role as a magistrate  
C) fame in military matters  
D) wealth

97. *eī* in line 4 is best translated as

- A) his  
B) those men  
C) they  
D) to him

98. What prompted an envoy to talk to Phōcion in this story?

- A) Phōcion sent great gifts of money  
B) Phōcion rejected great gifts of money  
C) Phōcion wanted great gifts of money  
D) Phōcion gave great funerals to Philippus

99. About whom does the envoy want Phōcion to think?

- A) the free people  
B) his freedmen  
C) his children  
D) those in need

100. In the last two lines, Phōcion

- A) wants his children to live simply on his land  
B) wants to buy new property for his family  
C) wants to provide for his family  
D) wants to give away his money to save his dignity