Section 1: Grammar

1. _____ appropinquamus.
   (a) villae   (b) villam   (c) villa   (d) villā
2. I escaped with the <u>fleeing</u> man.
   (a) fugiens   (b) fugiento   (c) fugiente   (d) fugienti
3. "Try, Lucius!"
   (a) Cona, Luci!   (b) Conare, Luce!   (c) Cona, Luci!   (d) Conare, Luci!
4. The bodies remained <u>on the ground</u>.
   (a) humo   (b) humi   (c) humum   (d) humis
5. He was a man of <u>no</u> virtue.
   (a) nullae   (b) nulli   (c) nullius   (d) nullis
6. Milites urbem _____ eunt.
   (a) delere   (b) delendum   (c) deletu   (d) deletum
7. Timuit <u>ne monstra in litore apparerent</u>.
   (a) that the monsters might appear on the shore   (c) that the monsters might not appear on the shore
   (b) that the monsters had appeared on the shore   (d) that the monsters had not appeared on the shore
8. Cum in maximo periculo navis esset, nautae tamen fortes erant.
   What type of cum clause is in the sentence above?
   (a) temporal   (c) circumstantial
   (b) causal   (d) concessive
9. Si servus ancillam cuperet, ea eum cuperet.
   What type of conditional sentence is the sentence above?
   (a) present contrary to fact   (c) future less vivid
   (b) future more vivid   (d) past contrary to fact
10. Virum qui reginam interficiat non amamus.
    The sentence above contains a(n)…
    (a) relative clause of purpose   (b) relative clause of characteristic
    (c) indirect question   (d) relative clause of result

Section 2: Vocabulary

Choose the *synonym* for each of the following Latin words:
11. inquit: a. invenit   b. quaerit   c. ait   d. vexat
12. comes: a. socius   b. venitc. inimicus   d. cibus
13. fragor: a. germanus   b. strepitus   c. saxum   d. antrum
14. metus: a. pavor   b. metac. aes   d. croceus
15. lectus: a. liber   b. stratum   c. mensula   d. iris

Choose which word does NOT belong, based on its meaning:
16. a. postes   b. limen   c. lens   d. ianua
17. a. ruber   b. ordo c. flavus   d. ater
18. a. turbo   b. coelum   c. ventus   d. homunculus
19. a. quadrus   b. rota   c. orbis   d. gyrus
20. a. amnis   b. rivus   c. flatus   d. torrens

Section 3: Derivatives

21. aperio
    (a) appear   (b) aperture   (c) aptitude   (d) apiary
22. tero
    (a) trite   (b) tear   (c) terrify   (d) deter
23. quatio
    (a) quotient   (b) equation   (c) quantify   (d) rescue

Choose the word that does NOT belong according to derivation.

24. (a) numerology   (b) enumerate   (c) nummary   (d) supernumerary
25. (a) immanent   (b) manifest   (c) permanent   (d) manor
26. (a) mutilate   (b) mutual   (c) molt   (d) transmute
27. Which of the following Latin words is at the root of the English word *patency*?
    (a) pateo   (b) pater   (c) patior   (d) pars
28. Which of the following Latin words is at the root of the English word *plummet*?
    (a) plus   (b) pluma   (c) plumbum   (d) pluit
29. Which of the following Latin words is at the root of the English word *endeavor*?
    (a) decet   (b) debeo   (c) decus   (d) debilis
30. Which of the following Latin words is at the root of the English word *revel*?
    (a) bello   (b) belle   (c) vello   (d) volo

Section 4: History

31. Which law solidified the sequence for holding offices in the *cursus honorum*?
    A. Lex Manilia
    B. Lex Caecilia
    C. Lex Villia
    D. Lex Julia
32. Which of the following is not associated with the 390 BCE Gallic Invasion of Rome?
    A. Allia
    B. Quintus Fabius Ambustus
    C. Camillus
    D. Caeso Quinctius
33. Which general defeated the Carthiginains at the battle of Cape Ecnomus?
    A. Catulus
    B. Regulus
    C. Duilius
    D. Claudius Pulcher
34. Which Roman Emperor was NOT assassinated by his Praetorian Guard?
    A. Commodus
    B. Caligula
    C. Caracalla
    D. Galba
35. Which people group did Caesar NOT conquer in Gaul?
    A. Aquitani
    B. Allobroges
    C. Helvetii
    D. Trinobantes

36. Viriathus is noted for his guerilla campaign against the Romans in which location?
    A. Gallia Transalpina
    B. Helvetia
    C. Lusitania
    D. Hispania Citior
37. Which emperor issued the *Constitutio Antoninia*, giving citizenship to people all over the empire?
    A. Septimius Severus
    B. Marcus Aurelius
    C. Caracalla
    D. Valerian
38. Who assumed the title Sarmaticus after defeating the Iazyges?
    A. Aurelian
    B. Marcus Aurelius
    C. Trajan
    D. Philip the Arab
39. What daughter of Theodosius was captured after the sack of Rome and later married Ataulf?
    A. Eudoxia
    B. Honoria
    C. Placidia
    D. Pulcheria
40. Which is not an accomplishment of Trajan?
    A. Improved communication empire-wide
    B. Increased empire to largest size
    C. Added Arabia as a province
    D. Expanded the city walls

Section 5: Daily Life

41. Which road originally started in Rome and ended in Reate, but was expanded to stretch from Castrum Trueninum to the Adriatic?
    a. Via Clodia   b. Via Aurelia   c. Via Popillia   d. Via Salaria
42. What was the one thing horses would **NOT** be used for by the Romans?
    a. racing   b. warfare   c. hunting   d. as pack animals
43. When was the *cena novendialis* celebrated?
    a. On the day of someone's birth   b. on the day of someone's death
    b. c. nine days after someone is buried   d. on the day a *iuvenis* becomes a *vir*
44. When would the meal, *prandium*, be consumed?
    a. in the early morning   b. midday   c. at night   d. in the evening
45. From where would Roman women get blonde hair wigs to wear?
    a. horse hair b. straw   c. German hair   d. Indian hair
46. What was the most common form of adoption?
    a. adopting a close relative for political reasons   b. a woman adopting a child
    c. adopting a baby left on the rocks   d. a child having power in two families
47. How long would parents wait to name their child?
    a. after 2 days   b. after 5 days   c. after 7 days   d. after 9 days
48. On what day was Terminalia, a festival worshipping Terminus, celebrated?
    a. February 23rd b. February 24th c. March 14th d. April 15th
49. What area became an extremely important Roman province for bread production?
    a. Spain   b. Lebanon   c. Egypt   d. Greece

50. What does the letter "C" written on the official calendar by a pontiff stand for?
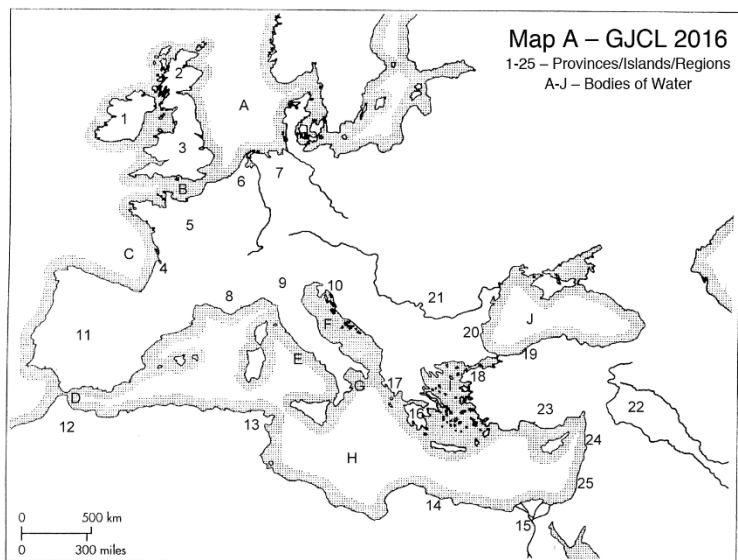   a. Kalends   b. Ides   c. Comitialis   d. Conubium

Section 6: Greek Derivatives

51. Sarcasm is derived from the Greek word for a violent action involving one's_____
    a. mind   b. flesh   c. limbs   d. pride
52. A condition wherein a patient has abnormal thirst is known as _____
    a. xanthemia   b. polydipsia   c. caustic   d. dichroism
53. Etymologically speaking, an encyclopedia should give you
    a. the whole world   b. wheels of time   c. a well-rounded child   d. ancient things
54. The deification or glorification of a person is his _____
    a. apotheosis   b. thanatopsis   c. epitome   d. diatribe
55. Nostalgia is the _____ of home-coming
    a. pain   b. joy   c. regret   d. anticipation
56. Etymologically speaking, an evangelist is a/an _____
    a. elder   b. messenger   c. leader   d. holy person
57. A symbol is something that is
    a. made perfect   b. made imperfect   c. brought out   d. thrown together
58. A dogmatic person is especially
    a. ugly   b. old   c. opinionated   d. hostile
59. A misanthrope is one who
    a. fears people   b. hates humanity   c. debates strongly   d. gives to the poor
60. Etymologically speaking, an apostate is one who
    a. accuses someone   b. praises someone
    c. is ignorant about something   d. stands away from something

Section 7: Geography
Although you may write on this exam, only the answers marked on the SCANTRON® will be scored. Please darken the bubble completely and make clean erasures.
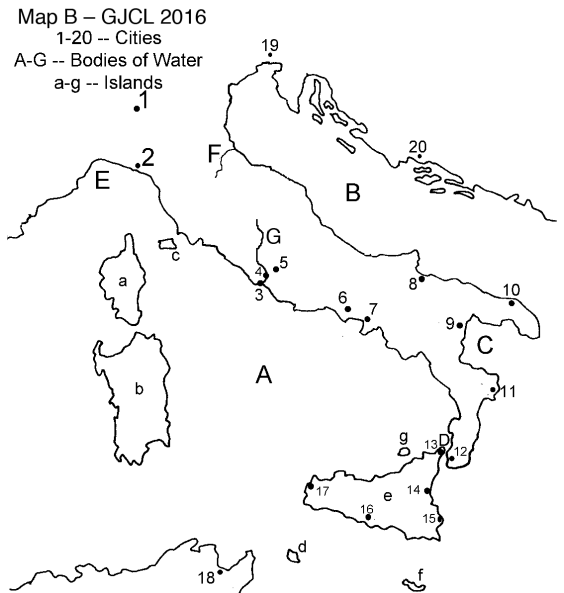
Part 1: Use Map A below to locate the underlined places in items 1-4.

Map A – GJCL 2016
1-25 – Provinces/Islands/Regions
A-J – Bodies of Water

61. Apulum was location of the largest Roman *castra* located in Dacia.
    A. 10   B. 18   C. 20   D. 21
62. The construction of the Via Egnatia through Epirus gave the Romans access to the Bosphorus .
    A. 17   B. 18   C. 19   D. 20
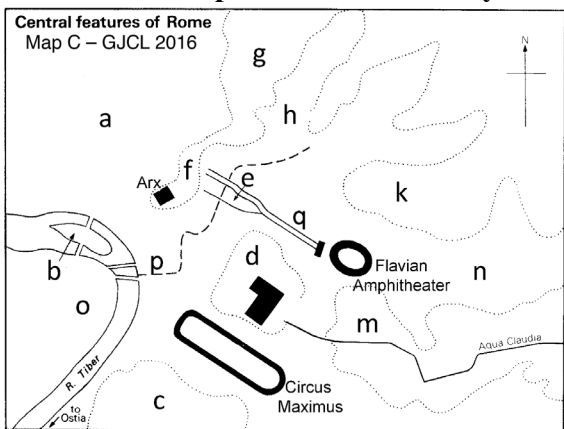
63. The western region of <u>Gallia Narbonensis</u> was known as the Septimania.
    A. 4   B. 5   C. 8   D. 9
64. Many volcanoes lie under the surface of the <u>Mare Ibericum</u>.
    A. G   B. F   C. E   D. D

Part 2: Use Map B below to locate the underlined places in questions 5-7.

Map B – GJCL 2016
1-20 -- Cities
A-G -- Bodies of Water
a-g -- Islands

65. The town of Metapontum had spectacular views of the <u>Sinus Tarentinus</u>.
    A. A   B. B   C. C   D. E
66. Greek settlers from Corinth founded <u>Syracuse</u> .
    A. 10   B. 11   C. 14   D. 15
67. Although ancient Phoenicians settled <u>Melita</u> in the 8th century BCE, it fell under Roman control in 218 BCE.
    A. 8   B. 9   C. 10   D. 11

Part 3: Use Map C below to identify the underlined locations described in items 8-10.

Central features of Rome
Map C – GJCL 2016

68. Under the reign of Tullus Hostilius, the entire population of Alba Longa was resettled on the <u>Aventine Hill</u>.
    A. c   B. d   C. f   D. g
69. The Naumachia of Augustus were located in the <u>Pagus Ianiculensis</u>.
    A. a   B. n   C. o   D. p
70. Rickety tenements were located in the <u>Subura</u>, a crowded area of Rome notorious as a red-light district.
    A. c   B. b   C. h   D. n

Section 8: Mythology

71. Which Titan, along with Tethys is responsible for the origin of the gods, according to Homer?
    a. Chaos   b. Oceanus   c. Gaia   d. Eros
72. Which nation, according to Ovid's account of Phaëthon, is turned into a desert when he cannot control Helios' chariot?
    a. Libya   b. Egypt   c. Tunisia   d. Syria
73. Give the name for the nymphs of ash trees which arose out of the earth when it soaked up the blood from Uranus' castrated genitals.
    a. Meliae b. Hyades   c. Lymphae   d. Aurae
74. What animal did the body of the primitive monster Typhoeus resemble?
    a. lion   b. goat   c. dragon   d. bird
75. Which of the following has different mythological parents than the other three?
    a. Hestia   b. Demeter   c. Hera   d. Athena
76. What deity convinced Psyche to try to win back Cupid's love after he fled from her?
    a. Zephryus   b. Pan   c. Venus   d. Jupiter
77. What Greek prophet advised the Greeks to capture the Trojan prophet Helenus in the belief that he could tell them how to end the war?
    a. Calchas   b. Teiresias   c. Asclepius   d. Trophonius
78. Who aided Hercules in his defeat of the Hydra?
    a. Lycus   b. Megara   c. Hylas   d. Iolaus
79. To what city, famous for its Homeric King Nestor, did Hermes drive Apollo's cattle after he stole them?
    a. Mycenae b. Aegina   c. Pylos   d. Heraklion
80. Into what animal did Leto turn the Lycians because they had refused her water to drink?
    a.   frogs   b. fish   c. camels   d. coyotes

Section 9: Reading Comprehension

Catullus 5 (meter: hendecasyllabics)

Vivamus mea Lesbia, atque amemus,	1
rumoresque senum severiorum	2
omnes unius aestimemus assis!	3
soles occidere et redire possunt;	4
nobis cum semel occidit brevis lux,	5
nox est perpetua una dormienda.	6
da mi basia mille, deinde centum,	7
dein mille altera, dein secunda centum,	8
deinde usque altera mille, deinde centum.	9
dein, cum milia multa fecerimus,	10
conturbābimus illa, ne sciāmus,	11
aut ne quis malus invidere possit,	12
cum tantum sciat esse basiorum.	13

81. Catullus opens his poem strongly with *vivamus* and *amemus* (line 1), both of which are:
    c) urging Lesbia   b) deliberative subjunctive
    c) indicative (a fact)   d) verbs in an inverted indirect command clause
82. *Severiorum* (line 2) is an example of a:
    a) positive adjective   b) positive adverb
    c) comparative adjective   d) superlative adjective
83. The case of *unius assis* (line 3) is:

a) nominative   b) genitive

c) dative   d) accusative

84. *Soles* (line 4) both correlates and contrasts with

     a) *unius assis* (line 3)   b) *brevis lux* (line 5)

     c) *basia mille* (line 7)   d) *multa milia* (line 10)

85. *Perpetua* (line 6) is best translated as:

     a) transient   b) immortal

     c) uninterrupted   d) fleeting

86. *Da mi basia mille* is best translated:

     a) grant my thousand kisses...   b) grant me a thousand kisses...

     c) I grant myself a thousand kisses d) grant that I kiss a thousand...

87. *Sciamus* (line 10) is subjunctive because it is:

    a) the verb in a purpose clause   b) the verb in a temporal clause

    c) the verb in a result clause   d) the verb in an indirect command

    e) the verb in an indirect question

88. The usage of *quis* (line 12) is:

    a) asking who could cast an evil eye...

   b) referring to anyone who could cast an evil eye...

   c) wondering what kind of person could cast an evil eye...

   d) talking about one evil man who could cast an evil eye…

89. *Esse* in line 13 is best translated as:

     a) there was   b) to be

     c) there is   d) to have been

90. A main message that Catullus intends for Lesbia:

     a) ignore what others are saying

     b) kiss him as much as she does her sparrow

     c) do a better job of counting their kisses

     d) sleep well, to live more fully in the day