Fabulae Romanae

Assessments

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Fabulae Romanae - **Assessments © 2009** by Dr. Melissa Schons Bishop

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Preface

This volume of tests includes 2 assessments for each chapter of *Fabulae Romanae* – a vocabulary quiz and a chapter test that targets forms and comprehension. Answer keys for all assessments are included at the back of the book.

Vocabulary Quizzes

Vocabulary quizzes assess mastery of the definitions for words given with asterisks in the textbook. Most quizzes are matching, with a few multiple choice. The link below contains links for each chapter's words, for online games – word search, flashcards, concentration and matching games. These activities will help your students master the definitions of the words.

NOTE: The ONLY material assessed on the vocabulary quizzes is the DEFINITIONS. Students are not required to produce principal parts of verbs or genitive singulars and genders of nouns.

http://site.latin-resources.com/FabRWorkbook.html

Chapter Tests

Chapter tests consist of 3 sections that test (a) forms and syntax, (b) Latin true-false questions and (c) English multiple choice questions. The vocabulary and structures used in the Latin true-false questions are very similar to the language in the stories.

The questions on forms and syntax variously assess mastery of case endings, noun/adjective agreement, pronoun references, verb forms, verb tenses, clause identification, and more. These questions target words drawn from the stories and it is advisable to provide a photocopy or reproduction of the story text with the same line numbering for student reference.

For convenience, the chart below indicates which page of the story may be photocopied for each chapter's test. If the text is required in order to do the forms section of the test, it is so noted in the chart.

CHAPTER	Page to Photocopy for Test
Chapter 1	Page 3 (text required)
Chapter 2	Page 7
Chapter 3	Pages 9 & 11
Chapter 4	Pages 11 & 13 (text required)
Chapter 5	Pages 13 & 15
Chapter 6	NO TEXT NEEDED
Chapter 7	Pages 23, 25, 26 (text required)
Chapter 8	Pages 31, 33
Chapter 9	Pages 35, 37, 39, 41 (text required)
Chapter 10	Page 43 (text required)
Chapter 11	Pages 47, 49
Chapter 12	Pages 53, 55 (text required)
Chapter 13	Page 57 (text required)
Chapter 14	Page 63 (text required)
Chapter 15	Page 69 (text required)
Chapter 16	Page 71
Chapter 17	Page 73 (text required)
Chapter 18	Page 75 (text required)
Chapter 19	Page 79
Chapter 20	Page 83 (text required)
Chapter 21	Page 91 (text required)
Chapter 22	Page 97 (text required)
Chapter 23	Page 101 (text required)
Chapter 24	Page 107 (text required)
Chapter 25	Page 109
Chapter 26	Page 121 (text required)
Chapter 27	Page 129 (text required)
Chapter 28	Page 135
Chapter 29	Page 141 (text required)
Chapter 30	Page 147 (text required)
Chapter 31	Page 169 (text required)

Fabulae Romanae 1 - Vocabulary Quiz

Match each Latin word to its correct definition.

a. to call, name
b. to kill
c. clear, distinguished, famous
d. refugee
e. to move, migrate
f. booty, loot
g. conversation, conference, parley
h. leader
i. arrival
j. to attack
k. to lose
l. fame, reputation, story
m. to fill

n. to fear, be afraid of
o. resources, power
p. to grow, prosper, thrive
q. crisis
r. law, jurisdiction, justice
s. contrary to, opposite, against
t. walls, fortifications
u. line of battle, battle formation
v. supply, abundance; troops (pl.)
w. to find
x. to go across, cross over
y. origin

_____ 1. amitto

_____ 2. discrimen

_____ 3. praeda

_____ 4. clarus

_____ 5. aggredior

_____ 6. metuo

_____ 7. ius

_____ 8. dux

_____ 9. moenia

_____ 10. interficio

_____ 11. adversus

_____ 12. colloquium

_____ 13. profugus

_____ 14. migro

_____ 15. appello

_____ 16. adventus

_____ 17. impleo

_____ 18. ops

_____ 19. fama

_____ 20. cresco

Fabulae Romanae 1 - Chapter Test

I. Forms - Nouns
Identify the case of each noun from your Chapter 1 story. The line number is provided for your reference.

a. nominative

b. genitive

c. dative

d. accusative

e. ablative

_____	1.	urbem (2)
_____	2.	Graeci (2)
_____	3.	rege (3)
_____	4.	defensores (4)
_____	5.	urbis (4)

_____	6.	comitibus (5)
_____	7.	profugos (6)
_____	8.	urbs (9)
_____	9.	ducis (12)
_____	10.	ei (13)

II. Comprehension – Latin True/False Questions

_____ 11. Graecos Troiani annos decem obsidebant.

_____ 12. Cum urbs deleta esset, Priam rex et Aeneas ad Italiam migrare constituerunt.

_____ 13. Cum Aeneas ad Italiam advenisset, regem Latinum timebat.

_____ 14. In colloquio Latinus cognovit qui Aeneas esset.

_____ 15. Aeneas urbem novam ab nomine uxoris appellavit.

_____ 16. Turnus erat rex Troianus qui a Graecis interfectus erat.

_____ 17. Latinus et Aeneas in bello interfecti sunt.

_____ 18. Aeneas copias in aciem eduxit.

_____ 19. Post aciem nemo Aeneam invenire poterat.

_____ 20. Omnes crediderunt Aeneam deum esse.

III. Comprehension - Multiple Choice

Choose the BEST answer to demonstrate your mastery of the main ideas in the story.

____ 21. In what area of the ancient world was Troy located?
   a.   Italy   b.   Asia Minor   c.   Greece

____ 22. Who was the king of Troy?
   a.   Priam   b.   Latinus   c.   Aeneas

____ 23. After he had gathered his friends and comrades together, what decision did Aeneas make?
   a.   to make peace with the   b.   to go to Italy   c.   to try to rebuild Troy
        Greeks

____ 24. Why were Latinus and his people preparing to defend their lands?
   a.   The Trojans were advancing   b.   The Trojans were stealing   c.   The Trojans were attacking
        on their city   their cattle   them

____ 25. What did Latinus NOT do when he found out Aeneas' story?
   a.   He made peace with Aeneas   b.   He gave Aeneas his   c.   He gave Aeneas land for a
                                          daughter to marry   new city

____ 26. Why did Turnus attack Latinus and the Trojans?
   a.   He was upset about Lavinia   b.   He thought the Trojans   c.   He wanted to conquer
        marrying Aeneas   were attacking him   Aeneas before he could
                                                                        found a new city

____ 27. Which leader was killed in the first battle between the Rutuli and the Trojans?
   a.   Latinus   b.   Turnus   c.   Aeneas

____ 28. Why were the Etruscans happy to join forces with Turnus?
   a.   they also feared the new city   b.   Turnus convinced them that   c.   Latinus had offended them
                                             the new city would soon be   by making an alliance with
                                             more famous than the   Aeneas
                                             Etruscans themselves

____ 29. What did Aeneas do to create unity between his people and Latinus' people?
   a.   he gave them a common   b.   he arranged a series of   c.   he had them swear blood
        name   strategic marriages   oaths of loyalty

____ 30. Why was Aeneas' decision to lead his troops out to meet the Etruscans a potentially reckless move?
   a.   his troops were not as well-   b.   the terrain was difficult to   c.   he could have stayed within
        armed as their enemy   navigate and the Etruscans   the well-fortified city walls
                                           knew it better

Fabulae Romanae 2 - Vocabulary Quiz

Match each Latin word to its correct definition.

a. pello
b. lego
c. imperium
d. species
e. city
f. regno
g. to found, establish
h. crowd, multitude, throng

i. quoad
j. to kill
k. abundo
l. through, along
m. adolesco
n. sacerdos
o. other, another

____   1.   to read, gather, choose

____   2.   power, empire, dominion, rule

____   3.   as long as, until

____   4.   to reign, rule

____   5.   priest, priestess

____   6.   to drive out, repulse, defeat

____   7.   to overflow, be in flood

____   8.   appearance, pretext

____   9.   to mature, grow up

Fabulae Romanae 2 - Chapter Test

I. Comprehension - Multiple Choice
Choose the BEST answer to demonstrate your mastery of the main ideas in the story.

____ 1. Why did Ascanius found Alba Longa?
a. he wished to emulate his father by founding his own city
b. because Lavinium was growing so large
c. Lavinium needed a sister city for trading and commerce

____ 2. What did Lavinia do when Ascanius founded Alba Longa?
a. she went with him to help him establish the new government
b. she retired from public life and lived quietly until her death
c. she continued to rule Lavinium

____ 3. Who was Proca?
a. the brother of Numitor
b. a king who usurped the throne by expelling his brother from the kingdom
c. the grandfather of Rhea Silvia

____ 4. Why was Numitor the rightful king of Alba Longa?
a. he was the older brother
b. he had a document establishing his claim to the throne
c. his father had been king the longest

____ 5. What did Amulius NOT do in his efforts to gain power?
a. killed his nephew
b. exiled his brother
c. murdered everyone in his brother's family

II. Comprehension – Latin True/False Questions

____ 6. Lavinia regina erat quoad Ascanius adolevit.

____ 7. Ascanius cum matre regnavit et urbi Lavinio novum nomen dedit.

____ 8. Multi reges post Ascanium Albam Longam regnaverunt.

____ 9. Numitor Amulium expulit et solus rex erat.

____ 10. Rhea Silvia et frater ab Amulio necati sunt.

Fabulae Romanae 3 - Vocabulary Quiz

Match each Latin word to its correct definition.

a. to reproach, accuse, complain
b. around, nearby
c. royal, king's
d. grandfather
e. robber
f. twin, double
g. to bring up, educate
h. to set out, expose, explain
i. to bring back, restore
j. beginning
k. shepherd
l. to be thirsty
m. to turn, go, change

n. punishment
o. running, course, path
p. on account of, because of
q. age, time of life
r. watch, custody, prison
s. by the order (of)
t. basket
u. grandson
v. to hand over, surrender, give up
w. thin, shallow
x. to force apart, divide, distribute
y. to compare, couple, match

____ 1. iussu

____ 2. regius, a, um

____ 3. dedo, dedere, dedidi, deditum

____ 4. aetas, aetatis

____ 5. divido, dividere, dividi, divisum

____ 6. custodia, ae

____ 7. supplicium, i

____ 8. alveus, i

____ 9. geminus, a, um

____ 10. cursus, us

____ 11. expono, exponere, exposui, expositum

____ 12. ob

____ 13. comparo (1)

____ 14. restituo, restituere, restitui, restitutum

____ 15. incuso

____ 16. educo

____ 17. flecto, flectere, flexi, flexum

____ 18. pastor, pastoris

____ 19. latro, latronis

____ 20. circa

Fabulae Romanae 3 - Chapter Test

I. Clause Identification
Identify the clause type for each verb from your Chapter 3 story. The line number is provided for your reference.

Identify the clause type that each verb form belongs to.

a.   relative clause
b.   participial phrase
c.   ablative absolute
d.   indirect statement
e.   temporal clause

____   1.   ferebant (5)

____   2.   nutrientem (11)

____   3.   adoleverunt (12)

____   4.   celebrantur (15)

____   5.   captum (16)

____   6.   egisse (18)

____   7.   educari (21)

____   8.   motus (21)

____   9.   esse (23)

____   10.   parata (26)

II. Comprehension – Latin True/False Questions

____   11.   Romani crediderunt Romulum et Remum filios Martis esse.

____   12.   Nemo Rheam Silviam et filios a crudelitate regis defendere poterat.

____   13.   Lupa sitiens ex montibus cursum flexit, vagitu infantium audito.

____   14.   Visa a Faustulo lupa pueros interfecit et pastorem petivit.

____   15.   Romulus et Remus in praedones impetus fecerunt.

____   16.   Praedones irati erant quod Romulus et Remus praedam ceperant.

____   17.   Numitor nescivit Romulum et Remum nepotes suos esse.

____   18.   Romulus Numitorem adiuvabat solus, quod Remus captus erat.

____   19.   Faustulus et Numitorque pueros nepotes Numitoris esse intellexerunt.

____   20.   Romulus et Remus urbem novam condere constituerunt.

III. Comprehension – Multiple Choice

Choose the BEST answer to demonstrate your mastery of the main ideas in the story.

____ 21. Which phrase in the first paragraph indicates that the author does not necessarily buy into the idea that Mars was the father of Romulus and Remus?

a. ut fama est

b. nec dei nec homines. . . pueros. . .defenderunt

c. pater eius Mars 12ues erat

____ 22. How did the wolf find the boys?

a. she saw the basket on the shore

b. she heard them crying

c. she smelled them

____ 23. Who raised Romulus and Remus?

a. Faustulus and his wife

b. Numitor and Rhea Silvia

c. the she-wolf

____ 24. What did Romulus and Remus do as soon as they were able to hunt?

a. they began to rob local hunting groups who were out in the woods

b. they stole booty from robbers and redistributed it to the local shepherds

c. they tracked and killed Amulius

____ 25. What did the robbers accuse Remus of?

a. stealing from the other shepherds

b. stealing from them

c. stealing from Numitor

____ 26. Why was Remus' punishment left to Numitor?

a. it was his property that had allegedly been stolen

b. although exiled, he was still responsible for dispensing justice in the kingdom

c. no one else wanted to do it

____ 27. Why does Faustulus reveal Romulus' true identity?

a. he thinks the king needs to know that the boys were not killed when they were exposed at birth

b. he wants to be sure Romulus knows what his relationship with Numitor is

c. he is concerned about the danger Remus is in

____ 28. What is NOT an indicator to Numitor that Remus is his grandson?

a. his age

b. his appearance

c. his regal bearing

____ 29. How do Romulus and Remus conquer Amulius?

a. they each prepare a band of men and attack the king

b. Romulus' band of men infiltrates the palace, freeing Remus and his men, and together they drive the king out of the kingdom

c. Romulus and Remus prepare a trick to get Amulius to come into the forest alone, then a band of their men attacks him

____ 30. What do Romulus & Remus decide to do after Numitor is restored to the throne?

a. continue living as outlaws in the wildnerness and robbing the robbers

b. help Numitor rule

c. establish a city in the places where they were exposed and raised

Fabulae Romanae 4 - Vocabulary Quiz

Choose the correct definition for each Latin word.

_____ 1. augurium, i

a. priest, priestess   b. vulture, bird   c. sign of divine will

_____ 2. pereo, perire, perii, peritum

a. to go out, exit   b. to perish, die   c. to cross over, go across

_____ 3. transilio, transilire, transilui

a. to jump over   b. to meet   c. to cross

_____ 4. insigne, insignis

a. mark, token   b. armor, equipment   c. military victory

_____ 5. postulo (1)

a. to demand   b. to postpone   c. to prepare

_____ 6. munio (4)

a. to build, fortify, protect   b. to increase, grow, prosper   c. to arm, equip

_____ 7. finitimus, a, um

a. neighboring   b. surrounding   c. friendly

_____ 8. decerno, decernere, decrevi, decretum

a. to determine, decide, settle   b. to drive out, repulse   c. to distribute, divide, allot

_____ 9. utor, uti, usus sum

a. to attack, confront   b. to be prosperous, flourish   c. to use, practice

_____ 10. profugio, profugere, profugi

a. to flee   b. to run   c. to sneak away

Fabulae Romanae 4 - Chapter Test

I. Noun/Adjective Agreement

Give the adjective that modifies each noun. The line number of the noun is provided.

1. _____ urbi (1)

2. _____ vultures (3-4)

3. _____ fama (7)

4. _____ Remus (7)

5. _____ muros (7)

6. _____ verba (8)

7. _____ Romulus (10)

8. _____ nomine (11)

9. _____ multitudine (13)

10. _____ sellam (14)

II. True/False

____   11.   Ambo iuvenes urbem novam appellare volebant.

____   12.   Romulus urbem regere volebat, sed Remus moenia nova modo aedificare.

____   13.   Quod res aetate decerni non poterat, Romulus et Remus auguriis uti constituerunt.

____   14.   Romulus vultures primus viderat, sed Remus vultures plures conspexerat.

____   15.   Remus et Romulus arma ceperunt et pugnaverunt.

____   16.   Ex fama alia Romulus iratus Remum moenia nova illudentem interfecit.

____   17.   Remo mortuo Romulus Romam solus regebat.

____   18.   Romulus primus templum in Palatino monte munivit.

____   19.   Multi profugi ex finitimis urbibus ad concilium vocati sunt.

____   20.   Romulus centum senatores creavit.

III. Comprehension - Multiple Choice

Choose the BEST answer to demonstrate your mastery of the main ideas in the story.

_____ 21. Why did Romulus and Remus agree to use auguries to settle a question?

a. it seemed like the most fair solution

b. because they were twins, they could not determine who was older

c. because they did not yet have an official legal system to settle disputes, they needed to use auguries

_____ 22. Why did Remus believe his augury had more validity than Romulus'?

a. the birds flew closer to him

b. he saw the greater number of birds

c. he saw the birds first

_____ 23. What happened when the twins disagreed about how to interpret the bird omens?

a. they agreed to consult auguries in a different way

b. they each claimed the throne

c. Remus mocked Romulus, who then killed him

_____ 24. What offended Romulus the most about his brother's actions?

a. how cruelly Remus spoke to him

b. Remus' impiety towards the gods

c. the disrespect that Remus displayed

_____ 25. What was significant about the Palatine hill?

a. there was a temple to Jupiter there

b. Romulus had been abandoned there

c. Romulus grew up there

_____ 26. What was the purpose of calling everyone to a meeting?

a. to announce the opening of a political asylum on the Capitoline

b. to hand out togas

c. to lay down laws

_____ 27. Which was NOT an emblem of power adopted by Romulus?

a. using the name "patres" for "senatores"

b. the 12 lictors

c. the bordered toga

_____ 28. What happened after Romulus opened up the Capitoline as a refuge?

a. many people came there

b. the lictors summoned everyone to a meeting there

c. the senators voted to allow people to gather there without consequences

_____ 29. Romulus took action in several areas of government. Which of these was NOT one of his immediate concerns?

a. identifying specific symbols of power

b. providing food and housing to immigrants

c. setting up a legal system

_____ 30. Why did Romulus call the senators "patres"?

a. as an honorific term

b. to give them a more generic name, so that their power would not be resented

c. to distinguish them from the masses

Fabulae Romanae 5 - Vocabulary Quiz

Match each Latin word to its correct definition.

a.   exercitus, us
b.   dolum, i
c.   sperno, spernere, sprevi, spretum
d.   firmus, a, um
e.   infero, inferre, intuli, illatum
f.   par, paris
g.   triginta
h.   superbia, ae
i.   nuntio (1)
j.   statuo, statuere, statui, statutum
k.   alloquor, alloqui, allocutus sum
l.   indignatio, indignationis
m.   proinde

n.   iniuria, ae
o.   coniunx, coniugis
p.   concito (1)
q.   proximus, a, um
r.   spes, spei
s.   benignus, a, um
t.   arx, arcis
u.   hospitium, i
v.   sedes, sedis
w.   conubium, i
x.   civitas, civitatis
y.   curia

____   1.   firm, stable, strong

____   2.   thirty

____   3.   hope

____   4.   hospitality

____   5.   wrongdoing, injustice, insult

____   6.   kind

____   7.   to scorn, reject

____   8.   nearest, closest

____   9.   marriage, right of marriage

____   10.   state, citizenship

____   11.   to stir up, rouse

____   12.   to bring in, carry in

____   13.   to speak to

____   14.   trick

____   15.   army

____   16.   wife, husband, spouse

____   17.   pride, arrogance

____   18.   to announce

____   19.   citadel, fortress

____   20.   seat, home

Fabulae Romanae 5 - Chapter Test

I. Identify each verb form given below. All forms are from the Chapter 5 story and line numbers are given.

a. Indicative   b. Subjunctive   c. Participle   d.Infinitive

____	1.	peterent (5)	____ 6.	spectarent (10)
____	2.	auditi sunt (5)	____ 7.	violavisse (15)
____	3.	crescentem (6)	____ 8.	factum esse (19)
____	4.	uti (8)	____ 9.	perturbati (21)
____	5.	paratis (9)	____ 10.	concitabant (23)

II. Subjects & Verbs - *Give the subject for each verb - line numbers for locating the verbs are provided.*

11. erat (1) _____   16. venit (12) _____

12. misit (4) _____   17. habebant (17)_____

13. peterent (5) _____   18. erant (21) _____

14. auditi sunt (5)_____   19. victae sunt (24)_____

15. statuerunt (8)_____   20. conati sunt (27)_____

III. True/False

____ 21. Romani legatos qui conubium cum civitatibus finitimis peterent miserunt.

____ 22. Finitimi omnes Romanos spernebant et metuebant.

____ 23. Romulus omnes finitimos ad ludos praeter Sabinos invitaverat.

____ 24. Romani, dum Sabini intenti ludos spectant, virgines rapiebant.

____ 25. Parentes virginum iratissimi erant, sed virgines ipsae indignationem nullam habebant.

____ 26. Romulus promisit virgines omnia iura Romanorum habituras esse.

____ 27. Bellum inter Sabinos Romanosque ortum est, in quo arcem Sabinorum Romani ceperunt.

____ 28. Romulus curiis nomina virginum raptarum dedit.

____ 29. Romulus nimbo opertus sublimis raptus est, et omnes crediderunt regem ad deos transisse.

____ 30. Romulus civibus omnibus Romanis saepe apparebat, nuntians Romam caput orbis terrarum futuram esse.

IV. Comprehension - Multiple Choice
Choose the BEST answer to demonstrate your mastery of the main ideas in the story.

____ 31. What is one thing that was NOT an obstacle for the Romans in finding wives?

a. alliances with neighboring cities b. the right of intermarriage with neighboring cities c. a lack of neighboring cities from whom to acquire women

____ 32. Why were the Roman ambassadors treated poorly wherever they went?

a. they did not know the protocols for being ambassadors and they embarrassed themselves b. the other cities feared Rome c. rumors of the violent nature of the Romans had preceded their arrival

____ 33. What did Romulus decide to do when diplomatic channels got him nowhere?

a. to try a different group of ambassadors b. to use force c. to attack the other cities and enslave the women

____ 34. What ruse do the Romans devise?

a. they invite their neighbors to come and see the new buildings in the Roman Forum b. they hold a feast on an important religious holiday and invite their neighbors c. they plan elaborate games and invite their neighbors

____ 35. On what does Romulus blame the kidnapping of the Sabine women?

a. the animalistic nature of his people b. their refusal to form marriage alliances with the Romans c. the arrogance of their parents

____ 36. After the Sabine women are kidnapped, what do their families do?

a. they start a war against the Romans b. they send ambassadors to Rome to grant the Romans *conubium* c. they try to get Romulus to give the women back

____ 37. Where is the battle happening when the Sabine women, now Roman wives, intervene?

a. on the Capitoline hill b. just outside the city walls c. in the Sabine fortress

____ 38. How do the Sabine women stop the battle?

a. they threaten to slay their children if the men do not cease fighting at once b. they stand in the midst of the flying weapons and beg the men to stop fighting c. they run up to their fathers and husbands and try to wrest away their weapons

____ 39. What is the outcome of this war?

a. the Sabines finally agree to grant *conubium* to the Romans and the two cities co-exist peacefully b. the Romans conquer the Sabines and enslave them c. the Romans and Sabines become a single nation

____ 40. What does Romulus do to create unity between the Sabines and Romans?

a. he establishes new laws that guarantee fair treatment and citizenship rights to everyone b. he gives them a common name c. he sets up a single government with equal representation of both sides

Fabulae Romanae 6 - Vocabulary Quiz

Match each Latin word to its correct definition.

_____ 1.   foedus, foederis
a.   treaty   b.   faction   c.   alliance

_____ 2.   certamen, certaminis
a.   contest, struggle   b.   crisis   c.   battle, fight

_____ 3.   pro
a.   with   b.   against   c.   in place of

_____ 4.   lex, legis
a.   law   b.   right   c.   justice

_____ 5.   verto, vertere, verti, versum
a.   to break   b.   to change   c.   to turn

_____ 6.   recuso (1)
a.   object, protest, refuse   b.   question, interrogate   c.   excuse, relieve

_____ 7.   mora, ae
a.   flight   b.   delay   c.   custom

_____ 8.   concilio (1)
a.   to agree, reconcile   b.   to plan, advise   c.   to bring together, win over

_____ 9.   plebs, plebis
a.   upper class   b.   common people   c.   class of knights

_____ 10.   congressus, us
a.   meeting   b.   army   c.   alliance

_____ 11.   discribo, discribere, discripsi, discriptum
a.   to hand over   b.   to describe   c.   to divide

_____ 12.   peregrinus, a, um
a.   just   b.   foreign   c.   neighboring

_____ 13.   peritus, a, um
a.   prepared, ready   b.   skilled in, experienced   c.   nearest, closest

_____ 14.   defero, deferre, detuli, delatus
a.   to protest, reject   b.   to grant, award   c.   to delay, put off

_____ 15.   quadraginta
a.   forty   b.   fifty   c.   fourteen

_____ 16.   firmo (1)
a.   to indicate, point out   b.   to strengthen, consolidate   c.   to fortify, build

_____ 17.   factio, factionis
a.   plan, intention   b.   advice, counsel   c.   doing, political faction

_____ 18.   imitor, imitari, imitatus sum
a.   to imitate   b.   to delay   c.   to pretend

_____ 19.   iustus, a, um
a.   fair   b.   wretched   c.   foreign

_____ 20.   caerimonia, ae
a.   ceremony   b.   priesthood   c.   religion

Fabulae Romanae 6 - Chapter Test

I. Indirect Statement & Ablative Absolute

Select the English words that you would need in order to translate the ablative absolute or indirect statement correctly in each sentence below. Sentences are modeled on those from your Chapter 5 & 6 stories. Pay attention to the tense of the main verb (future and future perfect tenses are not used)!!!

a. is/are   d. had
b. was/were   e. will
c. has/have   f. would

____   1.   Romulus, populo in triginta curias diviso, nomen novam curiae cuique dedit.
____   2.   Romulo populum in triginta curias dividente, duces Sabini Romanum senatum iungunt.
____   3.   Romulus nuntiabat Romam orbem terrarum futuram esse.
____   4.   Romulus nuntiat Romanos hostes omnes vicisse.
____   5.   Plebe clamante, senatus in Curia conveniebat.
____   6.   Numa dixit arcum Iani annos multos clausum esse.
____   7.   Rex cognovit sacerdotem Virgines Vestales legere.
____   8.   Rege peregrino recusato, Numa a populo senatuque creatur.
____   9.   Plebe regem peregrino recusante, interregnum sequitur.
____   10. Omnes sciunt Numam regem optimum futurum esse.

II. Comprehension – Latin True/False Questions

____   11.   Sabini regem novum de factione suo volebant.

____   12.   Interregno secuto, nemo imperium gessit.

____   13.   Plebs laeti non erant quod domini multi pro uno facti erant.

____   14.   Numa Pompilius erat vir Sabinus.

____   15.   Numa legibus iureque usus est ut civitatem firmaret.

____   16.   Arcus Iani apertus pacis index erat; clausus belli.

____   17.   Numa pacem cum civitatibus finitimis fecit.

____   18.   Rex simulavit Egeriam se iubere sacerdotes legere et sacra instituere.

____   19.   Egeria annum in duodecim menses dividit.

____   20.   Populi finitimi Romam aggredi nolebant quod Romani in cultum deorum vertebantur.

III. Comprehension - Multiple Choice
Choose the BEST answer to demonstrate your mastery of the main ideas in the story.

_____ 21. After Romulus' death, what conflict arose?

a. how the new king should be appointed and the terms of succession preserved

b. from which political faction the king should be chosen

c. whether a monarchy or a democratic government should be used

_____ 22. Why were the Romans opposed to a Sabine candidate?

a. they still resented the Sabines for their refusal to allow them a right of inter-marriage

b. they didn't want a foreigner to be king

c. they didn't trust the Sabines

_____ 23. Why were the plebians so upset during the interregnum?

a. they didn't get a say in who should be king next

b. they felt like they had many masters instead of just one

c. they didn't like the political instability and uncertainty

_____ 24. In what area of law was Numa NOT well-versed?

a. divine

b. human

c. none

_____ 25. Why did Numa build the arch of Janus?

a. to commemorate times of peace

b. to demonstrate how many states had peace treaties with Rome

c. to have a grand entrance to the Forum

_____ 26. What strategy did Numa use to get his people focused on religion?

a. he added more holidays and festivals to the religious calendar

b. he pretended that his decisions regarding religious matters were divinely inspired

c. he proposed new laws that made it a crime to violate religious rules

_____ 27. What was NOT a contribution made by Numa to Roman society?

a. the modification of the calendar

b. the creation of religious holidays on which no public business could be transacted

c. the division of the senate into three separate branches - legislative, judicial and financial

_____ 28. What effect did Numa's influence have on the Romans?

a. most of them began to emulate his morals and character

b. they grew more interested in diplomatic solutions in dealing with enemies

c. they began to study law and religion more seriously

_____ 29. Why were neighboring states reluctant to go to war with the Romans?

a. the new peace treaties stopped them

b. the piety of the Romans deterred them

c. in addition to his focus on religion and moral character, Numa had also trained the army in a new style of warfare that frightened the neighboring states

_____ 30. Although Romulus used his skills in war, and Numa his skills in peace, the two kings achieved the same objective. What was it?

a. to increase the Roman state

b. to create alliances with neighboring peoples

c. to educate and train the Roman people

Fabulae Romanae 7 - Vocabulary Quiz

Match each Latin word to its correct definition.

a. to lead away, take away
b. to approve
c. rather
d. because
e. before
f. to strike, cut down, kill
g. nervous, anxious
h. unequal, different
i. to hurry
j. to loosen, release, untie, free
k. virtue, courage
l. to affect, afflict, strike
m. unharmed, complete, whole

n. threefold, triple
o. battle
p. disease, plague
q. to break, overcome, crush
r. to choose, pick out
s. disaster, calamity
t. one at a time, one each
u. to survive, be left over
v. judgment, decision, trial
w. to hold up, sustain, withstand, endure
x. attentive, alert
y. leisure, free time, peace

____ 1. erectus, a, um
____ 2. caedo, caedere, cecidi, caesum
____ 3. deligo, deligere, delegi, delectum
____ 4. dispar, disparis
____ 5. potius
____ 6. integer, integra, integrum
____ 7. quia
____ 8. virtus, virtutis
____ 9. abduco, abducere, abduxi, abductum
____ 10. priusquam

____ 11. singuli, ae, a
____ 12. propero (1)
____ 13. solvo, solvere, solvi, solutum
____ 14. afficio, afficere, affeci, affectum
____ 15. otium, i
____ 16. proelium, i
____ 17. pestilentia, ae
____ 18. anxius, a, um
____ 19. probo (1)
____ 20. frango, frangere, fregi, fractum

Fabulae Romanae 7 - Chapter Test

I. Pronoun References - *Give the noun to which each pronoun refers. Line numbers from the text are provided.*

1. _____ hic (2)

2. _____ is (8)

3. _____ se (9)

4. _____ qui (12)

5. _____ hi (18)

6. _____ illi (19)

7. _____ eum (29)

8. _____ ille (31)

9. _____ quod (42)

10. _____ eam (45)

II. Comprehension – Latin True/False Questions

____ 11. Postquam Numa mortuus erat, Mettius Fufetius rex creatus est.

____ 12. Tullus Hostilius ferox erat et causas belli semper quaerebat.

____ 13. Tullius Hostilius et Mettius Fufetius pacem fecerunt.

____ 14. Albani erant Curatii, et Horatii erant Romani.

____ 15. Primo congressu Curiatii Romanos duos interfecerunt.

____ 16. Horatius, qui solus erat vivus, vidit tres Curiatios vulneratos qui se sequebantur.

____ 17. Horatius sororem quae Romano militi desponsa erat caedit.

____ 18. Soror Horatii dolore oppressus erat ubi sponsum mortuum vidit.

____ 19. Populus Romanus Horatium condemnavit quod sororem necavit.

____ 20. Tullus mortuus est quod fulmen se percussit.

III. Comprehension - Multiple Choice

Choose the BEST answer to demonstrate your mastery of the main ideas in the story.

____ 21. Why did Tullus Hostilius seek reasons for war?
a. he was a cruel and vicious man
b. it was important for Rome to maintain its reputation as a dominant military power
c. the Romans seemed to be getting lazy

____ 22. Why did the Albans appoint Mettius Fufetius dictator?
a. they had invaded Roman territory and now needed a new strategy
b. their king died
c. they were losing their war against the Romans

____ 23. Why does Fufetius request a meeting with Tullus Hostilius?
a. because he doesn't think he can maintain his siege of Roman territory, and he wants to make peace before he is beaten
b. he wants to surrender
c. to create an alliance against the Etruscans

____ 24. What does Fufetius propose as a way to resolve the dispute between the Albans and Romans?
a. the drafting of a treaty and immediate terms of peace
b. a hand-to-hand combat between a few men from each army
c. reading the augeries and following the will of the gods

____ 25. When the Horatii and Curiatii clash on the battlefield, what is the initial outcome?
a. all Romans wounded, 2 Albans dead
b. 2 Romans wounded, 1 Alban dead
c. 2 Romans dead, 3 Albans wounded

____ 26. When Horatius looks back at his pursuers, what does he see?
a. the Albans are running together
b. the Alban closest to him falls
c. the Albans are running at intervals, with great spaces in between them

____ 27. At the conclusion of the combat, what does Horatius do?
a. he raises his sword above his head and lets out a victory yell
b. he strips his opponent of his arms and weapons
c. he cries for the loss of his brothers

____ 28. Why does the sight of Curiatius' cloak upset the sister of Horatius?
a. it reminds her of her dead brothers
b. it has gotten all bloody and cannot be worn again
c. it belongs to her fiance, whom her brother has killed

____ 29. Why does Horatius kill his sister?
a. she dishonors him by grieving for his enemy
b. his father orders him to
c. because she has fallen in love with the enemy

____ 30. Why does the king allegedly get struck by lightning?
a. because he angered Jupiter
b. because he was unable to save his city from the plague
c. because he did a sacrifice incorrectly

Fabulae Romanae 8 - Vocabulary Quiz

Match each Latin word to its correct definition.

a. tutor, tutoris
b. mando (1)
c. sublicius, a, um
d. prodigium, i
e. carcer, carceris
f. divitiae, arum
g. fetialis, fetialis
h. repono, reponere, reposui, repositum

i. negotium, i
j. exul, exulis
k. exsto (1)
l. usque ad
m. indignitas, indignitatis
n. potentia, ae
o. amicitia, ae

____ 1. power
____ 2. to stand out, be visible, exist
____ 3. jail, cell
____ 4. to order, command, entrust, commit
____ 5. to replace, put back
____ 6. as far as, up to, all the way to
____ 7. friendship
____ 8. guardian
____ 9. insult, disgrace
____ 10. business, task

Fabulae Romanae 8 - Chapter Test

I. Verbs – *Identify the tense of each verb form from your story.*

a. present
b. imperfect
c. future

d. perfect
e. pluperfect

____	1.	instituerat (1)
____	2.	instituit (2)
____	3.	mandatum est (3)
____	4.	est (5)
____	5.	condita (8)
____	6.	regnante (9)
____	7.	habitabat (9)
____	8.	erat (10)

____	9.	duxerat (12)
____	10.	ferre (13)
____	11.	migrandi (14)
____	12.	persuadet (15)
____	13.	abstulisse (16)
____	14.	periti erant (18)
____	15.	institutus est (22)

II. Comprehension – Latin True/False Questions

____ 16. Ancus fetiales sacerdotes instituit, quibus caeremoniae de bello mandatae sunt.

____ 17. Ianiculum erat carcer magnus sub monte Capitolino.

____ 18. Ancius Ostiam, portam Romae, condidit.

____ 19. Lucumo erat Romanus vir qui regem amabat.

____ 20. Pater Lucomonis exsul erat, igitur Etrusci Lucumonem spernebant.

____ 21. Lucumo et uxor suus, Rhea Silvia, Romam migrare constituerunt.

____ 22. Dum iter faciunt, porcus magnus e caelo volavit et pilleum ab capite Lucumonis abstulit.

____ 23. Tanaquil aquilam accepit augurium potentiae futurae coniugis.

____ 24. Postquam Romam venit, Lucumo nomen novum sumpsit.

____ 25. Lucumo factus est tutor liberorum Regis et amicus bonus regis erat.

III. Comprehension - Multiple Choice

Choose the BEST answer to demonstrate your mastery of the main ideas in the story.

____ 26. Where Numa had established religion, Ancus established _____.
    a. military victories   b. ceremonies   c. folktales

____ 27. The Janiculum connected to Rome by means of a _____.
    a. prison   b. bridge   c. tunnel

____ 28. The Roman reader who reads this story at the time the author wrote it will recognize which landmark that still exists in Rome?
    a. the bridge   b. the jail   c. the senate house

____ 29. What nationality was Lucumo?
    a. Alban   b. Roman   c. Etruscan

____ 30. Why was Lucumo's father disgraced?
    a. he was an exile   b. he had no money   c. his wife had committed adultery

____ 31. Why did Tanaquil come up with a plan to move to Rome?
    a. she was tired of being treated poorly   b. she had great political ambitions for her husband   c. she wanted a change of scenery

____ 32. What happened on their journey that convinced Tanaquil that they would be very powerful in the future?
    a. a flash of lightning struck a tree near their wagon   b. they caught sight of a two-headed snake   c. an eagle took Lucomo's hat and put it back on his head

____ 33. What piece of information does the author give us to reinforce the omen's significance?
    a. Etruscans are very skilled at reading omens   b. the Etruscans are favorites of the gods   c. Tanaquil is a specially trained magician

____ 34. After they arrived in Rome, how did Lucumo distinguish himself?
    a. he became a famous general   b. he was politically active in the Senate   c. he became wealthy

____ 35. Because of his friendship with the king, Lucumo was designated as the _____ of the king's children.
    a. tutor   b. adoptive father   c. guardian

Name: _____

Date: _____

Fabulae Romanae 9 - Vocabulary Quiz

Match each Latin word to its correct definition.

a. humilis, is, e

b. privatus, a, um

c. pateo, patere, patui

d. conspectus, us

e. perturbo (1)

f. adultus, a, um

g. facinus, facinoris

h. benignitas, benignitatis

i. quietus, a, um

j. opus, operis

k. aliquando

l. circa

m. regia, ae

n. alienus, a, um

o. portendo, portendere, portendi, portentum

p. palam

q. apparitor, apparitoris

r. etsi

s. cloaca, ae

t. memoro (1)

u. deicio, deicere, deieci, deiectum

v. praesidium, i

w. sicco (1)

x. officium, i

y. liberalis, is, e

____ 1. sometime, someday

____ 2. to throw down, bring down

____ 3. to dry out, drain

____ 4. duty, service

____ 5. to be open, be available

____ 6. to disturb, upset, confuse

____ 7. deed, crime

____ 8. attendant, servant

____ 9. to predict, foretell

____ 10. openly

____ 11. humble, low

____ 12. sewer, drain

____ 13. although

____ 14. kindness, good deeds

____ 15. work, deed

____ 16. royal palace

____ 17. around, near

____ 18. belonging to another, foreign

____ 19. to remind, mention, bring up

____ 20. sight, view

Fabulae Romanae 9 - Chapter Test

I. Clause Identification - *Identify the clause to which each verb form belongs. The line number for each verb form is given.*

a.   ablative absolute

b.   participial phrase

c.   indirect statement

d.   concessive clause

e.   temporal clause

f.   causal clause

g.   *cum*-circumstantial

h.   *cum*-causal

i.   *cum*-concessive

j.   purpose clause

k.   relative clause

____   1.   memorans (2-3)

____   2.   victis (5)

____   3.   dicitur (5)

____   4.   esset (10)

____   5.   fuit (14)

____   6.   excitatus esset (17)

____   7.   abducto (17)

____   8.   futurum esse (20)

____   9.   fuerant (24)

____   10.   regnabat (25)

____   11.   videbatur (26)

____   12.   delecti (28)

____   13.   avertit (31)

____   14.   relicto (32)

____   15.   fugientes (34)

____   16.   futurum esse (40)

____   17.   es (41)

____   18.   posset (44)

____   19.   sit (46)

____   20.   mortuus esset (49)

Fabulae Romanae 10 - Vocabulary Quiz

Choose the correct definition for each Latin word.

____ 1. certo (1)
    a. to make certain, be sure   b. to evade, escape   c. to compete, struggle

____ 2. contraho, contrahere, contraxi, contractum
    a. to drag around   b. to draw together   c. to bind tightly

____ 3. tribuo, tribuere, tribui, tributum
    a. to group, sort   b. to assign, distribute   c. to acknowledge, admit

____ 4. viritim
    a. bravely   b. separately   c. together

____ 5. continuus, a, um
    a. eternal, neverending   b. complete, all-encompassing   c. continuous, successive

____ 6. fanum, i
    a. inner courtyard   b. temple, shrine   c. palace

____ 7. classis, classis
    a. fleet, class   b. kind, sort   c. army, battle line

____ 8. vivus, a, um
    a. alive   b. dead   c. immortal

____ 9. caedes, caedis
    a. slaughter, murder   b. funeral, death   c. plot, ambush

____ 10. audacia, ae
    a. cowardice   b. boldness   c. strength

____ 11. queror, queri, questus sum
    a. to try   b. to mourn   c. to complain

____ 12. cupidus, a, um
    a. greedy, acquisitive   b. desirous of, eager for   c. loving, caring

____ 13. item
    a. at some time, at some point   b. otherwise, alternatively   c. likewise, in the same way

____ 14. muliebris, is, e
    a. womanly   b. childishly   c. bravely

____ 15. heres, heredis
    a. victim   b. ancestor   c. heir

Fabulae Romanae 10 - Chapter Test

I. Nouns – *Identify the case of each noun from your story. THERE IS ONLY ONE POSSIBILITY – CHECK THE* *CONTEXT IF YOU ARE UNSURE OF THE NOUN'S USAGE.*

a. nominative
b. genitive
c. dative

d. accusative
e. ablative

____	1.	classes (1)
____	2.	censu (2)
____	3.	belli (2)
____	4.	pacis (2)
____	5.	colles (3)
____	6.	consilio (4)
____	7.	fanum (5)
____	8.	civitatum (8)

____	9.	populis (8)
____	10.	populo (9)
____	11.	fanum (9)
____	12.	confessio (10)
____	13.	rerum (10)
____	14.	populi (13)
____	15.	hostibus (14)

II. Comprehension – Latin True/False Questions

____ 16. Servius populum in classes pro opibus dividit.

____ 17. Servius Latinis principibus persuasit ut templum Dianae Romae aedificarent.

____ 18. Roma multos annos constituta erat caput orbis terrarum.

____ 19. Servius de Lucio Tarquinio querebatur quod Lucius agrum viritim diviserat.

____ 20. Plebe reconciliato Servius consensu populique senatusque regnavit.

____ 21. Duae filiae regis similliamae natura ingenioque erant.

____ 22. Tullia ferox et Lucius Tarquinius coniuges suos interfecerunt et nuptiis iuncti sunt.

____ 23. Tarqinius in sede regis sedit, regem incusavit, et de factis regis querebatur.

____ 24. Servius Tarquinium arripit medium, etulit et deiecit per gradus Curiae.

____ 25. Tullia carpentum per corpus patris sui egit.

III. Comprehension - Multiple Choice

Choose the BEST answer to demonstrate your mastery of the main ideas in the story.

____ 26. What purpose did the census serve after its institution?

a. it was used to determine to what social class a person belonged

b. it was used to assign duties during war and peace

c. it was used as a way to identify potential soldiers for the Roman army

____ 27. How did Servius assure Rome's status as the capital of the Roman world?

a. all the Latin leaders acknowledged this status

b. by arranging for the temple of Diana to be located there

c. Servius got the approval of the Asiatic states to call Rome the capital

____ 28. What was Lucius Tarquinius' main objection to Servius holding the kingship?

a. he did not like Servius' policy of distributing land to the commoners

b. the senate had not endorsed Servius

c. the people had not approved this

____ 29. What did Tarquinius NOT do when he occupied Servius' place in the Senate House?

a. he sat in the king's seat

b. he announced that Servius was no longer king

c. he ordered a herald to convene the Senate

____ 30. About what did Tarquinius NOT complain?

a. the census

b. Servius' plans for the temple of Diana

c. the land division

____ 31. How does Servius react when he sees Tarquinius in his chair?

a. with amazement

b. with anger

c. with fear

____ 32. Why does Tarquinius feel justified in his actions?

a. he says that Servius should have turned over the rule to the rightful sons of the king as soon as they were old enough to rule

b. his father had been king, so he has a legitimate claim to the throne

c. he feels that Servius' methods of acquiring kingship were illegal

____ 33. What happens to Servius after his confrontation with Tarquinius?

a. he is thrown down the stairs and killed

b. he is killed in the Senate House and his body is dragged into the street

c. he is killed and then his body is carried away in a cloud as he is deified

____ 34. What role does Tullia play in her husband's assumption of the throne?

a. she is the first to call him king

b. she helps kill her father

c. she lures her father to the Senate House, where he is ambushed and killed

____ 35. Why was the location in Rome where Tullia had been called "scleratus" thereafter?

a. she had driven over her father's corpse in her carriage

b. it was the place where she murdered her father

c. the name marked the wickedness of Tarquinius, who was responsible for the king's death

Fabulae Romanae 11 - Vocabulary Quiz

Match each Latin word to its correct definition.

a.   to slip down, slide down
b.   fate, chance, lot
c.   to receive, accept, seize
d.   deed
e.   oracle
f.   deception, trickery
g.   to let go, permit
h.   to suffer, endure, allow

i.   goods, possessions
j.   to kiss
k.   to strip, rob
l.   to interpret
m.   as, just as, like
n.   exile
o.   to bring across, transfer

_____   1.   exilium, i
_____   2.   sors, sortis
_____   3.   tamquam
_____   4.   spolio (1)
_____   5.   elabor, elabi, elapsus sum
_____   6.   patior, pati, passus sum
_____   7.   fraus, fraudis
_____   8.   factum, i
_____   9.   recipio, recipere, recepi, receptum
_____   10.   osculor, osculari, osculatus sum

Name: _____

Date: _____

Fabulae Romanae 11 - Chapter Test

I. Verb Forms – *Identify the type of verb form.*

a.	indicative	c.	participle
b.	subjunctive	d.	infinitive

____ 1. coepit (1)

____ 2. armatis (3)

____ 3. occidere (5)

____ 4. conciliabat (10)

____ 5. posset (16)

____ 6. receptis (19)

____ 7. aedificare (20)

____ 8. videmus (25)

____ 9. essent (26-27)

____ 10. missi sunt (26)

II. Comprehension – Latin True/False Questions

____ 11. Tarquinius Superbus necavit principes qui Servium dilexerant.

____ 12. Senatus capitalium rerum iudicia exercebat.

____ 13. Tarquinius Superbus senatum de omniubs rebus consulere solitus erat.

____ 14. Latini et Tarquinius maxime conciliati erant.

____ 15. Tarquinius erat dux in bello bonus.

____ 16. Tarqinius Superbus templum Iovis quod pater suus voverat dedicare constituit.

____ 17. Anguis in regia visa erat portentum optimum.

____ 18. Tarquinius filios suos ad oraculum Delphicum misit ut peterent quis rex post Tarquinium futurus esset.

____ 19. Brutus propter crudelitatem regis ingenium verum celavit.

____ 20. Brutus, qui terram cecidit et primus osculatus est, erat primus qui matrem osculatus erat.

III. Comprehension - Multiple Choice

Choose the BEST answer to demonstrate your mastery of the main ideas in the story.

____ 21. Tarquinius' behavior differed greatly from earlier kings. In which way was his behavior NOT different from his predecessors?

    a. he made alliances with neighboring peoples
    b. he did not counsel with the Senate
    c. he handled capital punishment cases on his own

____ 22. How did Tarquinius cement an alliance between himself and the Latin races?

    a. he married his daughter to a Latin man
    b. he offered the Latin peoples the right of intermarriage with the Romans (*conubium*)
    c. he arranged a treaty between Rome and all the Latin nations

____ 23. What did Tarquinius do when he was unable to capture Gabii in battle?

    a. he sent his son to arrange a treaty
    b. he tricked them
    c. he besieged them until they surrendered

____ 24. What monument did Tarquinius work on that is NOT visible to the author's contemporaries in Rome?

    a. the Circus Maximus
    b. a temple to Jupiter
    c. the Cloaca Maxima

____ 25. Why did Tarquinius send colonists to Signia and Circeii?

    a. to set up a new trade route for Rome
    b. to begin to expand the borders of Rome's territory and increase its power
    c. to create a line of defense for the city of Rome and its territory

____ 26. Why does Tarquinius consult the oracle?

    a. to determine which son should follow in his footsteps as king
    b. to find out the significance of a snake
    c. to discover the truth about Brutus' hidden agenda

____ 27. What strategy does Brutus use to avoid becoming a target of the king's cruelty?

    a. he pretends to be stupid
    b. he bribes the king to leave him alone
    c. he moves out of Rome

____ 28. Why is Brutus' gift for Apollo symbolic of his character?

    a. its subtlety shows how crafty he really is
    b. it conceals excellence within the appearance of something not-so-special
    c. it reveals his strength of character

____ 29. What wrong assumption do the Tarquinii make about the oracle's response to their personal question?

    a. that it needs to be interpreted by their father
    b. that they should try to solve the riddle immediately
    c. that it does not include Brutus

____ 30. What reason does the author give for Brutus' actions after hearing the oracle's response?

    a. Brutus falls to the earth out of respect for the oracle's closeness to the god Apollo
    b. the oracle's response requires Brutus to fall to the ground
    c. the earth is the common mother of everyone

Fabulae Romanae 12 - Vocabulary Quiz

Match each Latin word to its correct definition.

a. nurus, us
b. mens, mentis
c. deprehendo, deprehendere, deprehensi, deprehensum
d. corrumpo, corrumpere, corrupi, corruptum
e. vindico (1)
f. exemplum, i
g. iudico (1)
h. tego, tegere, texi, tectum
i. coniuro (1)
j. luxus, us
k. auctor, auctoris
l. expugno (1)
m. ullus, a, um
n. liber, libera, liberum
o. coniuro (1)

____ 1.   originator, author
____ 2.   to take an oath together, plot
____ 3.   any
____ 4.   mind
____ 5.   example, precedent
____ 6.   daughter-in-law
____ 7.   avenge, get revenge
____ 8.   to break, corrupt
____ 9.   luxury, extravagance
____ 10. to cover, hide

Fabulae Romanae 12 - Chapter Test

I. Clause Identification

a. ablative absolute
b. participial phrase
c. indirect statement
d. purpose clause

e. result clause
f. *cum*-circumstantial
g. *cum*-causal
h. relative clause

_____ 1. statuerent (4)

_____ 2. natus (5)

_____ 3. laudaret (7)

_____ 4. advocatis (15)

_____ 5. armatus (20)

_____ 6. abstulit (21)

_____ 7. coacta (23)

_____ 8. peccare (24)

_____ 9. peccato (26)

_____ 10. texerat (28)

II. Comprehension – Latin True/False Questions

_____ 11. Familia Tarquinii expulsa est quod Romani non iam superbiam Tarquinii et filiorum pati poterant.

_____ 12. Tarquinius Collatinus erat filius Tarquinius Superbus.

_____ 13. Iuvenes in castris quis uxorem pudicissimam haberet cognoscere volebant.

_____ 14. Nurus regis non pudicissimae erant quod in luxu et convivio erant, dum coniuges aberant.

_____ 15. Lucretia et ancillae in lanificio laborabant, cum Collatinus et Tarquinii eas offendissent.

_____ 16. Sextus Tarquinius cum fratre illa nocte rediit et pudicitiam Lucretiae expugnavit.

_____ 17. Lucretia patrem et coniugem advocavit et eis omnia facta ab Sexto exposuit.

_____ 18. Collatinus magna cum ira cultre quem in toga texerat Lucretiam occidit.

_____ 19. Lucretia vivere nolebat quod, etsi peccato soluta, supplicio liberari non poterat.

_____ 20. Omnes praeter Collatinum consolabantur Lucretiam.

III. Comprehension - Multiple Choice

Choose the BEST answer to demonstrate your mastery of the main ideas in the story.

____ 21. How is Tarquinius Collatinus related to the Tarquins?
     a. he is the king's son
     b. he is the king's cousin
     c. he is the king's nephew

____ 22. Where are the young men when they are bragging about their wives?
     a. at a dinner party
     b. at an army camp
     c. in the Roman Forum

____ 23. How do the men decide to test out their claims that each has the best wife?
     a. they ride home for a surprise visit, to see what the women are doing
     b. they dispatch slaves to spy on their wives
     c. they send home letters asking their wives to report their activities to them

____ 24. Why is Sextus Tarquinius granted entry at Lucretia's house when he comes back?
     a. Lucretia recognizes him and does not turn him away
     b. he claims the right of kinship
     c. he threatens to hurt her slaves if she doesn't let him in

____ 25. Of what will death be a witness, according to Lucretia?
     a. of the fact that she was raped
     b. the fact that her mind is innocent, even if her body is guilty
     c. her intention to glorify her husband's reputation

____ 26. What pledge does Lucretia ask her husband and father to make?
     a. to punish her rapist
     b. to track down all adulterers and be sure they are punished
     c. to make sure all unchaste women receive punishment

____ 27. What consolation do the men offer to Lucretia?
     a. Sextus will be punished for his actions, no matter what she decides to do
     b. there can be no crime if there was no intent
     c. her open confession of what happens nullifies any possible guilt she may have

____ 28. Why does Lucretia feel compelled to commit suicide?
     a. she feels unable to live with the shame of knowing that she was unfaithful to her husband
     b. she cannot escape the guilt she bears for having participated in the act, even though it was not consensual
     c. she does not want adulterous women to use rape as an excuse for their promiscuous behavior

____ 29. With what does Lucretia kill herself?
     a. a sword
     b. poison
     c. a dagger

____ 30. What oath do the men make when she dies?
     a. to hunt down Sextus and kill him
     b. to honor her memory and carry out her last wishes, by punishing her rapist
     c. to avenge Lucretia's death by exiling the king and his family

Fabulae Romanae 13 - Vocabulary Quiz

Match each Latin word to its correct definition.

a.   anyone, anything
b.   to swear
c.   military camp
d.   two hundred
e.   liberator

f.   messenger, message
g.   to last, endure
h.   different
i.   to drive out
j.   avenger

____   1.   quisquam, quicquam
____   2.   diversus, a, um
____   3.   duro (1)
____   4.   ducenti, ae, a
____   5.   castra, orum

Fabulae Romanae 13 - Chapter Test

I. Forms – For each pronoun given, locate the noun to which it refers.

1. eo (1) _____

2. se (2) _____

3. hic (10) _____

4. quae (13) _____

5. ipse (15) _____

II. Comprehension – Latin True/False Questions

_____ 6. Romani negaverunt regem alium Romae regnare.

_____ 7. Ingenium Bruti populo apertum erat.

_____ 8. Brutus rex fieri iussus est, sed se numquam id facturum esse promisit.

_____ 9. Ubi Tarquinius Romam rediit, Brutus cum rege venit.

_____ 10. Romani Tulliam necaverunt et corpus eius Bruto dederunt.

III. Comprehension - Multiple Choice

Choose the BEST answer to demonstrate your mastery of the main ideas in the story.

_____ 11. Where did Brutus go after he was made the leader of the Roman people?
   a. to the palace
   b. back to Lucretia's house
   c. to the army camps

_____ 12. What was Tullia doing?
   a. trying to get Brutus to let her stay in Rome
   b. fleeing from her house
   c. preparing to commit suicide

_____ 13. What happened when Tarquinius arrived at Rome?
   a. he ordered his son to raise an army against Brutus
   b. he was welcomed back by his faction of supporters
   c. he found the gates locked against him

_____ 14. How was Brutus received by the army?
   a. they gladly accepted him as their leader
   b. they were not willing to accept his leadership
   c. they told him that if he wanted to be leader, he had to prove his bravery first

_____ 15. How did Sextus Tarquinius die?
   a. he was killed by people avenging wrongs he had done to them
   b. he died in battle while trying to capture Gabii
   c. he was assassinated during his rule at Caere

Fabulae Romanae 14 - Vocabulary Quiz

Match each Latin word to its correct definition.

a. privo (1)
b. velox, velocis
c. turbo (1)
d. denique
e. quantum
f. trano (1)
g. decurro, decurrere, decurri, decursum
h. comitium, i

i. repentinus, a, um
j. rescindo, rescindere, rescidi, rescissum
k. pudor, pudoris
l. infestus, a, um
m. gratus, a, um
n. flumen, fluminis
o. tutus, a, um

____ 1. safe
____ 2. comitium
____ 3. to deprive of
____ 4. finally
____ 5. to swim across
____ 6. dangerous, hostile
____ 7. to disturb, upset
____ 8. to run down
____ 9. sense of honor, sense of shame
____ 10. river

Fabulae Romanae 14 - Chapter Test

I. Forms – Identify the case of the nouns from your story. Check the sentence for context if you need to choose between two or more options. There is only 1 correct answer.

a. nominative   b. genitive   c. dative   d. accusative   e. ablative

_____1.   regnum (1)

_____2.   sanguinis (3)

_____3.   exercitu (4)

_____4.   terror (4)

_____5.   hostes (6)

_____6.   agris (6)

_____7.   hostibus (9)

_____8.   flumen (11)

_____9.   hostium (13)

_____10. audacia (15)

II. Comprehension – Latin True/False Questions

_____ 11.   Tarquinius Romae mansit, ubi Horatius Cocles eum necavit.

_____ 12.   Porsena exercitum magnum Romam tulit.

_____ 13.   Senatus Romanus Porsenam et exercitum timebat.

_____ 14.   Cum exercitus Porsenae advenisset, omnes Romani ex urbe fugerunt.

_____ 15.   Nisi Horatius Cocles ad pontem sublicium positus esset, hostes in urbem ingressi essent.

_____ 16.   Cum Horatius Romanos fugere videret, pontem rescindere temptavit.

_____ 17.   Horatii audacia hostes turbavit.

_____ 18.   Nemo cum Horatio in ponte remansit, praeter unum amicum.

_____ 19.   Etrusci tela in terram coniecerunt, quod Horatium admirati sunt.

_____ 20.   Horatius trans Tiberim incolumis tranavit.

III. Comprehension - Multiple Choice

Choose the BEST answer to demonstrate your mastery of the main ideas in the story.

____   21. What was Tarquinius' goal in soliciting the help of Lars Porsenna?
a.   to retain his status as king
b.   to get help in attacking Brutus and the Romans
c.   to make him an ally and join Rome with Etruria

____   22. What argument did Tarquinius use to persuade Porsenna to help him?
a.   he promised him to let him stay king of Etruria
b.   he swore eternal allegiance to Etruria
c.   he said that the kingship of Rome belonged to someone with Etruscan blood

____   23. What was one reason the senate did NOT fear the imminent arrival of Porsenna?
a.   the king's reputation
b.   the ferocity of the Etruscans
c.   the greatness of the Etruscan city of Clusium

____   24. How was the Tiber beneficial to the Romans during the standoff with the Etruscans?
a.   it provided the city with water
b.   it created an escape route for the women & children
c.   it formed an additional fortification for the city

____   25. What did Horatius ask his men to do before they retreated?
a.   launch one final volley of burning arrows
b.   make a stand at the bridge to hold off the attacking soldiers
c.   stay and cut down the bridge

____   26. What did Horatius do that confounded the Etruscans?
a.   he advanced alone to the middle of the bridge
b.   he swam across the Tiber in full armor
c.   he shot their leader from a great distance

____   27. Who stayed with Horatius at the bridge?
a.   no one
b.   two soldiers who helped him sustain the enemy attack
c.   his legion, who stood around him to protect him while another group made the bridge impassable

____   28. When did Horatius yield?
a.   when he was shot
b.   when he had retreated to the end of the bridge
c.   when the Etruscans forced him off the bridge

____   29. How did Horatius escape?
a.   He ran quickly to the city gate
b.   he jumped off the bridge and swam back to his men
c.   he created a diversion in the ranks of the Etruscans and slipped away unseen

____   30. How was Horatius honored by the city of Rome?
a.   a statue of him was set up in the Forum and he was given land of his own
b.   the city proclaimed an annual holiday in his name
c.   a statue was placed on each end of the bridge, which was renamed after Horatius

Name: _____

Date: _____

Fabulae Romanae 15 - Chapter Test

I. Identify the verb form that is in each clause and give the line number where you found it.

1. ablative absolute   _____

2. indirect statement   _____

3. participial phrase   _____

4. temporal clause   _____

5. *cum*-circumstantial   _____

II. Comprehension – Latin True/False Questions

____   1. Cloelia, quae Romano militi desponsa erat, in castris Etruscorum vivebat.

____   2. Cloelia custodes evasit et virgines incolumes familiis earum restituit.

____   3. Cloelia oratores regi misit ad regem obsidem deposcendam.

____   4. Rex Cloeliam admiratus est et ad suos virginem remisit.

____   5. Statua virginis in equo sedentis in via Sacra posita est.

III. Comprehension - Multiple Choice

Choose the BEST answer to demonstrate your mastery of the main ideas in the story.

____   1. What was one thing Cloelia did NOT do in returning the captive virgins to their families?
      a.   sustain an arrow wound   b.   swim a river   c.   trick the guards

____   2. What was the Etruscan king's first reaction when he discovered the escape?
      a.   he admired Cloelia   b.   he was angry   c.   he was relieved

____   3. What did the king's ambassadors demand from the Romans?
      a.   the return of Cloelia   b.   ransom money   c.   the death of Cloelia

____   4. What did the king promise to do?
      a.   pay the Romans a dowry so that he could marry Cloelia   b.   withdraw his troops if Cloelia was given back to him   c.   respect Cloelia's virtue and give her back untouched

____   5. With what did the Romans recognize this new type of womanly virtue?
      a.   they gave women the right to vote   b.   a new kind of honor   c.   with public thanks in the Forum

Fabulae Romanae 16 - Vocabulary Quiz

Match each Latin word to its correct definition.

a.   eques, equitis   f.   premo, premere, pressi, pressum
b.   concordia, ae   g.   creditor, creditoris
c.   secedo, secedere, secessi, secessum   h.   passus, us
d.   dissensio, dissensionis   i.   reliquus, a, um
e.   plebeius, a, um   j.   despero (1)

_____   1.   step, pace
_____   2.   left, remaining, other
_____   3.   harmony, agreement
_____   4.   horseman, cavalryman
_____   5.   to push on, crush, oppress

Fabulae Romanae 16 - Chapter Test

I. Forms – Identify the TENSE of each verb form given.

a. present   b. imperfect   c. future   d. perfect

_____1. premebantur (3)   _____6. convocata (10)

_____2. ducere (4)   _____7. consulturum esse (11-12)

_____3. nuntiaverunt (7)   _____8. persuasit (12)

_____4. oppugnandam (7-8)   _____9. dictum est (15)

_____5. darent (9)   _____10. esse (20)

II. Comprehension – Latin True/False Questions

____ 1. Dissensio inter patres et plebem propter aes alienem orta est.

____ 2. Patres in servitutem ducebantur quod aere alieno premebantur.

____ 3. Plebs auxilium a consulibus quaerebant, cum Volsci ad Romam oppugnandam venirent.

____ 4. Cum auxilium consulum et senatus desperatum esset, plebs secesserunt.

____ 5. Menenius Agrippa ad plebem missus est ut omnes cives in concordia iungeret.

III. Comprehension - Multiple Choice

Choose the BEST answer to demonstrate your mastery of the main ideas in the story.

____ 1. What was the conflict between the senators and the plebians about?
   a. political offices   b. debt   c. power

____ 2. What w as NOT a disadvantage faced by the plebs?
   a. the law was interpreted by the consuls, who were members of the patrician class   b. they were not able to fight in the army   c. they were facing enslavement if they could not pay their debts

____ 3. How did the plebs react to the news about the Volsci?
   a. they were very happy   b. they were scared   c. they were anxious

____ 4. What did the plebians refuse to do?
   a. leave Rome   b. obey the senate   c. join the army

____ 5. Why did the plebs decide to secede?
   a. they continued to be treated cruelly by their creditors   b. the consuls did not give them a fair hearing in the senate   c. they were trying to force the senatorial class to see how valuable they were to the army

Fabulae Romanae 17 - Vocabulary Quiz

Match each Latin word to its correct definition.

a. to reconcile, restore
b. tribune
c. service, work
d. to enjoy
e. enjoyment, pleasure

f. hunger
g. stomach
h. to be unhappy, complain
i. tooth
j. is said

_____   1.   reconcilio (1)
_____   2.   fertur
_____   3.   venter, ventri
_____   4.   ministerium, i
_____   5.   voluptas, voluptatis

Fabulae Romanae 17 - Chapter Test

I. Noun/Adjective Pairs – *for each adjective or participle, find the noun it modifies.*

1. reliquae (1)   _____

2. humani (2)   _____

3. datis (4)   _____

4. totum (7)   _____

5. similem (10)   _____

II. Comprehension – Latin True/False Questions

____   1. Menenius fabula usus est ut plebi persuaderet et concordiam reconciliaret.

____   2. In fabula, omnes partes corporis humani ventrem domare temptabant.

____   3. Cum venter nullum cibum reciperet, omne corpus perire incipiebat.

____   4. Menenius demonstravit iram plebis dissensioni inter corporis partes similem esse.

____   5. Cum Menenius concordiam reconciliare temptaret, plebs tamen nolebant Romam redire.

III. Comprehension - Multiple Choice
Choose the BEST answer to demonstrate your mastery of the main ideas in the story.

____   1. Which part of the body is NOT men tioned in the story?
    a. stomach   b. teeth   c. liver

____   2. Why was the stomach resented by the rest of the body?
    a. the other body parts felt like they did all the work & the stomach got all the pleasure   b. it ordered everyone around   c. it controlled how much pleasure each could experience

____   3. What lesson did the body parts learn?
    a. they had to be nice to the stomach or else   b. their own survival was tied up in their service to the stomach   c. they could easily control the stomach if they banded together

____   4. To what did Menenius compare the conflict in this story?
    a. the decision of the plebians to withdraw from Rome   b. the arrogance of the senatorial class   c. the anger of the plebians

____   5. What was NOT a final outcome of Menenius' work with the plebes?
    a. harmony between the classes was restored   b. they signed a peace treaty with the senators   c. political offices were created to help protect the rights of the plebian class

Fabulae Romanae 18 - Vocabulary Quiz

Match each Latin word to its correct definition.

a. patria, ae

b. infelix, infelicis

c. laus, laudis

d. senectus, senectutis

e. servitus, servitutis

f. finis, finis

g. legio, legionis

h. turpis, is, e

i. invideo, invidere, invidi, invisum

j. oppugno (1)

____ 1. praise

____ 2. to attack

____ 3. old age

____ 4. disgraceful

____ 5. end, limit, boundary

Fabulae Romanae 18 - Chapter Test

I. For each noun or pronoun from your story, locate the adjective OR participle that modifies it.

1. sede (5) _____

2. matri (5) _____

3. castris (8) _____

4. tibi (12) _____

5. mors (19) _____

II. Comprehension – Latin True/False Questions

____ 6. Coriolanus primus matrem et liberos inter nurus nepotesque stantes conspexit.

____ 7. Mater Coriolani iratissime cum filio suo dicebat.

____ 8. Si Coriolanus pergat, mater aut immatura moriatur aut in servitute vivat.

____ 9. Coriolanus dictis matris sui fractus est.

____ 10. Tandem Coriolanus legiones retro ab urbe removit.

III. Comprehension - Multiple Choice

Choose the BEST answer to demonstrate your mastery of the main ideas in the story.

____ 11. How does Coriolanus feel when he sees his mother and family?
a. shocked
b. sad
c. angry

____ 12. What does Coriolanus' mother want to know before she hugs him?
a. how many women and children he intends to enslave
b. if he plans to continue his military actions
c. if he is there as an enemy or a son

____ 13. What happened after Coriolanus embraced his wife and children?
a. an outcry of weeping and lamentation
b. the women all ran into the ranks of soldiers to find their sons and husbands
c. he captured the delegation of Roman women and children and enslaved them

____ 14. Why does the author say that Coriolanus died?
a. he was crushed by resentment
b. he died afer a long exile spent in shame and dishonor
c. he died in battle

____ 15. How was the braveness of the women in this story commemorated at Rome?
a. statues of Coriolanus' mother and wife were erected in the Forum
b. a temple to Fortuna Muliebris was dedicated in Rome
c. the Romans told this story for years afterwards as an example of female bravery

Fabulae Romanae 19 - Vocabulary Quiz

Select the Latin word that matches each definition provided.

a. consularis, is, e
b. ineo, inire, inii, initum
c. continuo (1)
d. contra
e. cedo, cedere, cessi, cessum
f. auctoritas, auctoritatis
g. dictus est
h. iugum

i. triumpho (1)
j. dictatura, ae
k. consul, consulis
l. laus, laudis
m. oppugno (1)
n. reconcilio (1)
o. tribunus, i

____ 1. consular, belonging to a consul

____ 2. contrary to, against, in violation of

____ 3. dictatorship

____ 4. to come, go, withdraw, yield something to someone

____ 5. was named

____ 6. to celebrate a triumph

____ 7. yoke

____ 8. to enter upon

____ 9. prestige, influence, authority

____ 10. to extend, continue, renew

Name: _____

Date: _____

Fabulae Romanae 19 - Chapter Test

I. Verb Forms – Identify each of the verb forms.

    a.   indicative   c.   participle

    b.   subjunctive   d.   infinitive

____   1.   definire (1)   ____   6.   continuari (5)

____   2.   conantur (2)   ____   7.   esse (5)

____   3.   creati (4)   ____   8.   cederent (7)

____   4.   turbarent (4)   ____   9.   continuandis (10)

____   5.   decrevit (5)   ____   10.   refici (12)

II. Comprehension – Latin True/False Questions

____   11.   Tribuni legibus imperium consulare definiverant, priusquam Cincinnatus consul creatus est.

____   12.   Cincinnatus dixit tribunos etiam atque etiam creatos civitatem turbare.

____   13.   Admonito consule, plebs iterum tribunos creavit.

____   14.   Cincinnatus consul iterum factus est, quamquam refici nolebat.

____   15.   Cincinnatus dictator omnium consensu creatus est cum Romanus exercitus ab Aequis obsideretur.

____   16.   Senatores Cincinnatum agrum colentem invenerunt.

____   17.   Legati a senatu missi Cincinnatum rogaverunt ut Cincinnatus togam indueret.

____   18.   Cincinnatus togam non gerebat quod agros sine vestibus arabat.

____   19.   Uxor Cincinnati togam e tugurio protulit.

____   20.   Cincinnatus exercitum obsessum liberare non poterat.

III. Comprehension - Multiple Choice

Choose the BEST answer to demonstrate your mastery of the main ideas in the story.

_____ 21. Why did Cincinnatus scold the officers of the government when he took his consulship?

a. because they kept electing him consul, and he didn't want to do it anymore

b. because their constant renewal of the same officers was throwing the state into confusion

c. because he did not see them making any progress in limiting the consular authority by means of the legal system

_____ 22. What was Cincinnatus' response to his second consular election?

a. he refused to accept the office

b. he was happy to help

c. he agreed to be consul if he could be dictator

_____ 23. What similarity did Cincinnatus see between the senate and the plebes?

a. both groups were having trouble finding candidates

b. the senate was re-electing him, the same way the plebes kept re-electing tribunes

c. the senate and the plebes were both trying to achieve similar goals with respect to consular authority

_____ 24. Why did the delegation ask Cincinnatus to put on a toga?

a. because he could not be a dictator unless he had a toga on

b. because they were giving him official senate news

c. because he didn't have anything else on at the time

_____ 25. What was the outcome of Cincinnatus' dictatorship?

a. he used the dictatorship to command the Roman army from a remote command post, successfully defeating the enemy over a period of 6 years, and then he retired to his farm again

b. within 6 months, he had conquered the enemy, celebrated a triumph and reliquished the dictatorship

c. he spent 6 months freeing the army, another 6 months celebrating a triumph, and at the end of that time, he gave up the dictatorship

Fabulae Romanae 20 - Vocabulary Quiz

Match each Latin word to its correct definition.

a. frumentum, i
b. iniquus, a, um
c. confero, conferre, contuli, collatum
d. praemitto, praemittere, praemisi, praemissum
e. paciscor, pacisci, pactus sum
f. diripio, diripere, diripui, direptum
g. acer, acris, acre
h. ala, ae
i. perfugio, perfugere, perfugi, perfugitum
j. cohors, cohortis
k. denuntio (1)
l. imperator, imperatoris
m. egregius, a, um

n. ne...quidem
o. pondus, ponderis
p. obsidio, obsidionis
q. trucido (1)
r. aurum, i
s. fallo, fallere, fefelli, falsum
t. se conferre
u. vae
v. nego (1)
w. centurio, centurionis
x. fortuna, ae
y. agito (1)

_____ 1.   gold
_____ 2.   to deny, refuse, say no
_____ 3.   luck, fate
_____ 4.   to slaughter, massacre
_____ 5.   woe, woe to
_____ 6.   to tear apart, pillage, ravage
_____ 7.   grain
_____ 8.   to make an arrangement, arrange
_____ 9.   to flee to
_____ 10.   general, commander

_____ 11.   to send out ahead, send in advance
_____ 12.   to deceive, trick
_____ 13.   unfair, unfavorable, too great
_____ 14.   weight, burden
_____ 15.   seige, blockade
_____ 16.   to bring oneself, go
_____ 17.   not even
_____ 18.   centurion
_____ 19.   distinguished, exceptional
_____ 20.   sharp, pointed, fierce

Fabulae Romanae 20 - Chapter Test

I. Clauses - Find the verb for each clause given. Some questions have more than one right answer.

    1. relative clause   _____

    2. relative clause of purpose   _____

    3. ablative absolute   _____

    4. indirect command   _____

    5. participial phrase   _____

II. Comprehension – Latin True/False Questions

____   6. Legati a Romanis missi sunt ne Galli amicos Romanorum oppugnarent.

____   7. Gallicus exercitus Romam venit quod Romani legati non dediti erant.

____   8. Galli Romanos apud flumen Tiberim superaverunt.

____   9. Romani Gallis qui in arcem impetum facerent resistere poterant.

____ 10. Camillus exercitum Gallorum nocte oppugnavit et multos Gallos trucidavit.

____ 11. Camillus dictator creatus est, quamquam senatus non probaverat.

____ 12. Anseres Gallum appropinquantem audiverunt et clangore magno Manlium excitaverunt, qui militem Gallicum ex arce deiecit.

____ 13. Uterque exercitus pestilentia fameque afficiebatur.

____ 14. Camillus Gallos in urbe et proelio altero superavit.

____ 15. Omnibus placuit Romae manere et urbem restituere.

III. Comprehension - Multiple Choice

Choose the BEST answer to demonstrate your mastery of the main ideas in the story.

____ 16. When the Romans sent a delegation to warn the Gauls not to attack friends of the Roman state, the Gauls responded by:

    a. starting the battle   b. sending a delegation back to   c. withdrawing their forces
                                            Rome

____ 17. The Gauls sent a delegation to Rome to demand that the Roman senate compensate them for

    a. violating international law   b. starting a war   c. holding the Gallic
                                                     ambassadors hostage

____ 18. After the Gauls defeated the Romans near the Allia river, the Roman forces _____.

    a. split into two parts   b. regrouped within the city   c. surrendered
                                        gates

____ 19. When the Gauls first entered the city of Rome, they _____.

    a. killed everyone they met but   b. captured women and   c. pillaged and plundered
       spared all the buildings   children, and burned only   indiscriminately
                                  private homes, not public
                                  buildings

____ 20. Why were the Romans able to drive the Gauls back?

    a. they were fighting downhill   b. the Gauls were very tired   c. the enemy was unprepared
                                from the pillaging   for the new onslaught

____ 21. How were the sacred geese of Juno awakened?

    a. they heard the clanging of   b. they heard the tramping of   c. they heard a Gallic soldier
       the Gallic armor   enemy feet marching down   climbing the hill
                                  the road

____ 22. Which problem did NOT strike the Gallic army during their occupation of Rome?

    a. drought   b. plague   c. hunger

____ 23. What did Brennus add to the sum of money collected to pay the Romans?

    a. his sword and an insult   b. more gold   c. nothing

____ 24. What name did the triumphing dictator earn by his victory over the Gauls?

    a. Cincinnatus   b. Quirinus   c. Romulus

____ 25. What were the tribunes of the plebes urging the people to do?

    a. rebuild the city of Rome and   b. surrender to the Gauls   c. move to Veii and rebuild
       start over   before they attacked Rome
                               again

Fabulae Romanae 21 - Vocabulary Quiz

Match each Latin word to its correct definition.

a.   to send back, return
b.   to be lacking, be missing
c.   to offer
d.   dowry
e.   as long as
f.   in order that, so that
g.   public treasury
h.   poverty
i.   to put forth, offer
j.   very, quite

k.   desire, passion, ambition
l.   to suggest, propose, recommend
m.   philosopher
n.   to pass, spend (time)
o.   to buy back, rescue, ransom
p.   part, direction
q.   to be established, cost, be composed
r.   from where, from which
s.   poison
t.   silver

____   1.   desum, deesse, defui
____   2.   quamdiu
____   3.   venenum, i
____   4.   philosophus, i
____   5.   to offer
____   6.   redimo, redimere, redemi, redemptum
____   7.   quo
____   8.   consto, constare, constiti, constatum
____   9.   pars, partis
____   10.   exigo, exigere, exegi, exactum
____   11.   dos, dotis
____   12.   remitto, remittere, remisi, remissum
____   13.   aerarium, i
____   14.   suadeo, suadere, suasi, suasum
____   15.   cupiditas, cupiditatis

Fabulae Romanae 21 - Chapter Test

I. Pronouns - Give the noun to which each Latin pronoun refers and cite the line number where it appears.

1. _____ eum (2)

2. _____ qui (4)

3. _____ illi (8)

4. _____ eum (14)

5. _____ ipse (15)

6. _____ ei (16)

7. _____ sibi (16)

8. _____ hunc (17)

9. _____ eum (18)

10. _____ eum (19)

II. Comprehension – Latin True/False Questions

____   11.   Rex Epirus Romanos superavit.

____   12.   Romani ad Pyrrhum legatos miserunt qui captivos redimerent.

____   13.   Pyrrhus pacem cum Romanis facere nolebat.

____   14.   Romani legati dona Pyrrhi libenter receperunt et Romam redierunt.

____   15.   Fabricio consule, medicus regis dixit se Pyrrhum interfecturum esse, si Fabricius praemium sibi dedisset.

____   16.   Fabricius medicum ipse necavit et caput medici Pyrrho misit.

____   17.   Fabricius philosophum Athenis admirabatur, quod philosophus credidit omnia ad voluptatem referenda esse.

____   18.   Fabricio nihil luxus in vita sua erat.

____   19.   Fabricius partem vitae sua in paupertate exegit.

____   20.   Fabricius tam pauper erat ut filiabus dotes non darentur.

III. Comprehension - Multiple Choice

Choose the BEST answer to demonstrate your mastery of the main ideas in the story.

____ 21. How many times did Pyrrhus and Fabricius have diplomatic dealings with each other?

    a. twice   b. three times   c. once

____ 22. When Fabricius was offered a bribe by Pyrrhus in exchange for part of his kingdom, what was his response?

    a. he refused in horror   b. he wondered why Pyrrhus would want the friendship of a man who could be bribed   c. he laughed at Pyrrhus for his foolishness in believing a Roman would fall for that

____ 23. When Pyrrhus' doctor tried to bribe Fabricius, what was Fabricius doing?

    a. inviting Pyrrhus to camp next to him to facilitate their peace talks   b. sending a diplomatic embassy to Pyrrhus   c. leading a Roman army against Pyrrhus

____ 24. How did Fabricius handle the doctor's offer?

    a. he killed the doctor and sent part of him back to the king   b. he ordered the doctor to return to Pyrrhus and explain himself and then go into exile   c. he sent him back to the king and reported the entire incident to Pyrrhus

____ 25. To what does Pyrrhus compare Fabricius?

    a. the sun   b. Jupiter   c. a lion

____ 26. In conversation with an envoy of Pyrrhus', Fabricius discusses what kind of philosophy?

    a. Stoicism   b. Sophism   c. Epicureanism

____ 27. Why does Fabricius like this new philosophy?

    a. he says that if only all his enemies would adhere to it, they would surrender to their own desires and be conquered   b. he thinks it is intellectually thrifty and suited to his financial outlook   c. the focus on pleasure is appealing to him

____ 28. Why is it so important to Fabricius to control his own desires?

    a. if he has self-control, he will never be lacking anything   b. if he can control himself, then he will never overspend and be in debt   c. if he controls his mind, he will not be tempted to let luxury invade his external surroundings

____ 29. What does Fabricius do with the money offered to him by an envoy of Samnites?

    a. he offers to give it to people who need it   b. he takes it and offers it to others who want it   c. he refuses it

____ 30. What does the Senate do when Fabricius' daughters are left without dowries?

    a. they offer to give the girls away and apologize for not being of more assistance   b. they pay the dowry out of the public treasury   c. they supervise the collection of monies from other senators

Fabulae Romanae 22 - Vocabulary Quiz

Choose the correct definition for each Latin word.

____ 1. casus, us

    a. belief   b. house   c. misfortune

____ 2. contendo, contendere, contendi, contentum

    a. to fight   b. to betray   c. to negotiate

____ 3. aliter

    a. at a different time   b. likewise   c. otherwise

____ 4. iste, ista, istud

    a. that of yours, that very   b. this, these   c. which, what

____ 5. bellum gerere

    a. to win in war   b. to wage war   c. to prepare for war

____ 6. insequor, insequi, insecutus sum

    a. to enter, go in   b. to follow, succeed   c. to convey, carry

____ 7. commuto (1)

    a. to change, exchange   b. to gather, assemble   c. to move, migrate

____ 8. collega, ae

    a. alliance, treaty   b. college, school   c. colleague, companion

____ 9. vasto (1)

    a. to demolish, crush   b. to lay waste, destroy   c. to be huge, span

____ 10. navalis, is, e

    a. equal   b. naval   c. trivial

Fabulae Romanae 22 - Chapter Test

I. Clause Identification – choose the clause type that each verb belongs to.

a. ablative absolute
b. participial phrase
c. indirect statement
d. *cum*-circumstantial
e. *cum*-causal

f. purpose
g. result
h. relative clause
i. temporal clause
j. causal clause

_____   1.   contenderent (2)

_____   2.   facto (4)

_____   3.   simulans (5)

_____   4.   velle (5)

_____   5.   extraheret (5-6)

_____   6.   advenirent (6)

_____   7.   oportere (7)

_____   8.   vocatus (10)

_____   9.   volebant (14)

_____   10.   agebat (16)

II. Comprehension – Latin True/False Questions

_____   11.   Regulus et classis a Punicis navali pugna superati sunt.

_____   12.   Dux Carthaginiensis simulavit se pacem facere velle.

_____   13.   Hanno novas copias ex Africa exspectabat.

_____   14.   Romani milites clamabant Regulum Hannonem interficere oportere.

_____   15.   Si Regulus hoc fecisset, nihilo melior fuisset Poenis.

_____   16.   Hanno propter fidem Romanam metu liberatus est.

_____   17.   Romani et Carthaginienses de pace convenerunt.

_____   18.   Postquam Carthaginienses Xanthippum dictatorem creaverunt, Regulum superare coeperunt.

_____   19.   Carthaginienses Regulum imperatorem ceperunt et exercitum Romanum totum trucidaverunt.

_____   20.   Regulus captoribus suasit ut Romam se remitterent, ubi vitam longam agere in animo haberet.

III. Comprehension - Multiple Choice - *Choose the BEST answer to demonstrate your mastery of the main ideas in the story.*

____ 21. Why were the Romans fighting in the First Punic War?

      a. they were fighting for control of Sicily   b. they were fighting for control of Africa   c. they were fighting for control of the sea trade in the Mediterranean

____ 22. Why was Hanno seeking to make peace with the Romans?

      a. he was stalling for time until reinforcements arrived   b. he was trying to trick them into thinking the Carthaginian conquest would be quick and easy   c. he was overpowered in the battle and knew he would lose

____ 23. What treatment had a Roman consul been subjected to by the Carthaginians before?

      a. he was captured and sold into slavery   b. he was arrested and thrown into chains   c. he was killed

____ 24. What is one thing that does NOT influence Regulus' decision to continue fighting?

      a. the dishonesty of the Punic general   b. the reinforcement troops   c. his own desire to conduct a war

____ 25. During their joint African campaign, what is one thing Regulus and Vulso do NOT do?

      a. capture lots of booty   b. capture Carthage   c. storm many forts

____ 26. Why was Regulus left in Africa by Vulso?

      a. to make peace   b. to continue destroying the territory   c. to rebuild the Roman naval fleet

____ 27. Who is Xanthippus?

      a. a Greek general who is persuaded to take over the Carthaginian army   b. a Carthaginian soldier whose audacious plans turn the tides of fortune when the Romans begin to lose   c. a Roman spy who tries to infiltrate the top ranks of the Carthaginian army and give false intelligence

____ 28. Why did the Carthaginians send Regulus to Rome?

      a. to discuss peace and an exchange of hostages   b. to present terms of surrender to the senate and negotiate the transfer of Sicily to Roman power   c. to free the Carthaginian hostages and bring back a ransom payment for the Roman hostages

____ 29. What did Regulus urge the Roman senate?

      a. not to make peace with Carthage   b. to ignore everything he said because he was a hostage   c. to make peace with Carthage

____ 30. What did Regulus do after he reported to the Senate?

      a. went home to his family and retired from military service   b. sent word to the Carthaginians that he had done as promised and they should now release the other Roman hostages   c. said good-bye to his family and went back to Carthage as a prisoner of war

Fabulae Romanae 23 - Vocabulary Quiz

Match each Latin word to its correct definition.

a.   aptus, a, um

b.   pristinus, a, um

c.   successor, successoris

d.   socius, i

e.   lacus, us

f.   princeps, principis

g.   praeficio, praeficere, praefeci, praefectus

h.   libertas, libertatis

i.   devinco, devincere, devici, devictus

j.   mollis, is, e

____   1.   first

____   2.   freedom

____   3.   to conquer, subdue

____   4.   lake

____   5.   ally, partner

Fabulae Romanae 23 - Chapter Test

I. Noun/Adjective Agreement - give the adjective or participle that modifies each noun.

1. operis (3) _____

2. bello (3) _____

3. annos (6) _____

4. se (7) _____

5. Hamilcarem (9) _____

6. res (10) _____

7. ingenium (10) _____

8. Hamilcare (12) _____

9. quemquam (14) _____

10. duce (15) _____

II. Comprehension – Latin True/False Questions

____ 11. Hannibal imperator Carthaginiensis erat in primo bello Punico.

____ 12. Carthaginienses Siciliam Sardianiamque amiserant.

____ 13. Hamilcar filium suum hortatus est ut hostem Romani populi semper futurum esse iuraret.

____ 14. Ingenium Hannibalis aptum ad parendumque imperandumque erat.

____ 15. Hamilcare mortuo, Hannibal imperator Punicus in Hispania erat.

____ 16. Hannibal defessus labore ducendi exercitus saepe erat.

____ 17. Hannibal in terra sagulo oppertus saepe dormiebat.

____ 18. Hannibal principes milites in proelium primos semper misit.

____ 19. Hannibal Romam vincere volebat, et Carthaginem ad pristinam auctoritatem restituere.

____ 20. Hannibal usque ad Romam cum exercitu elephantisque pervenerat.

III. Comprehension - Multiple Choice

Choose the BEST answer to demonstrate your mastery of the main ideas in the story.

_____ 21. Why were the Carthaginians focusing their efforts on Spain?
- a. to have access to land roads to Italy
- b. to add it to their empire
- c. to control the trade routes between Spain and Italy

_____ 22. How was Hannibal similar to his father?
- a. in his military skill
- b. in his popularity with the soldiers
- c. in his appearance

_____ 23. Who was Hasdrubal?
- a. Hamilcar's son
- b. Hannibal's father
- c. a Carthaginian general

_____ 24. Whom did the soldiers love the most?
- a. Hannibal
- b. Hasdrubal
- c. Hamilcar

_____ 25. How did Hannibal manage coping with danger?
- a. he was often frightened, but he put on a good show of courage for his men
- b. carelessly, but with luck
- c. with bravery and intelligence

_____ 26. What example of Hannibal's self-control is NOT mentioned in the story?
- a. his ability to endure pain
- b. his control of physical appetites
- c. his inability to be fatigued physically or mentally

_____ 27. How does Hannibal reinforce his unity with his troops?
- a. he uses the same armor and quality of horses as his men
- b. he makes sure he always enters and leaves the battlefield with his men
- c. he slept with his troops in the field

_____ 28. For how long had Hannibal been a general when Hasdrubal was killed?
- a. 25 years
- b. 17 years
- c. 9 years

_____ 29. What is Hannibal's first action in his quest to capture Rome?
- a. he treks across the Alps and marches into Italy
- b. he besiges and captures a city that is a Spanish ally of Rome
- c. he defeats the Roman army in a battle at Lake Trasimine

_____ 30. What did Hannibal hope to achieve by going to Apulia?
- a. he wanted to present a serious threat to Rome
- b. he wanted to entice Roman allies over to his side by promising them freedom
- c. he wanted to force the Roman army to surrender

Fabulae Romanae 24 - Vocabulary Quiz

Match each Latin word to its correct definition.

a.   to drive back, reduce, raise (money)   f.   enough, sufficiently
b.   account, scheme   g.   to look at, watch
c.   to reach, obtain, win   h.   authority
d.   aedile   i.   absent
e.   master of the horse   j.   light, slight, minor

____   1.   adipiscor, adipisci, adeptus sum

____   2.   satis

____   3.   redigo, redigere, redegi, redactum

____   4.   intueor, intueri, intuitus sum

____   5.   levis, is, e

Name: _____

Date: _____

Fabulae Romanae 24 - Chapter Test

I. Clause Identification

a. ablative absolute   f. purpose
b. participial phrase   g. result
c. indirect statement   h. indirect question
d. temporal clause   i. *cum*-circumstantial
e. causal clause   j. *cum*-causal

_____ 1.   acceperunt (1-2)   _____ 6.   adeptus esset (14)

_____ 2.   turbatus (6)   _____ 7.   aequaretur (15)

_____ 3.   monstratus esset (7-8)   _____ 8.   aequatam esse (17)

_____ 4.   vastatis (8)   _____ 9.   gestis (23)

_____ 5.   redacta (10)   _____ 10. restituisse (26)

II. Comprehension – Latin True/False Questions

_____ 11. Fabius Maximus consilium cepit ut nusquam hostem decertaret.

_____ 12. Hannibul contra Maximum invidiam incitare temptabat.

_____ 13. Hannibal agros omnes Maximi vastavit et captivos omnes trucidavit.

_____ 14. Maximus Romanis carus erat propter consilium cunctandi.

_____ 15. Fabio mortuo, Hannibal in proelio promptius victus est.

III. Comprehension - Multiple Choice

Choose the BEST answer to demonstrate your mastery of the main ideas in the story.

_____ 16. What was Fabius Maximus' plan supposed to achieve?
a. laying the groundwork for a winning strategy by the next general
b. incredible frustration on the part of Hannibal
c. greater morale among his soldiers

_____ 17. How did Maximus counteract Hannibal's scheme to make the Romans envy him?
a. he made sure the land that Hannibal had spared was ravaged by his own soldiers
b. he sold his property and used the money to ransom Roman hostages
c. he campaigned in Rome and won over both the senators and plebes

_____ 18. Why did the Romans pass a law that made the authority of the master of the horse equal to the dictator?
a. to give Fabius more power in his war against Hannibal
b. to honor Fabius
c. to try to get Fabius to stop his delaying tactics

_____ 19. How did Fabius regain his popularity in Rome?
a. he won back all the legions that Hannibal had captured
b. he defeated Hannibal
c. he saved Minucius in battle

_____ 20. What did Fabius' delaying tactics accomplish?
a. they thoroughly frustrated Hannibal and sent him back to Africa
b. they allowed him to restore the Rome
c. they established his reputation as a superb commander and general

Fabulae Romanae 25 - Vocabulary Quiz

Match each Latin word to its correct definition.

a. decerno, decernere, decrevi, decretus
b. aedilis, aedilis
c. condicio, condicionis
d. edo, edere, edidi, editum
e. portus, us
f. decurro, decurrere, decurri, decursum
g. comitas, comitatis
h. effundo, effundere, effudi, effusum
i. renuntio (1)
j. contio, contionis

k. provincia, ae
l. barbarus, i
m. inimicus, i
n. deficio, deficere, defeci, defectum
o. praesum, praeesse, praefui
p. salus, salutis
q. reverto, revertere, reverti, reversus
r. triumphus, i
s. favor, favoris
t. licentia, ae

____   1. to determine, decide, assign
____   2. to pour out
____   3. to put forth, publish, show
____   4. harbor
____   5. support
____   6. to return
____   7. triumph
____   8. to run short, be lacking
____   9. greetings, welfare, safety, survival
____   10. kindness, friendliness, courtesy
____   11. foreigner
____   12. agreement, terms, condition
____   13. liberty
____   14. public meeting
____   15. enemy

Fabulae Romanae 25 - Chapter Test

I. Verbs — Identify the tense of each verb form given from your story.

a. present   d. perfect

b. imperfect   e. pluperfect

c. future

_____   1. erat (1)

_____   2. praefuerat (2)

_____   3. est (2)

_____   4. circumveniretur (3-4)

_____   5. servatum esse (4)

_____   6. peteret (5)

_____   7. petendum (6)

_____   8. facere (7)

_____   9. resistente (9)

_____   10. creatus est (9)

II. Comprehension — Latin True/False Questions

_____   11. Scipio patrem suum in proelio vulneratum servavit.

_____   12. Scipionis pater et patruus mortui sunt, pater in Italia et patruus in Hispania.

_____   13. Scipio in Hispania imperium petebat quod consul esse volebat.

_____   14. Scipio Hannibalem ex Hispania expulit et gentes Hispanienses sibi concilavit.

_____   15. Scipio et Hasdrubal in lecto eodem in hospitium Syphacis accubuerunt.

_____   16. Romani putabant Scipionem in Africam missum Carthaginem mox capturum esse.

_____   17. Legati a senatu ad Siciliam missi sunt qui Scipionem laudarent.

_____   18. Syphax Scipionem cepit et Carthaginem ducem Romanum misit.

_____   19. Carthaginienses Hannibalem in Italia manere iusserunt.

_____   20. Romani domini orbis terrarum a Carthaginiensibus appellati sunt.

III. Comprehension - Multiple Choice

Choose the BEST answer to demonstrate your mastery of the main ideas in the story.

____ 21. What did Scipio allegedly do when he was 17 years old?
   a. rescued his wounded father from a battle
   b. became consul
   c. commanded an army

____ 22. Why were the tribunes of the plebs opposed to Scipio being appointed aedile?
   a. he was too young
   b. he was a patrician
   c. he had not served enough time in the army

____ 23. Why did Scipio obtain the military command in Spain?
   a. his father suggested that Scipio would be a good replacement for him
   b. no one else wanted it
   c. the consuls commanded him to take it

____ 24. How did Scipio treat Hasdrubal when they were seated together at a dinner party?
   a. with restrained politeness
   b. as the enemy that he was
   c. with great kindness

____ 25. What happened when Scipio became consul?
   a. he conquered Masinissa, the Numidian king of Africa
   b. he added Hispania as a Roman province
   c. he used Sicily as a route to cross over to Africa

____ 26. Why were envoys sent to Sicily while Scipio was there?
   a. to make sure Scipio had the correct peace treaties to take with him to Africa
   b. to bring Scipio a message from his father
   c. to see if he was wasting his time and lollygagging with the army

____ 27. Why was Hannibal recalled from Italy by the Carthaginians?
   a. to come back to Africa and fight Scipio, who had been winning many battles there
   b. because the Carthaginians were no longer able to get supplies to him in Italy
   c. the Romans ordered them to do this

____ 28. What did Scipio do with the spies he had captured from Hannibal?
   a. he sent them to Rome as evidence of his victory in Africa
   b. he killed them
   c. he sent them back after they had a tour of the camp

____ 29. What happened when Scipio and Hannibal met to discuss a treaty?
   a. they realized that they were very much alike and became fast friends
   b. they were unable to find agreeable terms
   c. they immediately came to blows

____ 30. How was Scipio's victory over Hannibal celebrated?
   a. he was given a triumph
   b. he was granted lands and a villa in the countryside for his service to his country
   c. he was elected consul again

Fabulae Romanae 26 - Vocabulary Quiz

Match each Latin word to its correct definition.

a. to agree with, enter upon
b. to drag, pull, prolong
c. power
d. crown
e. equipment, distinction; (pl.) jewels
f. inheritance, estate
g. good men, patriotic men
h. wise, sensible

i. hostess, female guest
j. throat
k. diligence, faithfulness
l. to abolish, destroy, kill
m. to establish, appoint, teach
n. it is consistent
o. distribution of lands, bribery

____ 1. diadema, diadematis

____ 2. instituo, instituere, instituti, institutum

____ 3. diligentia, ae

____ 4. traho, trahere, traxi, tractum

____ 5. sapiens, sapientis

____ 6. interimo, interimere, interemi, interemptum

____ 7. iugulum, i

____ 8. boni, orum

____ 9. potestas, potestatis

____ 10. ornamentum, i

Fabulae Romanae 26 - Chapter Test

I. Noun/Adjective Agreement - *Identify the adjective that modifies each noun from the story.*

1. artibus (2)   _____

2. spe (3)   _____

3. indolem (3)   _____

4. educatio (4)   _____

5. litteris (5)   _____

6. ornamentum (6) _____

7. mater (7)   _____   _____

8. ornamenta (8)   _____   _____

II. Comprehension – Latin True/False Questions

_____   9. Tiberius et Gaius Gracchus educationem optimam a pueris receperunt.

_____   10. Cornelia ostentabat liberos, quasi ornamenta sua.

_____   11. Tiberius Gracchus quaestor creatus est et largitiones magnas plebi dedit.

_____   12. Tiberius monstravit se salutem suam populo commendaturum esse.

_____   13. Tiberio interfecto, corpus de Capitolino monte proiectus est.

_____   14. Gaius frumentum plebi dividi nolebat.

_____   15. Piso negavit se frumentum umquam recepturum esse.

_____   16. Gaius legem frumentarium plebi tulerat.

_____   17. Gaius Gracchus, exercitu et familia armatis, urbem totam cepit.

_____   18. Servus Gaii dominum suum seque interfecit.

III. Comprehension - Multiple Choice

Choose the BEST answer to demonstrate your mastery of the main ideas in the story.

____ 19. Why does Cornelia refer to her boys as her "ornamenta"?
- a. because they were so handsome
- b. because they had helped her decorate the house
- c. because she valued them as much as fine jewelry

____ 20. What is one thing that Tiberius did NOT use his tribunician powers to accomplish?
- a. distributing land to the plebians
- b. free grain distribution programs for the lower classes in Rome
- c. populating new colonies

____ 21. What did Tiberius seem to be trying to do by extending his powers?
- a. increasing the role of the plebs in Roman politics
- b. setting himself up for kingship
- c. finding new ways to give the plebs the benefits and aid they needed

____ 22. What did Scipio Nasica want to do?
- a. kill Tiberius and become king himself
- b. become consul
- c. preserve the republic

____ 23. How did Tiberius die?
- a. as he was fleeing, he slipped and fell, and was then trampled by the mob pursuing him
- b. he was thrown into the Tiber where he drowned
- c. he was struck in the head by a chunk of marble

____ 24. What is one reason NOT given for Gaius' desire for the tribuneship?
- a. he wanted to prepare the city for his new role as king
- b. he wanted to bring about political reform
- c. he wanted to avenge the death of his brother

____ 25. Who spoke out vehemently about Gaius' proposed grain laws?
- a. Scipio
- b. Tiberius
- c. Piso

____ 26. What does the consul do when Gaius takes over the Aventine hill?
- a. he sends in spies to capture Gaius
- b. he besieges Gaius until Gaius surrenders
- c. he summons the people to arms and attacks Gaius

____ 27. What does Gaius do when he is nearly captured?
- a. he surrenders himself to his pursuers
- b. he runs even faster
- c. he asks his personal slave to kill him

____ 28. What is one rumor that circulates about what happened to Gaius' head?
- a. it was filled with lead
- b. it was preserved and kept on display in the Forum
- c. it was thrown off the Capitoline Hill

Name: _____

Date: _____

Fabulae Romanae 27 - Vocabulary Quiz

Select the correct English definition for each Latin word.

_____ 1. consulatus, us

    a. consul   b. consulship   c. consular authority

_____ 2. stipendium, i

    a. reward   b. estate   c. military service

_____ 3. obtineo, obtinere, obtinui, obtentum

    a. to advocate, argue on behalf of   b. to maintain, display   c. to get hold of, be in charge of

_____ 4. imprimis

    a. especially   b. at least   c. not at all

_____ 5. totidem

    a. just so many   b. all the same   c. to such a degree

_____ 6. adversus, a, um

    a. opposite   b. difficult   c. hostile

_____ 7. quaestor, quaestoris

    a. quaestor   b. praetor   c. aedile

_____ 8. palus, paludis

    a. river, stream   b. swamp, marsh   c. forest, woods

_____ 9. animadverto, animadvertere, animadverti, animadversum

    a. to arrange, organize   b. to notice, punish   c. to be brave, have courage

_____ 10. nobiles, nobilium

    a. aristocrats   b. knights   c. plebians

Name: _____

Date: _____

Fabulae Romanae 27 - Chapter Test

I. Clause Identification

a.   ablative absolute
b.   indirect statement
c.   conditional
d.   participial phrase

e.   relative clause
f.   indirect command
g.   purpose

____   1.   natus (1)

____   2.   inventuram esse (5)

____   3.   accidisset (3-4)

____   4.   gessit (6)

____   5.   missus (8)

____   6.   fecissent (10)

____   7.   creatus (11)

____   8.   capturum esse (11)

____   9.   profugerat (13)

____   10.   traderet (14)

II. Comprehension – Latin True/False Questions

____   11.   Marius propter virtutem Scipioni carus erat.

____   12.   Scipio credebat Marionem optimam successorem rei publicae esse.

____   13.   Marius promisit se, si consul crearetur, Iugurtham capturum esse.

____   14.   Cum Romanus exercitus Teutones aggrederentur, Marius tam acriter concitavit ut ducenta milia hostium interfecti essent.

____   15.   Marius factionem popularem non sequebatur.

____   16.   Marius et Sulla amici boni erant.

____   17.   Marius Sullam fugavit, et tribunum necavit.

____   18.   Marius de provincia Africa decedere iussus est.

____   19.   In morbum Marius incidit et tandem mortuus est.

____   20.   In bello Marius dux optimus fuerat, sed in pace perniciosus.

III. Comprehension - Multiple Choice - *Choose the BEST answer to demonstrate your mastery of the main ideas in the story.*

____ 21. What did Marius do when he received praise from Scipio?

    a. he humbly thanked Scipio and strove to live up to that praise for the entire time that Scipio was his commander   b. he bragged to all his army friends about it   c. he was inspired to make plans which he later accomplished

____ 22. What promise did Marius make the senate, if they would appoint him consul?

    a. he would take Jugurtha, alive or dead   b. he would defeat Sulla in Africa   c. he would be so successful in Africa that he would be awarded a triumph when he came home

____ 23. Why did Marius go after Bocchus when he got to Africa?

    a. his kingdom was in between the coast and Jugurtha's kingdom of Numidia   b. he had taken over Jugurtha's command and was the new target   c. Jugurtha had fled to him

____ 24. How did Marius finally capture Jugurtha?

    a. Bocchus informed him where Jugurtha's place of hiding was   b. Sulla persuaded Bocchus to hand him over   c. he caught him trying to escape the palace

____ 25. During Marius' second consulship, in which territory did he focus his military activities?

    a. Gaul   b. Asia Minor   c. Africa

____ 26. Why did Marius excuse himself when he was being scolded for breaking a civil law?

    a. he had accidentally belched   b. he had not meant to break a law   c. he could not hear over the noise of the weapons

____ 27. Why did Marius begin to begrudge Sulla in his old age?

    a. Sulla had more military victories to his credit than Marius did   b. Sulla had had more success with the popular faction than Marius ever did   c. Sulla was a leader among the nobles

____ 28. How did Marius escape from Sulla?

    a. he bribed some friends in the senate to hide him in their country estates   b. he gathered his army and made a stand, defeating Sulla in battle   c. he hid in a swamp and then sailed to Africa

____ 29. When a lictor came to Marius from Rome, what did Marius tell him to announce when he went back?

    a. that he had tried, but failed, to kill Marius   b. that he had seen Marius sitting on the ruins of Carthage   c. that he was unable to find Marius anywhere

____ 30. When Cinna recalled Marius to Italy, what did Marius do upon entering Rome?

    a. he began a 5-day reign of terror, pillaging the city and torturing his political opponents   b. he accepted a commission to hunt down Sulla and bring him back to Rome, dead or alive   c. he immediately took over the senate and transferred its powers to the plebs

Fabulae Romanae 28 - Vocabulary Quiz

Match each Latin word to its correct definition.

a. quaestura, ae
b. dimico (1)
c. proscripti, orum
d. passim
e. innoxius, a, um
f. enumero (1)
g. efficio, efficere, effeci, effectum
h. proscriptio, proscriptionis

i. fundo, fundere, fusi, fusum
j. magnitudo, magnitudinis
k. dignitas, dignitatis
l. obvenio, obvenire, obveni, obventum
m. modo
n. fundus, i
o. saevio (4)

_____ 1.   authority, prestige

_____ 2.   farm

_____ 3.   greatness, large number, size

_____ 4.   to pour out, rout, defeat

_____ 5.   proscribed

_____ 6.   to bring about

_____ 7.   to fight, struggle

_____ 8.   to be fierce, be savage

_____ 9.   only, just now, recently

_____ 10.   here and there, everywhere

Fabulae Romanae 28 - Chapter Test

II. Verbs - Forms

Translate each verb form LITERALLY in the space provided. Remember that for verbs in indirect statement or ablative absolutes, the tense is RELATIVE, not absolute. Translate correctly based on the clause.

1. fuit (1)   _____

2. moleste tulisse (3)   _____

3. gerenti (4)   _____

4. deditus (4)   _____

5. profectus est (8)   _____

6. effecerat (10-11)   _____

7. interficerentur (12)   _____

8. redire (15)   _____

9. maluisset (16)   _____

10. esse (19)   _____

II. Comprehension – Latin True/False Questions

____   11. Sulla vitam luxuriosissimam egerat, id quod Marium iratum fecit.

____   12. Mithridates Romanos ita oderat ut omnes Romanos in Asia interfici iussisset.

____   13. Sulla Mithridatem opprimere non poterat quod in Italiam revocaverat.

____   14. Sulla cum exercitu Romam redire properavit ut Marium superaret.

____   15. Sulla multos cives inermes in foro, in domibus, in carcere interfecit.

____   16. Sulla proscriptiones proposuit ut nomina eorum quos interfici vellet continerentur.

____   17. Nomen civis in tabula proscriptionis scribi poterat propter pecuniam.

____   18. Sulla credebat se felicissimum esse, qua causa gemini infantes nominarentur "Faustus" et "Fausta."

____   19. Sulla cum lictoribus et amicis in Foro numquam ambulabat.

____   20. Sulla crudelitatem tantam demonstravit ut gloriam egregiam corrupisset.

III. Comprehension - Multiple Choice

Choose the BEST answer to demonstrate your mastery of the main ideas in the story.

____ 21. What did Sulla do after he drove Marius into exile?

    a. he ran for consul
    b. he defeated Jugurtha in Africa
    c. he set out for the Mithridatic War

____ 22. To whom was Mithridates' hatred of the Romans compared?

    a. Hasdrubal
    b. Hannibal
    c. Jugurtha

____ 23. If Sulla had not been recalled to Italy to deal with the civil war, what would he have done?

    a. utterly conquered Mithridates
    b. enslaved Mithridates and all his family
    c. annexed the territory in Asia as a Roman province

____ 24. What was one thing Sulla did NOT impose on Mithridates before his departure?

    a. payment of hefty fines
    b. withdrawal from the territories he had occupied aggressively
    c. fifty lashes with a cattail whip

____ 25. According to the author, when Sulla defeated his opponents in Rome's civil war, nothing was more cruel than _____.

    a. the conquering general
    b. the consequences of betraying one's homeland
    c. victory

____ 26. Why did Fufidius warn Sulla to leave some people alive?

    a. he was Sulla's advisor and things were going too far
    b. to try to curb the man's viciousness
    c. so he'd have people to rule over

____ 27. The citizen who found his name on a proscription list and blamed it on his property - what happened to him a few minutes after he read the list?

    a. someone recognized him & killed him
    b. nothing, because a new list was posted over the top of the list on which his name was written
    c. he made a quick escape from the city

____ 28. What did Sulla do, unexpectedly, after the birth of his twins?

    a. he resigned as dictator
    b. he committed suicide
    c. he divorced his wife

____ 29. What happened to the young man who cursed Sulla when he went by?

    a. he was arrested and detained
    b. nothing
    c. he was killed by Sulla's bodyguards

____ 30. What did Sulla do with Marius' ashes?

    a. he dug them up & threw them into the Tiber
    b. he built an altar to honor his fallen enemy and put the ashes on it
    c. he scattered them over the sea

Fabulae Romanae 29 - Vocabulary Quiz

Match each Latin word to its correct definition.

a. remains
b. opportunity
c. to indicate, mean
d. bright, distinguished
e. robber, pirate

f. medicine, antidote
g. intention, objective
h. to cut off, lop off
i. to frighten away, discourage
j. as, just as, like

____ 1. praecido, praecidere, praecidi, praecisum
____ 2. illustris, is, e
____ 3. deterreo, deterrere, deterrui, deterritum
____ 4. reliquiae, arum
____ 5. sicut

Name: _____

Date: _____

Fabulae Romanae 29 - Chapter Test

I. Verb Forms – Locate an example of each form, beginning in line 1, and give the line number where you found it. These are in the order that they occur in the story.

1. perfect passive participle   _____

2. imperfect active indicative   _____

3. gerund   _____

4. pluperfect indicative   _____

5. present participle   _____

6. pluperfect subjunctive   _____

7. perfect passive indicative   _____

8. present active infinitive   _____

9. present passive infinitive   _____

10. present subjunctive   _____

II. Comprehension – Latin True/False Questions

____ 11.   Pompeius a militibus amatus est quod laborare numquam vitabat.

____ 12.   Pompeius Sullam imperatorem salutavit, cum intellexit se Sullam numquam victuram esse.

____ 13.   Pompeius cognomen "Magnum" a Julio Caesare recepit, Mario devicto.

____ 14.   Potestas Sullae occidebat, et eodem tempore potentia Pompeii crescebat.

____ 15.   Pompeius oppressit praedones illos qui maria infesta reddebant.

____ 16.   Omnes piratae a Pompeio interfecti sunt; nemo supererat.

____ 17.   Rex Mithridates multas facultates pugnandi Romanis dedit.

____ 18.   Pompeius ipse diadema in capite Tigranis regis reposuit.

____ 19.   In Italia Pompeius tres triumphos celebravit propter victorias ex Asia, Africa et Hispania.

____ 20.   Dissensione inter Pompeium et Caesarem orta, Pompeius Romae mansit et Caesar ad Graeciam fugit.

III. Comprehension - Multiple Choice - *Choose the BEST answer to demonstrate your mastery of the main ideas in the story.*

____ 21.   When Pompey was a young man, whose faction did he support during the civil wars?
a.   Caesar   b.   Sulla   c.   Marius

____ 22.   Why was Pompey so popular with his troops?
a.   he shared the loot with them equally and gave generous bonuses
b.   his leadership style was well-respected
c.   he worked as hard as they did and participated in athletic competitions with them

____ 23.   How did Pompey feel about Sulla's orders that he should dismiss his army and wait for his relief with a single legion?
a.   he thought it was a good idea
b.   he didn't like it
c.   he thought it was a demonstration of vulnerability and refused to follow these orders

____ 24.   To what was Sulla's power compared at this time in Roman history?
a.   the setting sun   b.   a comet   c.   a lunar eclipse

____ 25.   How long did it take Pompey to deal with the pirates who were harassing the Italian coastal cities?
a.   4 months   b.   40 days   c.   40 weeks

____ 26.   When Pompey was sent to Asia against Mithridates, what event caused the Asian king to attempt to flee?
a.   his army was running out of food
b.   the Romans had nearly surrounded his camp and there was only a brief opportunity to try to escape
c.   a spy had reported to him about the extreme size and ferocity of the Roman army

____ 27.   What happened when the Asian soldiers saw the Romans by moonlight?
a.   they realized that the Romas were actually quite short, as far as Italian soldiers went, and they mustered and launched a frontal attack on the Romans
b.   the apparent size of the Romans threw them into a panic, whereupon they dropped their weapons and fled
c.   the shadows of the Romans appeared much taller by moonlight and the Asians shot their weapons at the shadows, not the actual soldiers

____ 28.   Why was Mithridates unable to kill himself with poison?
a.   he had been taking small doses of poisons to strenghten himself against a possible assassination attempt, and so he built up a tolerance to poisons
b.   he didn't have any
c.   the poison he tried to take tasted so disgusting that he kept throwing up every time he drank it

____ 29.   What did Pompey do when he conquered Jerusalem?
a.   he offered a peace treaty to the inhabitants of the city
b.   he entered the most sacred part of the temple
c.   he prepared to celebrate a triumph for conquering this city as well, upon his return to Rome

____ 30.   What happened when Pompey fled to Egypt during the civil war with Caesar?
a.   he was sent back to Italy with his troops because the Egyptians didn't want to get involved
b.   the Egyptian king ordered him to be killed
c.   he met and fell in love with Cleopatra

Fabulae Romanae 30 - Vocabulary Quiz

Match each Latin word to its correct definition.

a. spatium, i	k. commentarius, i
b. gener, generi	l. quisque, quidque
c. praecipue	m. venia, ae
d. rostra, orum	n. minor, minus
e. repudio (1)	o. historia, ae
f. damno (1)	p. accedo, accedere, accedi, accessum
g. amplius	q. pro
h. Idus, uum	r. confodio, confodere, confodi, confossum
i. porticus, i	s. percussor, percussoris
j. naufragium, i	t. constat

____ 1. to stab

____ 2. space, time, period

____ 3. shipwreck

____ 4. smaller, younger

____ 5. notebook, diary, notes

____ 6. kindness, favor, forgiveness

____ 7. especially, chiefly

____ 8. colonnade, portico

____ 9. it is agreed

____ 10. each

____ 11. son-in-law

____ 12. to reject, divorce

____ 13. to approach

____ 14. to find guilty, condemn

____ 15. assailant, assassin

Fabulae Romanae 30 - Chapter Test

I. Verbs – Locate an example of each form; these are in order as they occur in your story, beginning in the 1st paragraph.

1. pluperfect subjunctive   _____

2. present infinitive   _____

3. perfect passive participle   _____

4. imperfect subjunctive   _____

5. perfect passive participle   _____

6. perfect active infinitive   _____

7. future infinitive   _____

8. gerund   _____

9. imperfect subjunctive   _____

10. pluperfect indicative   _____

II. Comprehension – Latin True/False Questions

____ 11. Pater Caesaris mortuus est postquam Caesar consul creatus erat.

____ 12. Praedones Caesarem non timebant.

____ 13. Caesar cum Crasso et Bibulo societatem iunxit.

____ 14. Caesar commentarios de rebus gestis scribebat.

____ 15. Post Crassi mortem aemulatio inter Caesarem et Pompeium erupit.

____ 16. Pompeius Caesarum ad Epirum in bello Pharsalico persecutus est.

____ 17. Bellis civilibus finitis Caesar animum vertit ad rem publicam administrandum.

____ 18. Antonio duce, multi senatores se coniuraverunt ut Caesarem interficerent.

____ 19. Caesar caput protegit et multis plagis confossus est .

____ 20. Omnes percussores Caesares tres annos perierunt.

III. Comprehension - Multiple Choice

Choose the BEST answer to demonstrate your mastery of the main ideas in the story.

____ 21. Why did Caesar belong to the popular faction?
    a. he didn't want Marius to kill him
    b. he was Marius' cousin
    c. his aunt was Marius' wife

____ 22. Why did Caesar get into such tremendous financial debt?
    a. he personally paid for public games and entertainment
    b. he paid his soldiers bonuses out of his own pocket
    c. he constantly had to bribe people to avoid being killed

____ 23. Which of these accomplishments was NOT Caesar's?
    a. he was the first Roman commander to enter Brittania
    b. he conquered the Germans
    c. he brought Gallia under the power of the Roman people

____ 24. At what point did Caesar say, "Iacta est alea"?
    a. when he pursued Pompey into Greece
    b. when he went into Brittania
    c. when he crossed the Rubicon

____ 25. What was one thing Caesar did NOT do in Africa?
    a. conquered Numidia
    b. defeated Pharnaces
    c. captured Cleopatra

____ 26. What was one thing Caesar did NOT do at Rome after the civil wars?
    a. modified the calendar
    b. granted citizenship to doctors and those who taught medicine
    c. passed laws about marriage and children

____ 27. For which god did Caesar intend to build a temple?
    a. Jupiter
    b. Mars
    c. Apollo

____ 28. According to your author, why was Caesar assassinated?
    a. for becoming dictator "in perpetuum"
    b. for his insolent behavior during his dictatorship
    c. because the senate didn't like the new laws he passed as dictator

____ 29.   What warning did Caesar have about his assassination?
    a. he received a secret letter detailing the plot
    b. his co-consul had warned him that this could happen
    c. omens and a warning from Spurrina, a seer

____ 30. How did Cicero feel about Caesar and his contributions to Rome?
    a. he thought the assassins did the right thing
    b. he liked Caesar's behavior during times of peace, but didn't approve of the things he did when he was a general
    c. he supported Caesar

Fabulae Romanae 31 - Vocabulary Quiz

Match each Latin word to its correct definition.

a. parricide

b. conspiracy, plot

c. eloquence

d. to threaten

e. since

f. eager, enthusiastic

g. steadiness, constancy

h. patron, pleader, advocate

i. to plead a case

j. political offices

____ 1. eloquentia, ae

____ 2. causam dicere

____ 3. coniuratio, coniurationis

____ 4. patronus, i

____ 5. parricidium, i

Name: _____

Date: _____

Fabulae Romanae 31 - Chapter Test

I. Nouns – identify the case of each noun based on its correct translation. Line numbers are provided.

a. nominative   d. accusative

b. genitive   e. ablative

c. dative

____ 1. societate (60)

____ 2. iactationem (65)

____ 3. maris (65)

____ 4. taedium (66)

____ 5. percussoribus (68)

____ 6. manus (71)

____ 7. manus (73)

____ 8. operae (76)

____ 9. angoribus (78-79)

____ 10. fori (80)

II. Comprehension – Latin True/False Questions

____ 11. Cicero adhuc adulescens Romam missus est.

____ 12. Cicero intellexit artem dicendi et eloquentiam ad summos honores se viam muniturum esse.

____ 13. Cicero numquam in Graecia studebat, sed omnia Romae discebat.

____ 14. Cicero Siculos frumenta Romam coegit.

____ 15. Catilina senatores omnes interficere in animo habebat.

____ 16. Socii Catilinae in urbe comprehensi in carcere perierunt.

____ 17. Senatus Ciceronem patrem patriae appellare nolebat quod Cicero Romae non natus est.

____ 18. Cicero Caesarem Pompeiumque reconcilare temptaret ne bellum civile erumperet.

____ 19. Cicero fugit quod Antonius se proscripserat.

____ 20. Totum Ciceronis corpus in Foro post mortem oratoris positum est.

III. Comprehension - Multiple Choice

Choose the BEST answer to demonstrate your mastery of the main ideas in the story.

____ 21. Why did Cicero concentrate all his energies on mastering oratory?

    a. he needed to become an excellent speaker in order to defend Roscius   b. as a non-Roman, it was the only path open to him if he wanted a career in public service   c. he realized it was the only way he could climb the political ladder at Rome

____ 22. Why was Roscius on trial?

    a. he had angered his enemies, who concocted a false accusation against him   b. he was accused of murdering his father   c. he had embezzled money from the treasury at Rome

____ 23. Why did Cicero go to Rhodes?

    a. to join some friends and plan their next steps in Rome's political game   b. for vacation   c. to study with a Greek rhetorician

____ 24. Why did the Sicilians initially resent Cicero when he was quaesor there?

    a. he took hostages from their leading families and sent them to Rome   b. he collected high taxed from them   c. he forced them to send grain to Rome

____ 25. What was one thing Catiline did NOT plot to do?

    a. kidnap the wife of Cicero   b. burn Rome   c. kill the consuls

____ 26. How did Catiline die?

    a. he died in prison   b. he was killed in battle   c. he was executed for treason

____ 27. What did Cicero do when the enmity between Caesar and Pompey arose?

    a. he made speeches against both men in the Forum   b. he joined Caesar's faction   c. he tried to help them reconcile

____ 28. What was Cicero's first reaction when he was proscribed?

    a. he fled   b. he withdrew to his country house   c. he surrendered to his enemies

____ 29. Why was Cicero unable to reach Macedonia by boat?

    a. pirates attacked the boat and captured all the passengers   b. the boat sank   c. a storm blew the boat back to harbor

____ 30. Why did Cicero turn to philosophy?

    a. he was not able to be intellectually idle   b. he had nothing better to do   c. he was bored

ANSWER

KEYS

Fabulae Romanae 1
Vocabulary Quiz
Answer Section

MATCHING

1. ANS: K
2. ANS: Q
3. ANS: F
4. ANS: C
5. ANS: J
6. ANS: N
7. ANS: R
8. ANS: H
9. ANS: T
10. ANS: B
11. ANS: S
12. ANS: G
13. ANS: D
14. ANS: E
15. ANS: A
16. ANS: I
17. ANS: M
18. ANS: O
19. ANS: L
20. ANS: P

Fabulae Romanae 1
Chapter Test
Answer Section

MATCHING

1. ANS: D
2. ANS: A
3. ANS: E
4. ANS: D
5. ANS: B
6. ANS: E
7. ANS: D
8. ANS: A
9. ANS: B
10. ANS: C

TRUE/FALSE

11. ANS: F
12. ANS: F
13. ANS: F
14. ANS: T
15. ANS: T
16. ANS: F
17. ANS: F
18. ANS: T
19. ANS: T
20. ANS: T

MULTIPLE CHOICE

21. ANS: B
22. ANS: A
23. ANS: B
24. ANS: B
25. ANS: C
26. ANS: A
27. ANS: A
28. ANS: A
29. ANS: A
30. ANS: C

Fabulae Romanae 2
Vocabulary Quiz
Answer Section

MATCHING

1. ANS: B
2. ANS: C
3. ANS: I
4. ANS: F
5. ANS: N
6. ANS: A
7. ANS: K
8. ANS: D
9. ANS: M

Fabulae Romanae 2
Chapter Test
Answer Section

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. ANS: B
2. ANS: C
3. ANS: C
4. ANS: A
5. ANS: C

TRUE/FALSE

6. ANS: T
7. ANS: F
8. ANS: T
9. ANS: F
10. ANS: F

Fabulae Romanae 3
Vocabulary Quiz
Answer Section

MATCHING

1.	ANS:	S
2.	ANS:	C
3.	ANS:	V
4.	ANS:	Q
5.	ANS:	X
6.	ANS:	R
7.	ANS:	N
8.	ANS:	T
9.	ANS:	F
10.	ANS:	O
11.	ANS:	H
12.	ANS:	P
13.	ANS:	Y
14.	ANS:	I
15.	ANS:	A
16.	ANS:	G
17.	ANS:	M
18.	ANS:	K
19.	ANS:	E
20.	ANS:	B

Fabulae Romanae 3
Chapter Test
Answer Section

MATCHING

1.	ANS:	A
2.	ANS:	B
3.	ANS:	E
4.	ANS:	E
5.	ANS:	B
6.	ANS:	D
7.	ANS:	D
8.	ANS:	B
9.	ANS:	D
10.	ANS:	C

TRUE/FALSE

11.	ANS:	T
12.	ANS:	T
13.	ANS:	T
14.	ANS:	F
15.	ANS:	T
16.	ANS:	T
17.	ANS:	F
18.	ANS:	F
19.	ANS:	T
20.	ANS:	T

MULTIPLE CHOICE

21.	ANS:	A
22.	ANS:	B
23.	ANS:	A
24.	ANS:	B
25.	ANS:	C
26.	ANS:	A
27.	ANS:	C
28.	ANS:	B
29.	ANS:	A
30.	ANS:	C

Fabulae Romanae 4
Vocabulary Quiz
Answer Section

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1.	ANS:	C
2.	ANS:	B
3.	ANS:	A
4.	ANS:	A
5.	ANS:	A
6.	ANS:	A
7.	ANS:	A
8.	ANS:	A
9.	ANS:	C
10.	ANS:	A

Fabulae Romanae 4
Chapter Test
Answer Section

COMPLETION

1.	ANS:	novae
2.	ANS:	visi OR sex
3.	ANS:	alia
4.	ANS:	illudens OR interfectus
5.	ANS:	novos
6.	ANS:	haec
7.	ANS:	solus OR potitus
8.	ANS:	suo
9.	ANS:	vocata
10.	ANS:	curulem

TRUE/FALSE

11.	ANS:	T
12.	ANS:	F
13.	ANS:	T
14.	ANS:	T
15.	ANS:	T
16.	ANS:	T
17.	ANS:	T
18.	ANS:	F
19.	ANS:	F
20.	ANS:	T

MULTIPLE CHOICE

21.	ANS:	B
22.	ANS:	B
23.	ANS:	B
24.	ANS:	C
25.	ANS:	C
26.	ANS:	C
27.	ANS:	A
28.	ANS:	A
29.	ANS:	B
30.	ANS:	A

Fabulae Romanae 5
Vocabulary Quiz
Answer Section

MATCHING

1.	ANS:	C
2.	ANS:	G
3.	ANS:	R
4.	ANS:	U
5.	ANS:	N
6.	ANS:	S
7.	ANS:	C
8.	ANS:	Q
9.	ANS:	W
10.	ANS:	X
11.	ANS:	P
12.	ANS:	E
13.	ANS:	K
14.	ANS:	B
15.	ANS:	A
16.	ANS:	O
17.	ANS:	H
18.	ANS:	I
19.	ANS:	T
20.	ANS:	V

Fabulae Romanae 5
Chapter Test
Answer Section
MATCHING

1.	ANS:	B
2.	ANS:	A
3.	ANS:	C
4.	ANS:	D
5.	ANS:	C
6.	ANS:	B
7.	ANS:	D
8.	ANS:	D
9.	ANS:	C
10.	ANS:	A

COMPLETION

11.	ANS:	res
12.	ANS:	Romulus
13.	ANS:	qui
14.	ANS:	legati
15.	ANS:	Romani
16.	ANS:	multitudo
17.	ANS:	virgines
18.	ANS:	animi
19.	ANS:	civitates
20.	ANS:	Romani

TRUE/FALSE

21.	ANS:	T
22.	ANS:	T
23.	ANS:	F
24.	ANS:	T
25.	ANS:	F
26.	ANS:	T
27.	ANS:	F
28.	ANS:	T
29.	ANS:	T
30.	ANS:	F

MULTIPLE CHOICE

31.	ANS:	C
32.	ANS:	B
33.	ANS:	B
34.	ANS:	C
35.	ANS:	C
36.	ANS:	A
37.	ANS:	A
38.	ANS:	B
39.	ANS:	C
40.	ANS:	B

Fabulae Romanae 6
Vocabulary Quiz
Answer Section

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1.	ANS:	A
2.	ANS:	A
3.	ANS:	C
4.	ANS:	A
5.	ANS:	C
6.	ANS:	A
7.	ANS:	B
8.	ANS:	C
9.	ANS:	B
10.	ANS:	A
11.	ANS:	C
12.	ANS:	B
13.	ANS:	B
14.	ANS:	B
15.	ANS:	A
16.	ANS:	B
17.	ANS:	C
18.	ANS:	A
19.	ANS:	A
20.	ANS:	A

Fabulae Romanae 6
Chapter Test
Answer Section

MATCHING

1.	ANS:	D
2.	ANS:	A
3.	ANS:	F
4.	ANS:	C
5.	ANS:	B
6.	ANS:	D
7.	ANS:	B
8.	ANS:	C
9.	ANS:	A
10.	ANS:	E

TRUE/FALSE

11.	ANS:	T
12.	ANS:	F
13.	ANS:	T
14.	ANS:	T
15.	ANS:	T
16.	ANS:	F
17.	ANS:	T
18.	ANS:	T
19.	ANS:	F
20.	ANS:	T

MULTIPLE CHOICE

21.	ANS:	B
22.	ANS:	B
23.	ANS:	B
24.	ANS:	C
25.	ANS:	A
26.	ANS:	B
27.	ANS:	C
28.	ANS:	A
29.	ANS:	B
30.	ANS:	A

Fabulae Romanae 7
Vocabulary Quiz
Answer Section

MATCHING

1.	ANS:	X
2.	ANS:	F
3.	ANS:	R
4.	ANS:	H
5.	ANS:	C
6.	ANS:	M
7.	ANS:	D
8.	ANS:	K
9.	ANS:	A
10.	ANS:	E
11.	ANS:	T
12.	ANS:	I
13.	ANS:	J
14.	ANS:	L
15.	ANS:	Y
16.	ANS:	O
17.	ANS:	P
18.	ANS:	G
19.	ANS:	B
20.	ANS:	Q

Fabulae Romanae 7
Chapter Test
Answer Section

COMPLETION

1.	ANS:	Tullus Hostilius; rex
2.	ANS:	Mettius Fufetius
3.	ANS:	populus
4.	ANS:	Etruscos
5.	ANS:	Curiatii
6.	ANS:	Horatii
7.	ANS:	fratri; proximum Curiatium
8.	ANS:	militem/Horatius
9.	ANS:	paludamentum
10.	ANS:	sororis

TRUE/FALSE

11.	ANS:	F
12.	ANS:	T
13.	ANS:	T
14.	ANS:	T
15.	ANS:	T
16.	ANS:	T
17.	ANS:	F
18.	ANS:	F
19.	ANS:	F
20.	ANS:	T

MULTIPLE CHOICE

21.	ANS:	C
22.	ANS:	B
23.	ANS:	C
24.	ANS:	B
25.	ANS:	C
26.	ANS:	C
27.	ANS:	B
28.	ANS:	C
29.	ANS:	A
30.	ANS:	C

Fabulae Romanae 8
Vocabulary Quiz
Answer Section

MATCHING

1.	ANS:	N
2.	ANS:	K
3.	ANS:	E
4.	ANS:	B
5.	ANS:	H
6.	ANS:	L
7.	ANS:	O
8.	ANS:	A
9.	ANS:	M
10.	ANS:	I

Fabulae Romanae 8
Chapter Test
Answer Section

MATCHING

1.	ANS:	E
2.	ANS:	D
3.	ANS:	D
4.	ANS:	A
5.	ANS:	D
6.	ANS:	A
7.	ANS:	B
8.	ANS:	B
9.	ANS:	E
10.	ANS:	A
11.	ANS:	C
12.	ANS:	A
13.	ANS:	D
14.	ANS:	E
15.	ANS:	D

TRUE/FALSE

16.	ANS:	T
17.	ANS:	F
18.	ANS:	T
19.	ANS:	F
20.	ANS:	T
21.	ANS:	F
22.	ANS:	F
23.	ANS:	T
24.	ANS:	T
25.	ANS:	T

MULTIPLE CHOICE

26.	ANS:	B
27.	ANS:	B
28.	ANS:	B
29.	ANS:	C
30.	ANS:	A
31.	ANS:	A
32.	ANS:	C
33.	ANS:	A
34.	ANS:	C
35.	ANS:	C

Fabulae Romanae 9
Vocabulary Quiz
Answer Section

MATCHING

1. ANS: K
2. ANS: U
3. ANS: W
4. ANS: X
5. ANS: C
6. ANS: E
7. ANS: G
8. ANS: Q
9. ANS: O
10. ANS: P
11. ANS: A
12. ANS: S
13. ANS: R
14. ANS: H
15. ANS: J
16. ANS: M
17. ANS: L
18. ANS: N
19. ANS: T
20. ANS: D

Fabulae Romanae 9
Chapter Test
Answer Section

MATCHING

1. ANS: B
2. ANS: A
3. ANS: K
4. ANS: J
5. ANS: K
6. ANS: G
7. ANS: A
8. ANS: C
9. ANS: D
10. ANS: F
11. ANS: F
12. ANS: B
13. ANS: E
14. ANS: A
15. ANS: B
16. ANS: C
17. ANS: F
18. ANS: H
19. ANS: I
20. ANS: G

Fabulae Romanae 10
Vocabulary Quiz
Answer Section

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1.	ANS:	C
2.	ANS:	B
3.	ANS:	B
4.	ANS:	B
5.	ANS:	C
6.	ANS:	B
7.	ANS:	A
8.	ANS:	A
9.	ANS:	A
10.	ANS:	B
11.	ANS:	C
12.	ANS:	B
13.	ANS:	C
14.	ANS:	A
15.	ANS:	C

Fabulae Romanae 10
Chapter Test
Answer Section
MATCHING

1.	ANS:	D
2.	ANS:	E
3.	ANS:	B
4.	ANS:	B
5.	ANS:	A
6.	ANS:	E
7.	ANS:	A
8.	ANS:	B
9.	ANS:	C
10.	ANS:	E
11.	ANS:	D
12.	ANS:	A
13.	ANS:	B
14.	ANS:	B
15.	ANS:	E

TRUE/FALSE

16.	ANS:	T
17.	ANS:	T
18.	ANS:	F
19.	ANS:	F
20.	ANS:	T
21.	ANS:	F
22.	ANS:	T
23.	ANS:	T
24.	ANS:	F
25.	ANS:	T

MULTIPLE CHOICE

26.	ANS:	B
27.	ANS:	B
28.	ANS:	C
29.	ANS:	B
30.	ANS:	B
31.	ANS:	B
32.	ANS:	B
33.	ANS:	A
34.	ANS:	A
35.	ANS:	A

Fabulae Romanae 11
Vocabulary Quiz
Answer Section
MATCHING

1.	ANS:	N
2.	ANS:	B
3.	ANS:	M
4.	ANS:	K
5.	ANS:	A
6.	ANS:	H
7.	ANS:	F
8.	ANS:	D
9.	ANS:	C
10.	ANS:	J

Fabulae Romanae 11
Chapter Test
Answer Section
MATCHING

1.	ANS:	A
2.	ANS:	C
3.	ANS:	D
4.	ANS:	A
5.	ANS:	B
6.	ANS:	C
7.	ANS:	D
8.	ANS:	A
9.	ANS:	D
10.	ANS:	A

TRUE/FALSE

11.	ANS:	T
12.	ANS:	F
13.	ANS:	F
14.	ANS:	T
15.	ANS:	T
16.	ANS:	T
17.	ANS:	F
18.	ANS:	F
19.	ANS:	T
20.	ANS:	T

MULTIPLE CHOICE

21.	ANS:	A
22.	ANS:	A
23.	ANS:	B
24.	ANS:	B
25.	ANS:	C
26.	ANS:	B
27.	ANS:	A
28.	ANS:	B
29.	ANS:	C
30.	ANS:	C

Fabulae Romanae 12
Vocabulary Quiz
Answer Section

MATCHING

1.	ANS:	K
2.	ANS:	O
3.	ANS:	M
4.	ANS:	B
5.	ANS:	F
6.	ANS:	A
7.	ANS:	E
8.	ANS:	D
9.	ANS:	J
10.	ANS:	H

Fabulae Romanae 12
Chapter Test
Answer Section

MATCHING

1.	ANS:	E
2.	ANS:	B
3.	ANS:	F
4.	ANS:	A
5.	ANS:	B
6.	ANS:	H
7.	ANS:	B
8.	ANS:	C
9.	ANS:	B
10.	ANS:	H

TRUE/FALSE

11.	ANS:	T
12.	ANS:	F
13.	ANS:	T
14.	ANS:	T
15.	ANS:	T
16.	ANS:	F
17.	ANS:	T
18.	ANS:	F
19.	ANS:	T
20.	ANS:	F

MULTIPLE CHOICE

21.	ANS:	C
22.	ANS:	B
23.	ANS:	A
24.	ANS:	B
25.	ANS:	B
26.	ANS:	A
27.	ANS:	B
28.	ANS:	C
29.	ANS:	C
30.	ANS:	C

Fabulae Romanae 13
Vocabulary Quiz
Answer Section

MATCHING

1.	ANS:	A
2.	ANS:	H
3.	ANS:	G
4.	ANS:	D
5.	ANS:	C

Fabulae Romanae 13
Chapter Test
Answer Section

TRUE/FALSE

1.	ANS:	T
2.	ANS:	T
3.	ANS:	F
4.	ANS:	F
5.	ANS:	F

Fabulae Romanae 14
Vocabulary Quiz
Answer Section

MATCHING

1.	ANS:	O
2.	ANS:	H
3.	ANS:	A
4.	ANS:	D
5.	ANS:	F
6.	ANS:	D
7.	ANS:	C
8.	ANS:	G
9.	ANS:	K
10.	ANS:	N

Fabulae Romanae 14
Chapter Test
Answer Section

TRUE/FALSE

1.	ANS:	F
2.	ANS:	T
3.	ANS:	T
4.	ANS:	F
5.	ANS:	T
6.	ANS:	F
7.	ANS:	T
8.	ANS:	F
9.	ANS:	F
10.	ANS:	T

Fabulae Romanae 15
Chapter Test
Answer Section

TRUE/FALSE

1.	ANS:	F
2.	ANS:	T
3.	ANS:	F
4.	ANS:	T
5.	ANS:	T

Fabulae Romanae 16
Vocabulary Quiz
Answer Section

MATCHING

1.	ANS:	H
2.	ANS:	I
3.	ANS:	B
4.	ANS:	A
5.	ANS:	F

Fabulae Romanae 16
Chapter Test
Answer Section

TRUE/FALSE

1.	ANS:	T
2.	ANS:	F
3.	ANS:	T
4.	ANS:	T
5.	ANS:	T

Fabulae Romanae 17
Vocabulary Quiz
Answer Section

MATCHING

1.	ANS:	A
2.	ANS:	J
3.	ANS:	G
4.	ANS:	C
5.	ANS:	E

Fabulae Romanae 17
Chapter Test
Answer Section

TRUE/FALSE

1.	ANS:	T
2.	ANS:	T
3.	ANS:	T
4.	ANS:	T
5.	ANS:	F

Fabulae Romanae 1 8
Vocabulary Quiz
Answer Section

MATCHING

1.	ANS:	C
2.	ANS:	J
3.	ANS:	D
4.	ANS:	H
5.	ANS:	F

Fabulae Romanae 18
Chapter Test
Answer Section

COMPLETION

1.	ANS:	sua
2.	ANS:	inviae
3.	ANS:	tuis
4.	ANS:	ingredienti
5.	ANS:	immatura

TRUE/FALSE

6.	ANS:	F
7.	ANS:	T
8.	ANS:	T
9.	ANS:	F
10.	ANS:	T

MULTIPLE CHOICE

11.	ANS:	A
12.	ANS:	C
13.	ANS:	A
14.	ANS:	A
15.	ANS:	B

Fabulae Romanae 19
Vocabulary Quiz
Answer Section

MATCHING

1.	ANS:	A
2.	ANS:	D
3.	ANS:	J
4.	ANS:	E
5.	ANS:	G
6.	ANS:	I
7.	ANS:	H
8.	ANS:	B
9.	ANS:	F
10.	ANS:	C

Fabulae Romanae 19
Chapter Test
Answer Section

MATCHING

1.	ANS:	D
2.	ANS:	A
3.	ANS:	D
4.	ANS:	B
5.	ANS:	A
6.	ANS:	D
7.	ANS:	D
8.	ANS:	B
9.	ANS:	C
10.	ANS:	D

TRUE/FALSE

11.	ANS:	F
12.	ANS:	T
13.	ANS:	T
14.	ANS:	F
15.	ANS:	T
16.	ANS:	T
17.	ANS:	T
18.	ANS:	F
19.	ANS:	T
20.	ANS:	F

MULTIPLE CHOICE

21.	ANS:	B
22.	ANS:	A
23.	ANS:	B
24.	ANS:	B
25.	ANS:	B

Fabulae Romanae 20
Vocabulary Quiz
Answer Section

MATCHING

1.	ANS:	R
2.	ANS:	V
3.	ANS:	X
4.	ANS:	Q
5.	ANS:	U
6.	ANS:	F
7.	ANS:	A
8.	ANS:	E
9.	ANS:	I
10.	ANS:	L
11.	ANS:	D
12.	ANS:	S
13.	ANS:	B
14.	ANS:	O
15.	ANS:	P
16.	ANS:	T
17.	ANS:	N
18.	ANS:	W
19.	ANS:	M
20.	ANS:	G

Fabulae Romanae 20
Chapter Test
Answer Section

COMPLETION

1. ANS: paraverant (11), factum est (12)
2. ANS: monerent (3)
3. ANS: commisso (4), negato (8), clausis (14)
4. ANS:oppugnarent (4), dederentur (8)
5. ANS: violato (7)

TRUE/FALSE

6.	ANS:	T
7.	ANS:	T
8.	ANS:	F
9.	ANS:	T
10.	ANS:	T
11.	ANS:	F
12.	ANS:	T
13.	ANS:	F
14.	ANS:	T
15.	ANS:	T

MULTIPLE CHOICE

16.	ANS:	A
17.	ANS:	A
18.	ANS:	A
19.	ANS:	C
20.	ANS:	A
21.	ANS:	C
22.	ANS:	A
23.	ANS:	A
24.	ANS:	C
25.	ANS:	C

Fabulae Romanae 21
Vocabulary Quiz
Answer Section

MATCHING

1.	ANS:	B
2.	ANS:	E
3.	ANS:	S
4.	ANS:	M
5.	ANS:	C
6.	ANS:	O
7.	ANS:	F
8.	ANS:	Q
9.	ANS:	P
10.	ANS:	N
11.	ANS:	D
12.	ANS:	A
13.	ANS:	G
14.	ANS:	L
15.	ANS:	K

Fabulae Romanae 21
Chapter Test
Answer Section

COMPLETION

1.	ANS:	Pyrrhum (1)
2.	ANS:	Pyrrhus (4)
3.	ANS:	Fabricii (8)
4.	ANS:	Pyrrhum (13)
5.	ANS:	Fabricius (14)
6.	ANS:	Fabricium (16)
7.	ANS:	medicus (15)
8.	ANS:	medicus (15)
9.	ANS:	Pyrrhum (18)
10.	ANS:	Fabricius (17 or 20)

TRUE/FALSE

11.	ANS:	T
12.	ANS:	T
13.	ANS:	F
14.	ANS:	F
15.	ANS:	T
16.	ANS:	F
17.	ANS:	F
18.	ANS:	T
19.	ANS:	T
20.	ANS:	T

MULTIPLE CHOICE

21.	ANS:	A
22.	ANS:	B
23.	ANS:	C
24.	ANS:	C
25.	ANS:	A
26.	ANS:	C
27.	ANS:	A
28.	ANS:	A
29.	ANS:	C
30.	ANS:	B

Fabulae Romanae 22
Vocabulary Quiz
Answer Section

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1.	ANS:	C
2.	ANS:	A
3.	ANS:	C
4.	ANS:	A
5.	ANS:	B
6.	ANS:	B
7.	ANS:	A
8.	ANS:	C
9.	ANS:	B
10.	ANS:	B

Fabulae Romanae 22
Chapter Test
Answer Section

MATCHING

1.	ANS:	D
2.	ANS:	A
3.	ANS:	B
4.	ANS:	C
5.	ANS:	F
6.	ANS:	I
7.	ANS:	C
8.	ANS:	B
9.	ANS:	H
10.	ANS:	J

TRUE/FALSE

11.	ANS:	F
12.	ANS:	T
13.	ANS:	T
14.	ANS:	F
15.	ANS:	T
16.	ANS:	T
17.	ANS:	F
18.	ANS:	F
19.	ANS:	F
20.	ANS:	F

MULTIPLE CHOICE

21.	ANS:	A
22.	ANS:	A
23.	ANS:	B
24.	ANS:	B
25.	ANS:	B
26.	ANS:	B
27.	ANS:	A
28.	ANS:	A
29.	ANS:	A
30.	ANS:	C

Fabulae Romanae 23
Vocabulary Quiz
Answer Section

MATCHING

1.	ANS:	F
2.	ANS:	H
3.	ANS:	I
4.	ANS:	E
5.	ANS:	D

Fabulae Romanae 23
Chapter Test
Answer Section
COMPLETION

1.	ANS:	huius (3)
2.	ANS:	primo (3)
3.	ANS:	novem (6)
4.	ANS:	futurum (7)
5.	ANS:	redditum (9)
6.	ANS:	diversissimas (10)
7.	ANS:	aptum (11)
8.	ANS:	interfecto (12)
9.	ANS:	alium (14)
10.	ANS:	alio (15)

TRUE/FALSE

11.	ANS:	F
12.	ANS:	T
13.	ANS:	T
14.	ANS:	T
15.	ANS:	T
16.	ANS:	F
17.	ANS:	T
18.	ANS:	F
19.	ANS:	T
20.	ANS:	F

MULTIPLE CHOICE

21.	ANS:	B
22.	ANS:	C
23.	ANS:	C
24.	ANS:	A
25.	ANS:	C
26.	ANS:	A
27.	ANS:	C
28.	ANS:	B
29.	ANS:	B
30.	ANS:	B

Fabulae Romanae 24
Vocabulary Quiz
Answer Section

MATCHING

1.		ANS:	C
2.		ANS:	F
3.		ANS:	A
4.		ANS:	G
5.		ANS:	J

Fabulae Romanae 24
Chapter Test
Answer Section

MATCHING

1.		ANS:	D
2.		ANS:	B
3.		ANS:	I
4.		ANS:	A
5.		ANS:	A
6.		ANS:	I
7.		ANS:	F
8.		ANS:	C
9.		ANS:	A
10.		ANS:	C

TRUE/FALSE

11.		ANS:	T
12.		ANS:	T
13.		ANS:	F
14.		ANS:	F
15.		ANS:	T

MULTIPLE CHOICE

16.		ANS:	C
17.		ANS:	B
18.		ANS:	C
19.		ANS:	C
20.		ANS:	B

Fabulae Romanae 25
Vocabulary Quiz
Answer Section

MATCHING

1.		ANS:	A
2.		ANS:	H
3.		ANS:	D
4.		ANS:	E
5.		ANS:	S
6.		ANS:	Q
7.		ANS:	R
8.		ANS:	N
9.		ANS:	P
10.		ANS:	G
11.		ANS:	L
12.		ANS:	C
13.		ANS:	T
14.		ANS:	J
15.		ANS:	M

Fabulae Romanae 25
Chapter Test
Answer Section

MATCHING

1.		ANS:	B
2.		ANS:	E
3.		ANS:	A
4.		ANS:	B
5.		ANS:	D
6.		ANS:	B
7.		ANS:	C
8.		ANS:	A
9.		ANS:	A
10.		ANS:	D

TRUE/FALSE

11.		ANS:	T
12.		ANS:	T
13.		ANS:	F
14.		ANS:	T
15.		ANS:	T
16.		ANS:	T
17.		ANS:	F
18.		ANS:	F
19.		ANS:	F
20.		ANS:	T

MULTIPLE CHOICE

21.		ANS:	A
22.		ANS:	A
23.		ANS:	B
24.		ANS:	C
25.		ANS:	C
26.		ANS:	C
27.		ANS:	A
28.		ANS:	C
29.		ANS:	B
30.		ANS:	A

Fabulae Romanae 26
Vocabulary Quiz
Answer Section

MATCHING

1.		ANS:	D
2.		ANS:	M
3.		ANS:	K
4.		ANS:	B
5.		ANS:	H
6.		ANS:	L
7.		ANS:	J
8.		ANS:	G
9.		ANS:	C
10.		ANS:	E

Fabulae Romanae 26
Chapter Test
Answer Section

COMPLETION

1.		ANS:	bonis
2.		ANS:	magna
3.		ANS:	egregiam
4.		ANS:	optima
5.		ANS:	Graecis
6.		ANS:	maximum
7.		ANS:	illa/sapientissima
8.		ANS:	sua/pulcherrima

TRUE/FALSE

9.		ANS:	T
10.		ANS:	T
11.		ANS:	F
12.		ANS:	T
13.		ANS:	F
14.		ANS:	F
15.		ANS:	F
16.		ANS:	T
17.		ANS:	F
18.		ANS:	T

MULTIPLE CHOICE

19.		ANS:	C
20.		ANS:	B
21.		ANS:	B
22.		ANS:	C
23.		ANS:	C
24.		ANS:	B
25.		ANS:	C
26.		ANS:	C
27.		ANS:	C
28.		ANS:	A

Fabulae Romanae 27
Vocabulary Quiz
Answer Section

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1.	ANS:	B
2.	ANS:	C
3.	ANS:	C
4.	ANS:	A
5.	ANS:	A
6.	ANS:	A
7.	ANS:	A
8.	ANS:	B
9.	ANS:	B
10.	ANS:	A

Fabulae Romanae 27
Chapter Test
Answer Section

MATCHING

1.	ANS:	D
2.	ANS:	B
3.	ANS:	C
4.	ANS:	E
5.	ANS:	D
6.	ANS:	C
7.	ANS:	D
8.	ANS:	B
9.	ANS:	E
10.	ANS:	F

TRUE/FALSE

11.	ANS:	T
12.	ANS:	T
13.	ANS:	T
14.	ANS:	T
15.	ANS:	F
16.	ANS:	F
17.	ANS:	F
18.	ANS:	T
19.	ANS:	T
20.	ANS:	T

MULTIPLE CHOICE

21.	ANS:	C
22.	ANS:	A
23.	ANS:	C
24.	ANS:	B
25.	ANS:	A
26.	ANS:	C
27.	ANS:	C
28.	ANS:	C
29.	ANS:	B
30.	ANS:	A

Fabulae Romanae 28
Vocabulary Quiz
Answer Section

MATCHING

1.		ANS:	K
2.		ANS:	N
3.		ANS:	J
4.		ANS:	I
5.		ANS:	C
6.		ANS:	G
7.		ANS:	B
8.		ANS:	O
9.		ANS:	M
10.		ANS:	D

Fabulae Romanae 28
Chapter Test
Answer Section

COMPLETION

1.   ANS: (he) was/has been
2.   ANS: to have been   annoyed, disgruntled
3.   ANS: waging (war)
4.   ANS: having been dedicated
5.   ANS: he (has) set out
6.   ANS: (he) had brought it about
7.   ANS: (they) were being killed
8.   ANS: to return
9.   ANS: (he) had preferred
10.   ANS: were

TRUE/FALSE

11.	ANS:	T
12.	ANS:	T
13.	ANS:	F
14.	ANS:	T
15.	ANS:	F
16.	ANS:	T
17.	ANS:	T
18.	ANS:	T
19.	ANS:	F
20.	ANS:	T

MULTIPLE CHOICE

21.	ANS:	C
22.	ANS:	B
23.	ANS:	A
24.	ANS:	C
25.	ANS:	C
26.	ANS:	C
27.	ANS:	A
28.	ANS:	A
29.	ANS:	B
30.	ANS:	A

Fabulae Romanae 29
Vocabulary Quiz
Answer Section

MATCHING

1.   ANS: H
2.   ANS: D
3.   ANS: I
4.   ANS: A
5.   ANS: J

Fabulae Romanae 29
Chapter Test
Answer Section

COMPLETION

1. ANS: natus (1), perittum (2-3)
2. ANS: vitabat (4)
3. ANS: luctando (4)
4. ANS: praefuerat (5-6)
5. ANS: advenientem (6)
6. ANS: devicisset (10-11)
7. ANS: iussus est (11)
8. ANS: dimittere (11), exspectare (12)
9. ANS: minui (19)
10. ANS: triumphet (21)

TRUE/FALSE

11.   ANS: T
12.   ANS: F
13.   ANS: F
14.   ANS: T
15.   ANS: T
16.   ANS: F
17.   ANS: F
18.   ANS: F
19.   ANS: T
20.   ANS: F

MULTIPLE CHOICE

21.   ANS: B
22.   ANS: C
23.   ANS: B
24.   ANS: A
25.   ANS: B
26.   ANS: A
27.   ANS: C
28.   ANS: A
29.   ANS: B
30.   ANS: B

Fabulae Romanae 30
Vocabulary Quiz
Answer Section

MATCHING

1.	ANS:	R
2.	ANS:	A
3.	ANS:	J
4.	ANS:	N
5.	ANS:	K
6.	ANS:	M
7.	ANS:	C
8.	ANS:	I
9.	ANS:	T
10.	ANS:	L
11.	ANS:	B
12.	ANS:	E
13.	ANS:	P
14.	ANS:	F
15.	ANS:	S

Fabulae Romanae 30
Chapter Test
Answer Section

COMPLETION

1. ANS: duxisset (5), iussisset (7)
2. ANS: repudiare (7)
3. ANS: spoliatus (8)
4. ANS: quaereretur (9)
5. ANS: mutata (9) - [elapsus CANNOT be correct - it is DEPONENT]
6. ANS: monuisse (14)
7. ANS: futurum esse (16)
8. ANS: dicendi (21)
9. ANS: esset (24)
10. ANS: minatus erat (27)

TRUE/FALSE

11.	ANS:	F
12.	ANS:	F
13.	ANS:	F
14.	ANS:	T
15.	ANS:	T
16.	ANS:	F
17.	ANS:	T
18.	ANS:	F
19.	ANS:	T
20.	ANS:	T

MULTIPLE CHOICE

21.	ANS:	C
22.	ANS:	A
23.	ANS:	B
24.	ANS:	C
25.	ANS:	C
26.	ANS:	C
27.	ANS:	B
28.	ANS:	B
29.	ANS:	C
30.	ANS:	C

Fabulae Romanae 31
Vocabulary Quiz
Answer Section

MATCHING

1.		ANS:	C
2.		ANS:	I
3.		ANS:	B
4.		ANS:	H
5.		ANS:	A

Fabulae Romanae 31
Chapter Test
Answer Section

MATCHING

1.		ANS:	E
2.		ANS:	D
3.		ANS:	B
4.		ANS:	A
5.		ANS:	E
6.		ANS:	A
7.		ANS:	D
8.		ANS:	B
9.		ANS:	C
10.		ANS:	B

TRUE/FALSE

11.		ANS:	T
12.		ANS:	T
13.		ANS:	F
14.		ANS:	T
15.		ANS:	F
16.		ANS:	T
17.		ANS:	F
18.		ANS:	T
19.		ANS:	T
20.		ANS:	F

MULTIPLE CHOICE

21.		ANS:	C
22.		ANS:	B
23.		ANS:	C
24.		ANS:	C
25.		ANS:	A
26.		ANS:	B
27.		ANS:	C
28.		ANS:	A
29.		ANS:	C
30.		ANS:	A