

Intro. Level

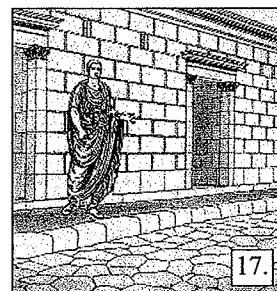
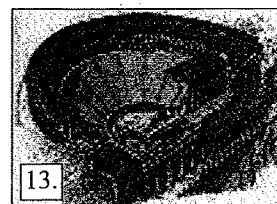
Exams

2003-2017

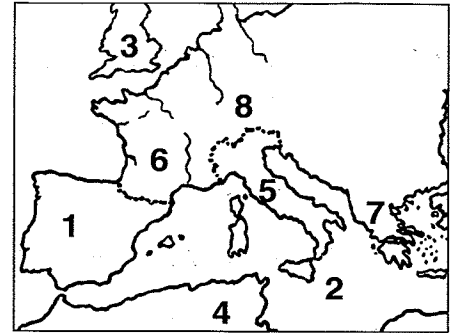
CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM A, B, C, OR D.

MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

1. Fābulās dē Rōmānīs amāmus. A) you love B) I love C) he loves D) we love
2. Parva puella est in hortō. A) across the garden B) behind the garden C) in the garden D) out of the garden
3. Apollō filium monēre temptābat. A) to warn B) is warning C) was warning D) will warn
4. Quot gladiātōrēs in pictūrā sunt? A) trēs B) septem C) quattuor D) quīque
5. Magister pictūram discipulī laudat quod pictūra est bona. A) for the student B) to the student C) with the student D) of the student
6. Nōn erat fenestra in ātriō. A) There is not B) There was not C) There are not D) There will not be
7. Pulchra puella deō dōnum dabit. A) gods B) away from the god C) to the god D) of the god
8. Iuppiter erat in silvā ubi nympham vidēbat. A) or B) but C) because D) where
9. Respondē, Marce, ad quaestiōnem. A) of Marcus B) Marcus C) for Marcus D) by Marcus
10. Sunt ____ villae circum Rōmam. A) multae B) multās C) multa D) multam
11. Sedēte, amīcī, in meō tablīnō. A) To sit B) Sit C) We are sitting D) You will sit
12. Quaenam tempestās est? Pluit. A) It is raining. B) It is hot. C) It is sunny. D) It is cold.
13. Quid est in pictūrā? A) theātrum B) Circus Maximus C) villa D) Forum
14. Poēta fābulam clārē nārrābat. A) clearing B) clear C) clearly D) is clear
15. Magnī equī trāns rīvum nātābant. A) around the river B) before the river C) out of the river D) across the river
16. Multī Rōmānī in Colossēo ____ spectābant. A) lūdī B) lūdōs C) lūdōrum D) lūdīs
17. Quid in pictūrā vidēs? A) Vir in viā stat. B) Puella in villā labōrat. C) Magister in scholā docet. D) Servus cēnam parat.
18. Discipulī ad Forum Rōmānum festīnābunt. A) are hurrying B) hurried C) will hurry D) were hurrying
19. The Colosseum in Rome was dedicated in A.D. LXXX. A) 50 B) 69 C) 55 D) 80
20. The English word **viator** means a A) large bird B) traveler C) river D) room in a house
21. Quis est dea Rōmāna in pictūrā? A) Diāna B) Mīnerva C) Jūnō D) Venus
22. The former leader was considered **persona non grata** in his homeland. A) well respected B) no longer powerful C) widely known D) not welcome
23. The name of which state contains the Latin word for **woods**? A) California B) Pennsylvania C) Rhode Island D) Florida
24. Which goddess, known for her wisdom, was born from the head of Zeus? A) Hera B) Aphrodite C) Athena D) Artemis
25. The phrase **post meridiem**, which is abbreviated **p.m.**, means A) one from many B) afternoon C) for example D) morning



26. Who was the Roman god of the Underworld who kidnapped Proserpina? A) Bacchus B) Mercury C) Neptune D) Pluto
27. **Germānia** is the ancient name for Germany; _____ is the ancient name for France.
A) Hispānia B) Mare Nostrum C) Graecia D) Gallia
28. A Roman **triclinium** was primarily used for A) dining B) gardening C) swimming
D) sleeping
29. **Britannia** was conquered by Julius Caesar. Which number on the map is Britannia?
A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 6
30. The Tiber River flows through Rome. Which number on the map shows the location of the **Tiber**? A) 2 B) 5 C) 6 D) 7



READ THE STORY AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

THE STORY OF TWO FRIENDS

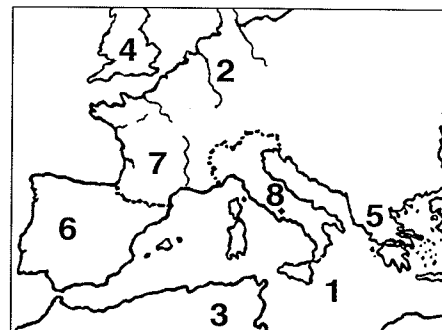
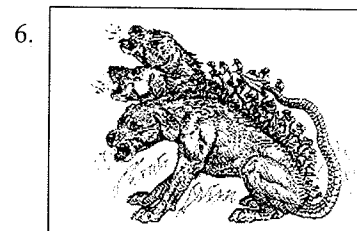
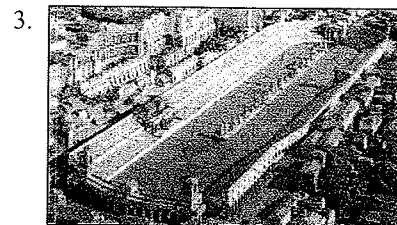
Marcus helps Melissa find a new dog.

- Hodiē Melissa in Forō ambulat. Melissa Marcum in viā videt. 1
- "Salvē, Marce!" Melissa dicit. 2
- "Salvē, Melissa!" Marcus respondet. "Quid agis hodiē?" 3
- "Bene, sed canem cupiō et bonum canem invenire temptō," respondet Melissa. 4 **cupiō** = I want; **invenire** = to find
- "Tēcum ambulābō et tē iuvābō," dicit Marcus. "Veni mēcum ad meam villam. 5 **iuvābō** = I will help; **Veni mēcum** = Come with me
- Tibi multōs canēs dēmōnstrābō." 6
- Ad parvam villam ambulant. Marcus iānuam pulsat. Servus iānuam aperit. 7 **pulsat** = knocks on; **aperit** = opens
- Servus virum vocat. Vir est pater Marcī. Pater in ātrium venit. 8 **venit** = comes
- "Salvēte, omnēs!" pater dicit. "Marce, tū amicam tēcum habēs." 9
- "Ita vērō, haec est Melissa et canem cupit," dicit Marcus. 10 **haec** = this; **cupit** = wants
- Pater Melissam et Marcum ad hortum dūcit, ubi sunt multī canēs. 11
- Melissa omnēs canēs spectat et ūnum ēligit. 12 **ēligit** = chooses
- "Tū bene ēligis," pater Melissaē dicit. "Est bonus canis. Quod tū es amīca 13
- meī fili, ego tibi canem dābō." 14
- "Multās grātiās tibi agō," Melissa laetē respondet. 15

31. What is Melissa doing (line 1)? A) running home B) walking in the Forum C) looking at the road D) walking the dog
32. Melissa videt (line 1) A) ātrium B) Marcum C) servum D) canem
33. Quid Melissa dicit (line 2)? A) Can you help me, Marcus? B) You are late, Marcus! C) Stay here, Marcus!
D) Hello, Marcus!
34. What question does Marcus ask Melissa (line 3)? A) Do you like the weather? B) How are you? C) Can I help?
D) Where are you going?
35. The subject of **ambulābō** (line 5) is A) I B) you C) we D) she
36. Where do Melissa and Marcus go (line 7)? A) to the busy Forum B) to a dark theater C) to a crowded street
D) to a small house
37. Quis iānuam aperit (line 7)? A) the father B) Marcus C) a slave D) Melissa
38. Who comes to speak with Marcus (lines 8 and 9)? A) his father B) his friend C) his uncle D) his teacher
39. Why does Marcus' father give the dog to Melissa (lines 13-14)? A) he has too many dogs B) he wants her to train it
C) she is a friend of his son D) she has just moved to the city
40. What does Melissa say (line 15)? A) I am happy. B) Thank you very much. C) I chose well. D) Good bye, Marcus.

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM A, B, C, OR D. MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

- Someone studying **horticulture** is interested in A) painting B) horoscopes C) gardening D) time
- To **interrogate** someone is to A) invite him to a party B) ask him questions C) avoid him D) praise him
- In the picture you see a view of the _____ where chariot races took place. A) Colosseum B) Forum C) Pantheon D) Circus Maximus
- The master of a Roman house would go to his **cubiculum** to A) eat his lunch B) ride his favorite horse C) go to bed D) sit and enjoy his garden
- Which goddess was the wife of Jupiter, the king of the gods? A) Ceres B) Venus C) Vesta D) Juno
- How many heads does this dog, the guardian of Hades, have? A) quinque B) octo C) tres D) quattuor
- Ita verō** means A) Therefore B) Yes, indeed C) By no means D) Maybe
- Salvete, discipuli!** means A) Hello, students! B) Children, jump! C) Slaves, work! D) Stop, dancers!
- Locate **Pompeii** on the map. A) 5 B) 7 C) 3 D) 8
- Locate **Germānia** on the map. A) 2 B) 8 C) 6 D) 4
- A **post mortem** examination is performed A) after meals B) after midday C) after someone has died D) after a written report is submitted
- The motto of the U. S. Coast Guard, **Semper Paratus**, means A) Prepare the Senate B) Forever Loyal C) Always Prepared D) Loyal to the Service



QUESTIONS 13-30 TELL A SHORT STORY ABOUT JULIUS AND HIS FRIEND.

- Iūlius optimum _____ habet. A) amīcī B) amīcus C) amīcō D) amīcum
- Amīcus ambulāre per silvam amat. A) to walk B) he was walking C) they were walking D) will walk
- Iūlius cum amīcō ambulat. A) of the friend B) by the friend C) with the friend D) to the friend
- Iūlius est bonus _____. A) puerum B) puer C) puerō D) puerī
- Hodiē amīcī ad silvam ambulant. A) from the forest B) of the forest C) to the forest D) out of the forest
- Est pecūnia in viā! A) There were B) There was C) There are D) There is
- Iūlius rogat, “Vidēsne pecūniam?” A) Do you see B) Were you seeing C) You will see D) To see
- Amīcus rogat, “Ubi est pecūnia?” A) What B) Where C) How much D) How big
- “_____ pecūniam nōn videō.” A) Nōs B) Tū C) Vōs D) Ego
- Iūlius respondet, “Spectā! Pecūnia est in mediā viā!” A) To look B) I see C) Look D) Can you see
- “Quot dēnārii sunt?” A) Where B) How many C) When D) Why

24. Iūlius respondet, “Pecūniam nunc numerō.” A) I am counting B) Count C) I will count D) I was counting
25. “Sunt decem dēnāriī.” A) ten B) nine C) eight D) two
26. Amīcus rogat, “Quid dē pecūniā in viā nārrābimus?” A) to tell B) will we tell C) are we telling D) were we telling
27. Iūlius respondet, “_____ pecūniam servābimus.” A) Multam B) Multus C) Multum D) Multa
28. Iūlius amicō quīnque dēnāriōs dat. A) friend’s B) with the friend C) friends D) to the friend
29. “Nunc tū quīnque dēnāriōs _____ et ego quīnque dēnāriōs habeo.” A) habēmus B) habent C) habeo D) habēs
30. Julius and his friend carry the money happily to the farmhouse. A) laetē B) laeta C) laetōs D) laetōrum

READ THE REST OF THE STORY AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

THE BRAVE BOY AND THE THIEF

Julius and his friend confront a thief on the way home.

Ubi Iūlius et amīcus ad villam Iūli reveniunt, magnum agricolam vident. “Quis es tū? Quid vīs?” amīcus rogat. “Dā mihi pecūniam!” agricola clāmat. “Minimē!” amīcus respondet. “Cūr tū nostram pecūniam vīs?” Iūlius rogat. “Ego ōlim eram agricola et in agrīs labōrābam. Erat nūlla pluvia diū et nunc nūllam pecūniam habeo. Sed vōs multam pecūniam habētis. Ego vōs spectābam. Vōs multam pecūniam numerābātis,” agricola respondet. Tum agricola capere pecūniam temptat. Iūlius agricolam pulsat. Iūlius et amīcus ad villam Iūli currunt. Māter et pater sunt in hortō. Iūlius fābulam dē agricolā nārrat. Pater dīcit, “Fortūna fortibus favet!” Māter dīcit, “Ita vērō. Noster fīlius est tūtus.”

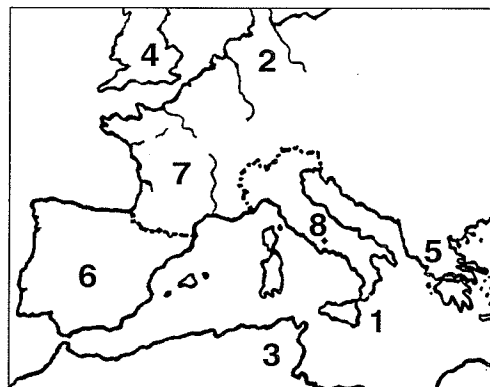
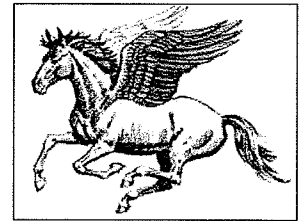
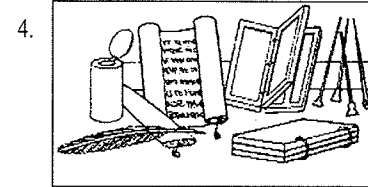
- 1 **reveniunt** = are returning
 2 **vīs** = do you want
 3 **nostram** = our
 4
 5 **pluvia** = rain; **diū** = for a long time
 6
 7 **capere** = to take
 8
 9 **currunt** = run
 10 **dīcit** = says; **fortibus** = the brave
 11 **tūtus** = safe

31. To whose house were Julius and his friend returning (line 1)? A) the farmer’s B) the friend’s C) Julius’ D) the robber’s
32. In line 3, what is the meaning of **Cūr**? A) With B) Why C) Around D) How
33. In line 4, what is the best translation of **eram**? A) I was B) I will be C) we were D) we are
34. In the past the thief was (lines 4–5) A) a farmer B) a soldier C) an athlete D) a sailor
35. In line 5, what is the best translation of **labōrābam**? A) I am working B) we will work C) we were working D) I was working
36. The thief had no money because of (line 5) A) a lack of rain B) a flood C) a fire D) an illness
37. In line 6, what is the meaning of **Sed**? A) And B) Or C) But D) Because
38. How did the thief know Julius and his friend had money (lines 6–7)? A) He heard them discussing it B) He saw them counting it C) They were elaborately dressed D) He saw them buying things
39. What happened when the thief tried to take the money (lines 7-8)? A) The boys shouted for help B) They gave up the money C) The friend started to cry D) Julius hit him
40. In line 10, Julius’s father says A) The brave favor fortune! B) You found a brave fortune! C) Your mother was brave! D) Fortune favors the brave!

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM A, B, C, OR D.

MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

- To **circumscribe** is to A) sail around the world B) cut circles in half C) draw a line around something D) walk in circles
- A **narrator** is someone who A) believes negative things B) tells a story C) thinks only about himself D) directs the course of a ship
- The slave who accompanied Roman children to school was the A) paedogōgus B) coquus C) agricola D) nauta
- Which group of words identifies the objects in the picture?
A) stella, sōl, lūna B) taberna, vīnum, caupōna
C) cēna, mēnsa, cibus D) pap̄yrus, stilus, tabella
- Who was the Roman god who ruled the heavens and wielded the lightning bolt?
A) Jupiter B) Neptune C) Vulcan D) Pluto
- What is the name of this mythical beast, pictured on the right, who carried Bellerophon?
A) Sphinx B) Medusa C) Cerberus D) Pegasus
- The phrase **carpe diem** means A) during the day B) another day
C) seize the day D) for each day
- The phrase **ad nauseam** means A) without reason B) to a sickening degree
C) at your pleasure D) to the stars
- You would say **Valē** when A) opening a window B) going to the board
C) asking permission D) leaving the room
- How many students are in this picture with their teacher?
A) quinque B) trēs C) sex D) octō



- Locate **Graecia** on the map. A) 5 B) 7 C) 3 D) 8
- Locate **Hispania** on the map. A) 7 B) 8 C) 6 D) 4

QUESTIONS 13-30 TELL A SHORT STORY:
A SCHOOL DAY FOR MARCUS

- Marcus ad lūdum _____. A) ambulat B) ambulō C) ambulat D) ambulāre
- Servus cum puerō ambulat. A) by the boy B) with the boy C) to the boy D) before the boy
- Servus Marcō tabellam dat. A) to Marcus B) of Marcus C) behind Marcus D) around Marcus
- Marcus ____ videt. A) pugna B) pugnae C) pugnis D) pugnam
- Agricola et poēta in viā pugnant. A) will fight B) to fight C) were fighting D) are fighting
- ____ Marcum monet. A) Servī B) Servus C) Servum D) Servō
- Servus dicit, "Festīnā! Nōs sumus tardī." A) We are B) They are C) You are D) He is
- Marcus ____ servus ad lūdum festīnant. A) sed B) quod C) et D) ubi
- "Salvē, magister," Marcus dicit. A) May I enter B) I am here C) Excuse me D) Hello

22. "Marce, _____ es tardus," magister respondet. A) Vōs B) Tū C) Ego D) Nōs
23. "Esne parātus recitāre?" magister rogat. A) Are you prepared? B) Will you prepare? C) Were you preparing? D) Do you want to prepare?
24. "Mīnimē," Marcus respondet et sedet. A) Always B) Yes C) No D) Maybe
25. "Cūr tū nōn es parātus recitāre?" magister rogat. A) recites B) were reciting C) to recite D) will recite
26. Marcus nōn respondet quod timet. A) when B) but C) if D) because
27. Magister est _____. A) irātō B) irātus C) irātī D) irātum
28. "Quīnte, recitā! Spectā, Marce!" magister clāmat. A) recite B) will recite C) are reciting D) were reciting
29. Quīntus stat et bene recitat. A) well B) publicly C) happily D) now
30. Magister Quīntum laudat, "Quīnte, tū es discipulus bonus." A) of Quintus B) to Quintus C) by Quintus D) Quintus

READ THE REST OF THE STORY AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

THE TEACHER MAKES A MISTAKE

Tum magister dicit, "Discipulī, nunc est tempus scribendī. Ego vōs litterās docēbō. Scribite in tabellās litterās! Magister discipulīs litteram nūntiat. Discipulī litteram scribunt. Magister secundam litteram discipulīs nūntiat. Marcus hanc litteram scribere temptat, sed litteram male scribit. Quīntus nōn labōrat quod est puer superbus. Quīntus in angulō dormit.

Magister inter discipulōs ambulat et tabellās discipulōrum spectat. Magister tabellam Marcī videt. Magister dicit, "Marce, quid est in tuā tabellā?"

Marcus nōn respondet quod est timidus.

Magister dicit, "Dā mihi tabellam. Marce, male scribis. Spectā tabellam Quīntī quod est discipulus bonus. Quīnte, quot litterae sunt in tuā tabellā?" Magister tabellam Quīntī spectat. Magister est attonitus. "Quīnte, nōn sunt litterae in tuā tabellā! Cūr nōn labōrābās? Marcus male scribēbat sed utique Marcus labōrāre temptābat."

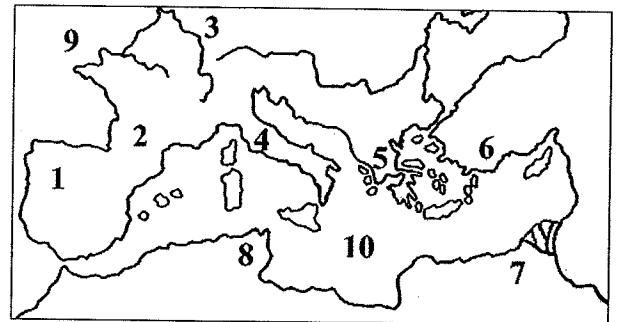
- 1 tempus scribendī = time to write
 2 scribite = write; tabellās = writing tablets
 3 scribunt = write
 4 hanc = this
 5 superbus = arrogant
 6 angulō = corner
 7
 8
 9
 10
 11 scribis = you write
 12
 13 attonitus = astonished
 14
 15 utique = at least

31. What is the best translation of docēbō (line 2)? A) I was teaching B) I am teaching C) I will teach D) I want to teach
32. What are the students practicing in class (lines 1-3)? A) reading a book B) writing the alphabet C) drawing pictures D) adding numbers
33. How is Marcus performing his task according to lines 4-5? A) badly B) slowly C) happily D) well
34. What is Quintus doing while Marcus is writing letters (lines 5-6)? A) eating B) writing C) copying D) sleeping
35. What is the best translation of the phrase tabellās discipulōrum (line 7)? A) writing tablets and the students B) writing tablets of the students C) writing tablets near the students D) writing tablets for the students
36. What does Marcus do because he is afraid (line 10)? A) gives the wrong answer B) walks out of class C) does not answer D) drops his writing tablet
37. What does the teacher tell Marcus to do with his own writing tablet (line 11)? A) give it to the teacher B) erase it C) hand it to Quintus D) write his name on it
38. What is the best translation of quot litterae (line 12)? A) long letters B) what letters C) good letters D) how many letters
39. What is the best translation of cūr nōn labōrābās (line 14)? A) Why are you not working? B) Why were you not working? C) Why will you not work? D) Why do you not work?
40. At the end of the story, the teacher compliments Marcus for A) staying awake B) reciting very well C) trying to do his work D) being on time

1. A person who has a **sedentary** job spends a lot of time A) walking door to door
B) standing to greet customers C) sitting at a desk D) lifting heavy objects
2. To **amble** is to A) rush frantically B) walk slowly C) stand motionless D) skip joyfully
3. Which group of words identifies three items commonly found in the Roman Forum? A) orchestra, stage, actors
B) barracks, stockade fences, soldiers C) barns, fields, farmers D) temples, government offices, vendors
4. A **stola** and **palla** were worn by a A) servus B) vir C) gladiātor D) fēmina
5. Who was the goddess of love and the wife of Vulcan? A) Vesta B) Juno C) Venus D) Diana
6. Who was the Roman goddess of grain and mother of Proserpina? A) Minerva B) Ceres C) Juno D) Aurora
7. Where is a **postscript (P.S.)** usually found in a letter? A) in the address
B) before the greeting C) in the body D) after the signature
8. Quot liberī sunt in pictūrā? A) trēs B) decem C) septem D) novem
9. If a Latin student responded "**Minimē**" to a question, she would mean
A) No, not at all B) Yes, indeed C) Maybe D) I don't know
10. An **ante** is an amount of money in a card game or business venture which is paid
A) immediately after the conclusion B) a little bit at a time C) before it begins
D) within a year



11. Locate **Aegyptus** on the map. A) 5 B) 6 C) 7 D) 8
12. Locate **Mare Nostrum** on the map. A) 10 B) 9 C) 4 D) 3



QUESTIONS 13-30 TELL A SHORT STORY.

A WALK WITH MOTHER

13. Māter ad Forum cum ____ ambulat. A) liberī B) liberōrum C) liberōs D) liberīs
14. Māter trēs filiōs _____. A) habet B) habent C) habēs D) habētis
15. Trēs puerī in viā festinant et clāmant. A) when B) but C) and D) or
16. Māter est _____. A) irātus B) irāta C) irātam D) irātōs
17. Māter ____ vocat. A) puer B) puerī C) puerō D) puerōs
18. Māter rogat, "Cūr festinātis et clāmātis?" A) Why B) What C) Where D) When
19. "Vidētisne statuam ante templum?" A) Where do you see B) Do you see C) Who sees D) What do you see
20. "Sedēte ante statuam et tenēte meam pecūniam!" A) To sit B) They are sitting C) Sit D) I am sitting
21. Puerī respondent, "Bene! Nōs ante statuam sedēbimus." A) we sit B) we are sitting C) we will sit
D) we were sitting
22. Māter trāns viam ad villam amicāe ambulat. A) friend B) of a friend C) from a friend D) by a friend
23. ____ sedent et ante statuam manent. A) Puerī B) Puerōs C) Puerōrum D) Puerīs
24. Post ūnam hōram puerī pecūniam nōn spectant quod pugnant. A) to fight B) they will fight
C) they were fighting D) they are fighting

25. Māter puerōs audit et clāmat, “Quis meam pecūniam cūrāt?” A) Where B) What C) Why D) Who
26. Malus vir ē Forō pecūniam portāre temptat. A) to carry B) is carrying C) are carrying D) carry
27. Malus vir ad portum festīnat quod cum pīrātīs nāvīgābit. A) although B) because C) and D) where
28. Māter clāmat, “Estis malī puerī! Vōs meam pecūniam nōn cūrābātis!” A) are not taking care of
B) don't take care of C) were not taking care of D) will not take care of
29. Trēs puerī respondent, “Nōs malum virum vidēbāmus sed timēbāmus!”
A) We B) You C) I D) They
30. Tum māter puerīs fābulam narrat. A) with the boys B) of the boys C) to the boys D) from the boys

READ THE REST OF THE STORY AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

THE MOTHER'S LESSON: THE FARMER AND HIS TWO SONS

“Ōlim erat agricola et duōs filiōs habēbat. Agricola nōn erat laetus quod filiī semper pugnābant. Quondam ligat octō bacula. Filiōs convocat. Pater bacula ligāta filiīs dēmōnstrat et dīcit, ‘Frangite bacula ligāta.’

Prīmus filius bacula ligāta frangere temptat sed nōn potest. Secundus filius bacula ligāta frangere temptat sed nōn potest. Deinde agricola bacula ligāta solvit. Pater quattuor bacula prīmō filiō et quattuor bacula secundō filiō dat. Prīmus filius bacula singula frangit. Secundus filius bacula singula frangit.”

Māter filiīs dīcit, “Hoc est vōbīs exemplum: sī coniūctī estis, firmī estis.”

(adapted from *Aesop's Fables*)

- | | |
|----|--|
| 1 | |
| 2 | Quondam = One day; ligat = ties together |
| 3 | bacula = sticks; bacula ligāta = bundle of sticks |
| 4 | Frangite = break |
| 5 | frangere = to break |
| 6 | potest = can, is able |
| 7 | Deinde = then |
| 8 | solvit = unties |
| 9 | singula = one by one |
| 10 | |
| 11 | Hoc = This; vōbīs = for you; exemplum = example |
| 12 | sī = if; coniūctī = united; firmī = strong |
31. How many sons did the farmer have (line 1)? A) two B) three C) four D) eight
32. In line 2, the farmer was unhappy because his sons were always A) shouting B) sleeping C) swimming
D) fighting
33. How many sticks does the farmer tie together (line 3)? A) three B) four C) eight D) ten
34. Once the sticks are in a bundle, whom does the farmer call (line 3)? A) his slaves B) his sons C) two farmers
D) the poets
35. In line 4, the farmer A) breaks the bundle of sticks B) orders his sons to break the bundle of sticks
C) unties the bundle of sticks D) orders his sons to untie the bundle of sticks
36. In line 5, the first son tries to A) break the sticks B) sell some of the sticks C) start a fire with the sticks
D) carry the sticks home by himself
37. When the second son receives the sticks (lines 6-7), he A) throws the sticks on the ground
B) breaks the bundle of sticks in half C) gives the sticks back to his brother D) cannot break the sticks
38. In lines 7-8, what does the farmer do with the sticks? A) hides the sticks B) carries the sticks home
C) unties the sticks D) breaks the sticks
39. In lines 8-9, the father gives A) all the sticks to the first son B) half of the sticks to each son
C) more sticks to the first son D) no sticks to either son
40. The message the mother was trying to illustrate with this fable is A) too many cooks spoil the broth
B) haste makes waste C) you can't take it with you D) in unity there is strength

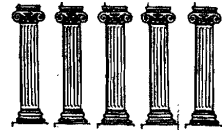
1. A person with **lupine** facial features resembles a A) wolf B) hawk C) dog D) horse
2. A **subterranean** location is A) in the woods B) on a mountain C) near the sea D) under the ground
3. To the Romans, he was Jupiter, but to Greeks he was A) Pluto B) Hermes C) Zeus D) Poseidon
4. In what room of a Roman house was the cooking done? A) triclinium B) tablinum C) cubiculum D) culina
5. Who were the infants nursed by the she-wolf in the picture? A) Apollo & Diana B) Romulus & Remus C) Cupid & Psyche D) Mars & Venus
6. Identify the Roman god of the sea, earthquakes, and horses pictured here. A) Neptune B) Mars C) Vulcan D) Pluto
7. The best translation of **Ē Plūribus Ūnum** is A) Alone in the Wilderness B) Freedom from Tyranny C) One from Many D) Determined in Our Goals
8. The motto of the U.S. Marines, **Semper Fidēlis**, means A) Always Alert B) Always Faithful C) Thus Always to Tyrants D) Always Brave
9. The question "**Quid est?**" asks A) Who are you? B) What are you doing? C) Who is it? D) What is it?
10. Quot columnae sunt in pictūrā? A) VI B) V C) IX D) X
11. Locate **Italia** on the map. A) 8 B) 7 C) 6 D) 5
12. Locate **Āfrica** on the map. A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4



5.



6.



10.

QUESTIONS 13-30 TELL A SHORT STORY.

A WOLF BY THE RIVER

13. Filia ad rīvum **labōrat**. A) works B) lives C) eats D) sits
14. Puella **decem** tunicās lavat. A) eight B) five C) ten D) nine
15. Tunicae ____ sordidae. A) sum B) es C) est D) sunt
16. Laeti liberi in ____ natant. A) rīvus B) rīvō C) rīvōrum D) rivi
17. **Magnus** et malus lupus in silvā **habitābat**. A) to live B) will live C) is living D) was living
18. Hodiē lupus ex silvā ambulat **et** ad rivum sedet. A) and B) but C) or D) because
19. Puella lupum **timidē** spectat. A) fearfully B) fearful C) fearing D) fear
20. Puella lupum **aliīs liberis** dēmōnstrat. A) by the other children B) from the other children C) to the other children D) of the other children
21. Puella **liberis** clāmat, "**Movēte!**" A) I am moving! B) Move! C) We will move! D) We were moving!
22. Liberi ē rīvō et **ā lupō** festinant. A) to the wolf B) with the wolf C) away from the wolf D) after the wolf
23. ____ puella ad Forum festinat. A) Perterritus B) Perterrita C) Perterritum D) Perterritam
24. Puella decem tunicās **portāre** temptat. A) is carrying B) will carry C) was carrying D) to carry
25. Poēta ad Forum quoque ambulat et rogat, "**Cūr** festinās?" A) Where B) What C) Why D) Who
26. Puella respondet, "**Ego** festinō quod magnum lupum video." A) We B) You C) They D) I
27. "**Timēsne** magnum lupum?" poēta rogat. A) Do I fear? B) Do you fear? C) Does he fear? D) Do they fear?
28. "**Ita vērō,**" puella respondet. A) Yes B) No C) Maybe D) Never
29. Poēta clāmat, "Tum ego tunicās portābō et tēcum **festinābō.**" A) I am hurrying B) I was hurrying C) I will hurry D) I want to hurry
30. Puella ____ poētae dat. A) tunicīs B) tunicae C) tunicārum D) tunicās

11. 12.



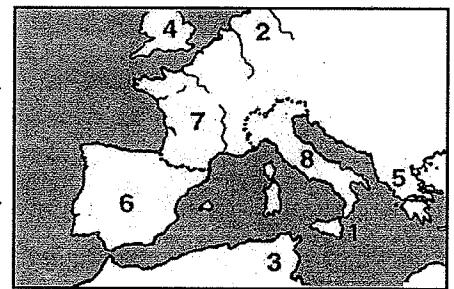
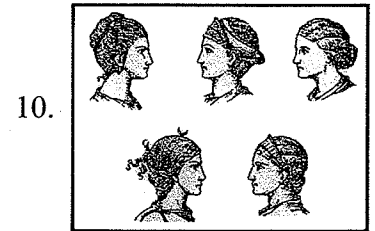
READ THE REST OF THE STORY AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

A GRATEFUL FATHER

Puella et poēta Forum intrant. Poēta est dēfessus quod	1
decem <u>madidās</u> tunicās portat. Puella <u>sum</u> patrem	2 <u>madidās</u> = soaked; <u>mum</u> = her
videt. Puella ad patrem <u>currit</u> et lacrimat.	3 <u>currit</u> = runs
Pater clāmat, "Ō mea filia! Quid est? Cūr lacrimās?"	4
Filia respondet, "Lacrimō quod magnus lupus ad rīvum	5
<u>vēnit</u> et nōs terrēbat."	6 <u>vēnit</u> = came
Pater poētam videt et rogat, "Sed quis es tū?"	7
Poēta respondet, "Ego sum poēta Diodōrus. Ego ex	8
silvā ad Forum ambulābam et tuam filiam <u>vīdī</u> ."	9 <u>vīdī</u> = I saw
Puella dicit, "Diodōrus meam vitam <u>servāvit</u> . Ego	10 <u>servāvit</u> = saved
tardē currēbam quod tunicae erant <u>tam gravēs</u> . Diodōrus	11 <u>tam gravēs</u> = so heavy
tunicās gravēs portābat. <u>Tum</u> nōs <u>celeriter currere poterāmus</u> ."	12 <u>Tum</u> = then; <u>celeriter currere poterāmus</u> = were able to run quickly
Pater poētae dicit, "Gaudeō quod tū filiam meam	13
<u>servāvistī!</u> <u>Hāc nocte</u> ego magnam cēnam tibi et multis	14 <u>servāvistī</u> = you saved; <u>Hāc nocte</u> = tonight
amicis dabō. Tu <u>hanc</u> fabulam meīs amicis narrābis	15 <u>hanc</u> = this
et tua <u>carmina</u> recitābis."	16 <u>carmina</u> = poetry

31. In line 1, how does the poet feel when he enters the Forum? A) tired B) sad C) happy D) hungry
32. In lines 2-3, what does the girl see in the Forum? A) her dog B) her father C) her mother D) the wolf
33. After the girl runs to her father, what does she do (line 3)? A) falls B) laughs C) shouts D) cries
34. In the story we learn that Diodorus is the _____. A) father B) dog C) poet D) wolf
35. In lines 8-9, when Diodorus first saw the girl, he was coming from the A) river B) forest C) Forum D) house
36. According to the girl, what did Diodorus save (line 10)? A) the tunics B) her life C) the children D) her father
37. Why was the girl running so slowly (lines 10-11)? A) the path was rocky B) the path was uphill
C) she was carrying tunics D) the wolf ran away
38. Why was the girl finally able to move quickly (lines 11-12)? A) she rode a horse B) she left the tunics behind
C) the poet carried her D) the poet took the tunics
39. What does the father do to reward the poet (lines 14-15)? A) invites him to dinner B) pays him a reward
C) publishes his poetry D) gives him a gift
40. What does the father suggest the poet do? A) take the tunics B) tell the story at dinner
C) marry his daughter D) find the wolf for him

1. The name **Mediterranean** indicates that the sea is in the middle of A) a desert B) the mountains C) a city D) land
2. The name of which university is derived from the Latin for "country house"? A) Vanderbilt B) Vermont C) Villanova D) Virginia Tech
3. The individual who had complete control over a Roman family was the A) *libertus* B) *pater* C) *servus* D) *filius*
4. In what room of a Roman house were guests initially greeted? A) *ātrium* B) *culīna* C) *cubiculum* D) *peristylum*
5. Neptune has a trident; Jupiter has a A) cornucopia B) bow and arrow C) lyre D) lightning bolt
6. Who was the Roman god of the Underworld and Proserpina's kidnapper? A) Pluto B) Mars C) Neptune D) Vulcan
7. The best translation of **tempus fugit** is A) seize the day B) time flies C) make haste slowly D) the time is right
8. The Virginia state motto, **Sic Semper Tyrannis**, is translated A) Tyrants Are Forever B) Always Faithful C) Thus Always to Tyrants D) Tyrants Are Brave
9. The question "Quis es tū?" asks A) Who are you? B) What are you doing? C) Who is it? D) What is it?
10. Quot feminae sunt in pictūrā? A) V B) VI C) IX D) X
11. Locate **Britannia** on the map. A) 1 B) 4 C) 5 D) 6
12. Locate **Germānia** on the map. A) 2 B) 3 C) 7 D) 8



QUESTIONS 13-30 TELL A SHORT STORY.

IN THE ARENA

A large gladiator impatiently challenges his small opponent.

13. Duo gladiātōrēs in arēnā pugnant. A) were fighting B) are fighting C) to fight D) will fight
14. Prīmus gladiātor _____ parvus vir. A) estis B) sumus C) sunt D) est
15. Magnus et _____ gladiātor circum arēnam ambulat. A) malus B) mala C) malum D) malīs
16. Magnus gladiātor _____ pulsāre temptat. A) parvus vir B) parvō virō C) parvum virum D) parvī virī
17. "Cūr tū ā mē festīnās?" magnus gladiātor rogat. A) Why B) How C) Where D) When
18. Parvus gladiātor nōn respondet. A) replies quickly B) does not reply C) barely replies D) replies softly
19. "Festīnāsne quod tū es parvus et timidus?" magnus gladiātor rogat. A) Are you hurrying B) Hurry C) Were you hurrying D) Do not hurry
20. Magnus gladiātor parvō virō dicit, "Ego sum irātus quod tū nōn pugnās!" A) by the small man B) to the small man C) of the small man D) with the small man
21. "Rōmānī nōs spectant; mē amant nōn tē." A) you B) they C) them D) us
22. Magnus gladiātor nūntiat, "Poētae mē laudābunt; nōn tē laudābunt!" A) are praising B) was praising C) to praise D) will praise

23. Quod parvus gladiātor nōn pugnat, magnus gladiātor est _____. A) irātī B) irātō C) irātus D) irātīs
24. Magnus gladiātor clāmat, "Parā pugnāre!" A) I am preparing to fight B) You will prepare to fight C) Prepare to fight D) He was preparing to fight
25. Magnus gladiātor ad parvum gladiātōrem ambulat. A) toward the small gladiator B) by the small gladiator C) with the small gladiator D) away from the small gladiator
26. _____ festīnat ā magnō gladiātōre et ad mediam arēnam currit. A) Parvum virum B) Parvus vir C) Parvō virō D) Parvī virī
27. Parvus gladiātor _____ mediā arēnā stat. A) cum B) per C) ē D) in
28. Ubi spectātōrēs laetē clāmant, magnus gladiātor spectātōrēs spectat. A) Also B) Then C) When D) Now
29. Parvus gladiātor ante oculos magnī virī stat. A) the big man B) by the big man C) of the big man D) from the big man
30. Parvus gladiātor dīcit, "Ego tē nōn timēbam." A) I am not afraid B) I will not be afraid C) Do not be afraid D) I was not afraid

READ THE REST OF THE STORY AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

THE GLADIATOR WINS A PRIZE

Parvus gladiātor magnum gladiātōrem necat. Tum nūntius parvum gladiātōrem victōrem nūntiat. Turba clāmat. Fēminae pecūniam ad parvum gladiātōrem iaciunt quod est vir pulcher.

Postrīdiē parvus gladiātor in scholā sē exercet. Multī gladiātōrēs currunt et saliunt et pugnant. Nōnnūllī gladiātōrēs equitant et gladiīs pugnant. Paucī cum ursīs pugnāre parant.

Lanista cum puerō intrat. Puer est filius lanistae et post lanistam ambulat. Ubi puer equōs videt, laetus ad equōs currit. Subitō ursī equōs terrent. Trēs equī equitēs dēiciunt et currunt ab ursīs ad puerum. Lanista clāmat, sed equī nōn cōnsistunt. Parvus gladiātor equōs videt et ad puerum festīnat. Gladiātor puerum ēripit et ē periculō portat. Lanista grātiās gladiātōrī agit et gladiātōrem liberat.

1 **necat** = kills

2 **victōrem** = as the winner; **Turba** = The crowd

3 **iaciunt** = throw

4 **Postrīdiē** = The next day; **sē exercet** = exercises himself

5 **saliunt** = jump; **Nōnnūllī** = Some

6 **equitant** = are riding horses; **Paucī** = A few; **ursīs** = bears

7 **Lanista** = The trainer

8

9 **equitēs dēiciunt** = throw off their riders

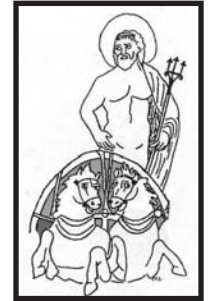
10 **cōnsistunt** = stop

11 **ēripit** = snatches up

12

31. In lines 1-2, what indicates that the small gladiator was successful? A) the big gladiator begs for mercy B) the announcer tells the crowd C) the crowd throws flowers D) the sponsor stops the show
32. What gift do the women give the gladiator (lines 2-3)? A) money B) perfume C) spice D) wine
33. In lines 2-3, the women give a gift to the gladiator because he is A) handsome B) quick C) big D) powerful
34. In lines 4-5, many gladiators in training are running, jumping, and A) lifting weights B) fighting C) swimming D) climbing stairs
35. In lines 5-6, some gladiators are riding horses and A) shooting arrows B) fighting with swords C) throwing nets D) holding shields
36. **Paucī** (line 6) refers to A) swords B) bears C) horses D) gladiators
37. In line 7, the gladiatorial trainer enters with his A) wife B) assistant C) bodyguard D) son
38. Why does the boy run (line 8)? A) the bears chase him B) he sees money on the ground C) he is happy to see the horses D) the gladiators frighten him
39. What threatens the boy (lines 9-10)? A) the bears B) the trainer C) the horses D) the gladiators
40. At the end of the story, how does the small gladiator gain his freedom? A) he buys it with the gifts of money B) he kills the big gladiator C) he rescues the trainer's wife D) he saves the boy

1. The primary purpose of a **dormitory** is A) reading B) swimming C) sleeping D) eating
2. The poet had a **premonition** of the disaster. A **premonition** is a A) regret B) laugh C) question D) forewarning
3. The **peristylum** in a Roman villa often contained A) a desk, cupboard, and chairs
B) columns, statues, and fountains C) a grinding stone and oven D) exercise equipment and a swimming pool
4. The father of a Roman household had his office in the A) tablinum B) vestibulum C) culina D) cubiculum
5. Which Roman god was lame and forged Jupiter's thunderbolts? A) Neptune B) Apollo C) Mars D) Vulcan
6. Quis est deus Rōmānus in pictūrā? A) Apollo B) Vulcan C) Mercury D) Mars
7. The Latin phrases **cavē canem** and **caveat emptor** both express
A) joy B) warnings C) regret D) greetings
8. The Latin expression **festinā lentē** means
A) make haste slowly B) one from many C) seize the opportunity D) time flies
9. What would a Latin student say to express thanks?
A) valēte omnēs B) tempus fugit C) carpe diem D) grātiās agō
10. Quot equī sunt in pictūrā? A) I B) II C) III D) V
11. Mt. Vesuvius erupted and buried Pompeii and Herculaneum
in A.D. LXXIX. A) 39 B) 61 C) 79 D) 81
12. What route, according to the map, did Julius Caesar use when he traveled
from Rome to Gaul? A) 1 to 6 B) 2 to 4 C) 3 to 8 D) 5 to 7



QUESTIONS 13-30 TELL A SHORT STORY.

THE LIFE OF A FARMER

13. Agricola in casā habitat. A) is living B) was living C) to live D) will live
14. Casa agricolae in silvā est. A) the farmer B) of the farmer C) by the farmer D) from the farmer
15. Agricola equum et canem habet. A) and B) but C) or D) because
16. Equum agricola bene cūrat. A) badly B) happily C) now D) well
17. Agricola equō cibum parat. A) for the horse B) of the horse C) by the horse D) from the horse
18. Agricola ad equum _____ portat. A) aqua B) aquae C) aquam D) aquarum
19. Semper agricola et equus bene _____. A) labōrō B) labōrās C) labōrant D) labōrat
20. Equus agricolae per silvam ambulāre amat. A) is walking B) was walking C) will walk D) to walk
21. Canis cum _____ in cubiculō dormit. A) agricolā B) agricolam C) agricolās D) agricolae
22. _____ in casā nōn dormit sed in silvā dormire amat. A) Equus B) Equō C) Equōrum D) Equī

23. Agricola canem vocat quod tempus fugit. A) although B) because C) and D) where
24. “Ego tē exspectābam,” agricola dicit. A) am waiting for B) wait for C) was waiting for D) will wait for
25. “Ubi erās tū?” agricola rogat. A) Why B) What C) Where D) How long
26. “Cūr tū in villā nōn manēs?” agricola rogat. A) we B) you C) I D) they
27. “Nunc, sedē!” agricola dicit. A) I am sitting B) sit C) we will sit D) we were sitting
28. “Sed tū _____ bonus canis!” agricola canem laudat. A) sum B) es C) est D) sunt
29. “Ego _____ cēnam tibi parābō.” A) optimās B) optimōs C) optimam D) optimum
30. “Tum nōs stellās spectābimus.” A) we watch B) we are watching C) we were watching D) we will watch

READ THE REST OF THE STORY AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

THE LADY AND THE HORSE

Cotīdiē fēmina in viā per silvam ambulat. Per agrōs ad agricolae villam ambulat. Fēmina agricolae duōs nummōs dat et agricola fēminae decem māla dat. Ubi fēmina ad villam suam revenit, cantat. Cotīdiē equus fēminam audit et ad fēminam ambulat. Fēmina semper equō unum mālum dat.

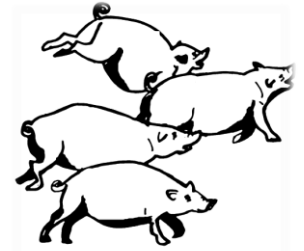
Quondam lātrō fēminam et decem māla videt. Lātrō fēminam pulsat et in silvam trahit. Fēmina est exanimāta et lātrō decem māla capit. Tum fēmina sē recuperat. Est sōla. Clāmat sed nēmō respondet. Silva est obscura. Quod fēmina temptat esse placida, cantat. Equus fēminam audit et ad fēminam festīnat. Equus fēminam ē silvā portat. Nunc fēmina duo māla equō cotīdiē dat.

- 1 Cotīdiē = Every day
 2 nummōs = coins
 3 māla = apples
 4 suam = her; revenit = returns
 5 mālum = apple
 6 Quondam = One day; lātrō = robber
 7 trahit = drags; exanimāta = unconscious
 8 capit = takes; sē recuperat = regains consciousness
 9 sōla = alone; nēmō = no one; obscura = dark
 10 placida = calm
 11
 12

31. In lines 2-3, we learn that the woman gets ten apples from A) two boys B) two apple trees C) a merchant D) a farmer
32. Lines 3-4 indicate that on the way home the woman A) meets friends B) sings C) runs D) sells apples
33. Line 5 shows the woman A) likes the horse B) fears the horse C) buys the horse D) avoids the horse
34. In lines 4-5, the horse comes to the woman every day because she A) rides him B) feeds him C) waters him D) brushes him
35. In lines 6-8, the robber gets the apples by A) stealing them when the woman is running B) tricking the woman C) attacking the woman D) praising the woman
36. Where does the woman awake (lines 6-9)? A) in the road B) in a wagon C) by a stream D) in the forest
37. In line 10, the woman tries to calm herself by A) counting sticks B) drinking some water C) making a campfire D) singing a song
38. In lines 9-11, the only one to hear the woman is A) the horse B) the robber C) another woman D) the farmer
39. In lines 10-11, the horse hurries to the woman because A) he is thirsty B) the farmer sends him C) the robber frightens him away D) he recognizes her voice
40. Now the woman gives the horse two apples every day because the horse A) has been sick B) kicked the robber C) rescued her D) summoned the villagers

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM A, B, C, OR D. MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

1. Quis est deus in picturā? A) Plūtō B) Mars C) Apollō D) Bacchus
2. **Filial** devotion describes the devotion of _____. A) a husband for his wife
B) a teacher for her students C) a general for his country D) a child for her parents
3. A **post mortem** examination is held A) behind a curtain B) after death C) secretly D) before morning
4. An example of an amphitheater is the A) Colosseum B) Via Appia C) Mare Nostrum D) Forum
5. Who was the Roman goddess of wisdom who sprang fully-armed from Jupiter's forehead?
A) Diana B) Venus C) Vesta D) Minerva
6. An **auditory** learner would learn best through A) writing flashcards B) building a model
C) listening to the teacher D) reading outlines
7. The Latin abbreviation **i.e. (id est)** means
A) that is B) and others C) in the end D) each year
8. What expression would a teacher use to dismiss a group of students?
A) Adsum B) Sīc semper tyrannīs C) Quid est nōmen tibi D) Valēte omnēs
9. Quot porcī sunt in picturā? A) trēs B) quattuor C) duo D) quīnque
10. Roman artists and poets were inspired by a group of nine Muses.
A) IV B) V C) IX D) X
11. Locate **Sicilia** on the map. A) 2 B) 4 C) 6 D) 8
12. Locate **Graecia** on the map. A) 1 B) 3 C) 5 D) 7



9. 11, 12.



QUESTIONS 13 - 30 TELL A SHORT STORY.

MARCUS AND JULIUS

13. Mārcus et Iūlius sunt amīcī. A) am B) are C) is D) be
14. Duo amīcī in īnsulā habitant. A) The friends B) Good friends C) Many friends D) The two friends
15. Aqua circum īnsulam est mala. A) around B) on C) near D) across
16. Est rīvus in īnsulā et aqua in rīvō est _____. A) bonam B) bonā C) bona D) bonae
17. _____ magnam silvam habet. A) Īnsulam B) Īnsula C) Īnsulae D) Īnsulā
18. Mārcus in casā prope silvam habitat. A) around a hut B) into a hut C) behind a hut D) in a hut
19. Mārcus in parvō hortō semper labōrat. A) well B) now C) always D) often
20. Nunc Mārcus in rīvō natāre amat. A) to swim B) swim C) is swimming D) was swimming
21. Iūlius hortum Mārcī semper laudat. A) Marcus B) by Marcus C) of Marcus D) from Marcus
22. Ōlim Iūlius post silvam habitābat. A) was living B) is living C) am living D) to live
23. Nunc Iūlius in magnā villā inter silvam et rīvum habitat. A) near B) behind C) outside D) between
24. Iūlius in tablīnō sedet; multam pecūniam numerat. A) I count B) he counts C) you count D) they count

25. Duo amīcī ambulāre in silvā amant. A) used to love B) love C) to love D) loved
26. Hodiē Mārcus vīllam Iūli vīsitat. A) Now B) Always C) Today D) Once
27. “Cūr tū in vīllā tuā manēs?” Mārcus rogat. A) Why B) When C) Who D) How many
28. Mārcus nūntiat, “Ego ad rīvum ambulō.” A) You B) We C) They D) I
29. “Manēsne quod amīcōs tuōs exspectās?” A) Are you staying B) Stay C) To stay D) Were you staying
30. Iūlius Mārcō respondet, “Minimē, tēcum ambulō.” A) by Marcus B) of Marcus C) Marcus D) to Marcus

READ THE REST OF THE STORY AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

A PROBLEM BETWEEN FRIENDS

Duo amīcī ad rīvum ambulānt. Mārcus pecūniam	1	
in mediā viā videt et clāmat, “Spectā pecūniam in viā!”	2	
Iūlius ad pecūniam festīnat. Pecūniam in <u>manū</u> tenet	3	manū = hand
et clāmat, “Pecūnia est mea!”	4	
“Sed ego prīmus pecūniam vidēbam,” Mārcus respondet.	5	
<u>Mox</u> amīcī <u>pugnant</u> . Nauta venit. Amīcōs videt et clāmat,	6	Mox = Soon; pugnant = fight
“ <u>Nōlīte</u> pugnāre! Necessē est vōbīs <u>certāre</u> !”	7	Nōlīte = Don’t; certāre = to hold a contest
Iūlius dīcit, “Nōs circum īnsulam nāvīgāre <u>dēbēmus</u> .”	8	dēbēmus = we ought
“Minimē! Ego <u>natāre volō</u> ,” Mārcus respondet.	9	natāre volō = I want to swim
Nauta dīcit, “Mārcus natāre dēbet et Iūlius nāvīgāre dēbet.”	10	
“Ita vērō!” amīcī clāmant.	11	
Nauta signum dat et amīcī ad aquam festīnant. <u>Ventus</u> est	12	Ventus = The wind
bonus; Iūlius <u>celerius</u> nāvīgat. Sed mox ventus <u>dēsinit</u> , et	13	celerius = faster; dēsinit = stops
Mārcus prīmus <u>metam contingit</u> .	14	metam contingit = touches the finish line
Nauta clāmat, “Mārcus est victor!” et Mārcō pecūniam dat.	15	

31. In lines 1–2, Marcus shouts because he is A) afraid B) excited C) sad D) embarrassed
32. What does Marcus tell Julius to do (line 2)? A) run B) hide C) look D) swim
33. What does Julius hold in his hand (line 3)? A) food B) a letter C) an oar D) money
34. In line 4, what does Julius decide to do with this item? A) share it B) hide it C) keep it D) throw it away
35. In line 5, what does Marcus claim about the item? A) he saw it first B) he dropped it C) it is bad luck D) it belongs to someone else
36. In lines 6–7, what does the sailor do after he stops the fight? A) steals a boat B) offers a solution C) gets help D) sails quickly away
37. What kind of race does Julius propose (line 8)? A) foot B) chariot C) boat D) horse
38. In line 11, **Ita vērō** indicates the friends are A) questioning B) arguing C) complaining D) agreeing
39. How does the race begin (line 12)? A) The friends shout, “Go!” B) The sailor gives a signal C) Marcus sounds a trumpet D) Julius waves a flag
40. In lines 12–14, why does Marcus win the race? A) the weather changes B) he knows a short cut C) the boat hits a rock D) the sailor helps Marcus

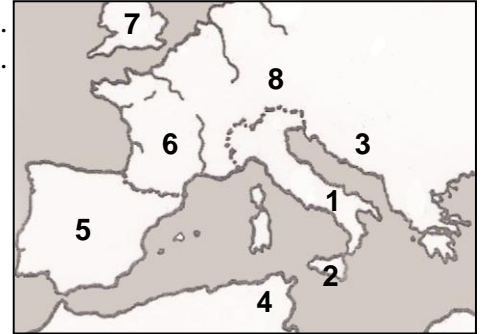
CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM A, B, C, OR D. MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

- The day before school started, students bought pencils, erasers, notebooks, **etc.** What does **etc.** mean?
A) as required B) whatever the cost C) and other things D) more than needed
- The abbreviation **S.P.Q.R.** refers to Roman
A) housing B) government C) clothing D) religion
- The king expected **laud** from his subjects.
A) monetary gifts B) praise C) military service D) fear
- Since the street was closed, the children were able to **perambulate** safely.
A) play outside B) watch the games C) gather together D) walk about
- What member of a Roman household had the duty of supervising the slaves who were in charge of cooking and cleaning? A) māter B) canis C) filius D) pater

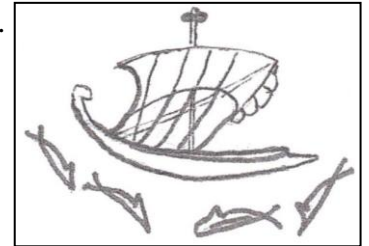
8.



- In what room did a Roman sleep?
A) trīclīnium B) ātrium C) cubiculum D) tablīnum
- The son of Jupiter and Juno who became the god of war was
A) Mercury B) Vulcan C) Apollo D) Mars
- Name the goddess whose symbol is in the picture.
A) Vesta B) Venus C) Juno D) Minerva
- Pompeii is on the map in the area numbered A) 1 B) 2 C) 5 D) 8
- Between what two areas on the map is the Adriatic Sea located?
A) 1 and 2 B) 1 and 3 C) 2 and 4 D) 6 and 7
- How many dolphins are swimming around the boat in the picture?
A) IV B) V C) VII D) IX
- When the teacher calls the roll and a student is not present, his friends should say A) Bene B) Grātiās agimus C) Salvē D) Abest

9.
10.

11.



ITEMS 13-30 TELL A SHORT STORY.

A SLAVE, A COOK, AND THEIR MASTER

- Rūfus erat servus bonus et in agrīs semper **labōrābat**. A) works B) to work C) was working D) does work
- Nunc servus post magnam vīllam cum equīs **habitat**. A) am living B) was living C) to live D) lives
- Dominus et līberī in magnā vīllā _____. A) habitat B) habitant C) habitās D) habitō
- Dominus est poēta optimus et _____ habet. A) multae pecūniae B) multa pecūnia C) multam pecūniam D) multārum pecūniārum
- Rūfus equōs **dominī** cūrat. A) of the master B) by the master C) from the master D) the master
- Sed _____ est vir sevērus et Rūfum nōn laudat. A) dominō B) dominum C) dominus D) dominīs
- Dominus in culīnam intrat et clāmat, “**Parā** mihi cēnam!” A) To prepare B) Prepare C) I was preparing D) He prepares
- Coquus **est** in culīnā et cibum parat. A) is B) am C) be D) was
- Coquus magnam cēnam **laetē** parat. A) to be happy B) happy C) happiness D) happily
- Cēna est _____. A) optimam B) optimās C) optima D) optimae
- Rūfus ad _____ culīnae ambulat et cibum videt. A) iānuā B) iānuārum C) iānuae D) iānuam

24. Servus Rūfus cibum nōn habet. A) is now having B) always has C) does not have D) often has
25. Rūfus culīnam intrāre timet. A) is entering B) to enter C) was entering D) enters
26. Coquus rogat, “Exspectāsne, Rūfe, cibum?” A) Are you waiting for B) Was he waiting for C) What are you waiting for D) Why is he waiting for
27. “Ubi est cēna mea?” dominus in trīclīniō clāmat. A) Why B) What C) How many D) Where
28. Coquus dominō cēnam dat. A) of the master B) to the master C) from the master D) with the master
29. Dominus clāmat, “Da mihi vīnum!” A) I B) to us C) to me D) we
30. “Quis est in culīnā?” dominus coquum rogat. A) Why B) What C) Where D) Who

READ THE REST OF THE STORY AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

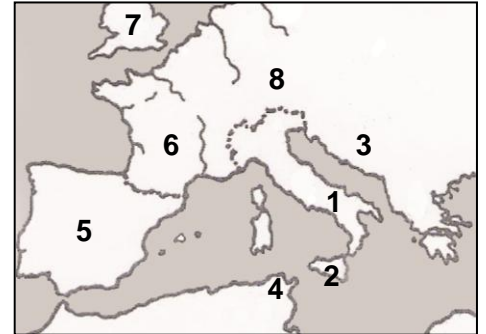
MISSED MEALS

“Rūfus ad iānuam cibum exspectat,” coquus respondet.	1
“Vocā Rūfum!” dominus clāmat. “Nōs servīs cibum	2
<u>iam dedimus!</u> ”	3 iam dedimus = we have already given
<u>Dum</u> dominus cēnam <u>cōnsūmit</u> , coquus Rūfum vocat.	4 Dum = While; cōnsūmit = is eating
Dominus multum cibum habet sed Rūfus nūllum cibum habet.	5
Dominus clāmat, “Cūr octō equōs meōs in agrīs nōn cūrās?	6
Cūr cibum exspectās? Nōs servīs cibum iam dedimus.”	7
Rūfus respondet, “Quod ego <u>equam gravidam heri</u> cūrābam,	8 equam gravidam = pregnant horse; heri = yesterday
cēnam nōn habēbam. Hodiē ego equōs <u>īfirmōs</u> cūrābam et	9 īfirmōs = weak
<u>iterum nōn ēdī.</u> ”	10 iterum = again; nōn ēdī = I did not eat
“Sed quis octō equōs meōs <u>nunc</u> cūrāt?” dominus rogat.	11 nunc = now
“Hodiē sunt decem equī, domine,” Rūfus respondet.	12
“Heri equa <u>geminōs peperit</u> . Geminī erant īfirmī et ego	13 geminōs peperit = gave birth to twins
<u>eōs</u> cūrābam. Hodiē decem equōs pulchrōs habēs!”	14 eōs = them
“Tū es bonus servus!” dominus clāmat. “Tū numerum	15
equōrum meōrum <u>auxistī</u> . Ego tibi cibum laetē dō,	16 auxistī = you have increased
quod tū bene labōrās.”	17

31. What is Rufus doing in line 1? A) waiting at the door B) pacing in the street C) looking away from the food D) sending a note
32. In line 4, what does the cook do? A) closes the door B) calls the slave C) clears the table D) has dinner
33. What is the master doing when Rufus enters (line 4)? A) dictating a letter B) eating dinner C) drinking wine D) praying to the household gods
34. In line 6, the master thinks Rufus should be in the A) kitchen B) forum C) fields D) doorway
35. In lines 6-7, the master is upset because Rufus A) should have already eaten B) always eats too much C) is shouting now D) has stolen a horse
36. In lines 8-10, why is Rufus hungry? A) he was sick B) the master does not feed the slaves C) another slave stole his dinner D) he was working during dinner
37. In line 11, how many horses does the master think he has? A) one B) two C) eight D) ten
38. Who was taking care of the twins (lines 13-14)? A) the master B) Rufus C) the cook D) the female horse
39. In lines 15-16, why is the master happy? A) the lost horses have been found B) his dinner was good C) Rufus stopped a thief D) he owns more horses
40. The lesson illustrated by this story is A) good work brings rewards B) secrets are hard to keep C) beware of strangers bearing gifts D) a simple life is best

2012 ACL/NJCL NATIONAL LATIN EXAM INTRODUCTION TO LATIN EXAM A
 CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM A, B, C, OR D. MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

- If your classmate asks you, “Quota hōra est?” he wants to know A) what time it is B) how you are doing C) how many friends you have D) what the weather is
- Quis est deus Rōmānus in pictūrā?
 A) Jupiter B) Apollo C) Cupid D) Mars
- How many hearts are in the picture?
 A) III B) IV C) V D) VI
- The school board suggested innovative ways to improve the overcrowded conditions in the schools.
 A) interesting B) new C) expensive D) simple
- Ancient Carthage is on the map in the area numbered
 A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4
- Hispania* is on the map in the area numbered
 A) 5 B) 6 C) 7 D) 8
- Which deity might bring help to a beauty pageant contestant?
 A) Pluto B) Vesta C) Mars D) Venus
- Her grandmother's vitality was lessened by illness.
 A) energy for living B) ability to see C) interest in politics D) love of friends
- Marcus was elected chairman of the board *in absentia*. A) although youthful B) although inexperienced C) although not present D) although not interested in the position
- A male slave in ancient Rome would most likely wear a A) *stola* B) *tunica* C) *toga* D) *palla*
- A *cubiculum*, *culīna*, and *trīclīnium* were found A) *in aquā* B) *in caelō* C) *in templō* D) *in villā*
- The Latin abbreviation P.M. (*post merīdiem*) means A) dawn B) morning C) noon D) afternoon



ITEMS 13-30 TELL A SHORT STORY.

A GODDESS AND HER NYMPHS

- Ōlim multae bēstiae in magnā silvā habitābant. A) are living B) to live C) was living D) were living
- Inter bēstiās erant ursae et cervī et equī et lupī. A) are B) were C) was D) is
- Dea pulchra magnam silvam semper amat. A) always B) often C) never D) once
- Dea pulchra per silvam ambulāre amābat. A) walk B) were walking C) to walk D) was walking
- Dea et bēstiae erant amīcae. A) of the friends B) friends C) by the friends D) for the friends
- Dea parvās bēstiās cūrābat. A) with the small beasts B) by the small beasts C) from the small beasts D) the small beasts
- Multae nymphae erant in silvā cum _____. A) bēstiae B) bēstiārum C) bēstiīs D) bēstiās
- “Nōs deam laetē salūtāmus,” nymphae cantant. A) We B) I C) You D) They
- “Gaudēte et laudāte deam!” ūna nympha clāmat. A) praise B) to praise C) was praising D) is praising
- Sed quis est dea et quid cūrat? A) who B) where C) what D) when
- Diāna est dea lūnae. A) moon B) of the moon C) by the moon D) without the moon

24. Apollō est frāter deae. Apollō et Diāna sunt geminī. A) is B) were C) was D) are
25. Hodiē Diāna est _____. A) laetae B) laeta C) laetam D) laetārum
26. Nunc Diāna ad _____ in silvā ambulat. A) rīvum B) rīvus C) rīvō D) rīvī
27. Dea nymphae tunicam dat. A) by a nymph B) the nymphs C) to a nymph D) with the nymphs
28. Quīnque nymphae sunt in rīvō cum deā. A) Two B) Four C) Five D) Eight
29. Nymphae deam laudant. A) is praising B) were praising C) was praising D) are praising
30. Dea in rīvō stat et lavat. A) but is bathing B) or is bathing C) because she is bathing D) and is bathing

READ THE REST OF THE STORY AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

A HUNTER CATCHES DIANA BY SURPRISE

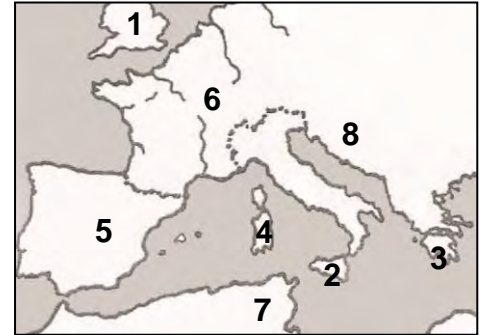
Hodiē filius rēgis bēstiās in magnā silvā agitat. Multī amīcī et canēs sunt cum eō. Iuvenis et amīcī multōs cervōs necant. Itaque sunt laetī et cessant. Tum filius rēgis sōlus cum canibus per silvam errat. Iuvenis prope rīvum ambulat et nymphās audit. Itaque ad rīvum ambulat. Nunc deam pulchram sine tunicā videt. Diāna irāta clāmat, "Cūr tū in silvā meā es? Cūr mē spectās? Nōn dēbēs mē nūdā spectāre." Dea aquā eum aspergit et cornua unguulaeque in iuvene appārent et iuvenis cervus fit. Iuvenis in aquā sē spectat et cervum videt. Iuvenis timet et ā rīvō trāns saxa ad montēs festīnat. Canēs cervum vident et agitant. Cervum dīlaniant.

- 1 **filius rēgis** = prince; **agitat** = is chasing
 2 **eō** = him; **Iuvenis** = The young man
 3 **cervōs** = deer; **Itaque** = Therefore; **cessant** =
 4 they rest
 5
 6
 7 **dēbēs** = you ought
 8 **aquā eum aspergit** = splashes him with water
 9 **cornua unguulaeque** = antlers and hooves
 10 **cervus fit** = becomes a deer; **sē** = himself
 11 **saxa** = rocks
 12 **dīlaniant** = they tear to pieces

31. Where is the prince hunting (line 1)? A) on the grounds of the palace B) in the valley
 C) in the great forest D) on the outskirts of the town
32. In line 2, the prince is with A) no one B) the king C) guards and musicians D) friends and dogs
33. According to lines 2-3, the hunt has been A) frustrating B) successful C) quiet D) dangerous
34. According to lines 4-5 (*Iuvenis...audit*), what does the prince do?
 A) walks near the stream and hears nymphs B) wanders in the woods and goes swimming
 C) wanders into the woods and hunts with dogs D) walks just one dog through the woods
35. In line 6, Diana is A) happy B) angry C) afraid D) proud
36. What does Diana ask first in line 7? A) Why are you in my forest? B) How many deer have you killed?
 C) Why are your dogs barking? D) Where are your friends?
37. In line 10, the prince realizes he is a deer because A) he can no longer talk B) his friends tell him
 C) he sees his reflection in the water D) the nymphs laugh at him
38. In line 11, when the prince realizes he is a deer, he is afraid and runs A) to the goddess to plead for
 forgiveness B) from the stream to the mountains C) to join a nearby herd of deer D) back to his friends
39. According to the story, why is the prince punished? A) for seeing the goddess naked B) for hunting deer
 C) for killing his dogs D) for crossing the river
40. This story demonstrates that A) Diana is a kind goddess B) the mountains are not good for hunting
 C) forest nymphs are deceptive D) the gods can be cruel

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM A, B, C, OR D. MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

1. The abbreviation **N.B.** stands for the Latin phrase *Notā Bene* which means A) Note well B) Make haste C) And the rest D) Farewell
2. If your older sister says your behavior is puerile, she means you are A) childish B) sad C) clever D) sick
3. Based on your knowledge of Latin, the purpose of a convocation is to
A) give people news B) assign people to help C) call people together
D) ask people their opinion
4. What should the class do when the teacher says, “*Sedēte*”? A) stand B) be quiet
C) leave D) remain seated
5. Who was the Roman goddess of wisdom, war, and weaving? A) Juno B) Diana
C) Minerva D) Venus
6. Quid est nōmen deī Rōmānī in pictūrā? A) Mercury B) Neptune C) Apollo D) Mars
7. Quot oculōs vidēs in pictūrā? A) I B) II C) III D) IV
8. The island of Sicily is on the map in the area numbered A) 1 B) 2
C) 3 D) 4
9. *Gallia* is on the map in the area numbered A) 5 B) 6 C) 7 D) 8
10. After the long flight, the airline passengers were glad to return to *terra firma*.
A) solid ground B) a rural area C) their homeland D) unknown territory
11. A Roman woman wore a long gown called a A) *caliga* B) *toga* C) *stola*
D) *bullā*
12. Where would a Roman typically go to watch chariot racing? A) templum B) Forum C) cubiculum D) Circus Maximus

**ITEMS 13-30 TELL A SHORT STORY.**

A GIFT FOR MOTHER

13. Rōma multās tabernās habet. A) was having B) to have C) were having D) has
14. Multī virī et multae fēminae tabernās vīsītāre amant. A) are visiting B) were visiting C) to visit D) was visiting
15. Multī Rōmānī in tabernīs labōrant. A) of the shops B) in the shops C) near the shops D) into the shops
16. Sed est perīculum in viīs Rōmae. A) of Rome B) Rome C) by Rome D) from Rome
17. Ōlim puella ad Forum ambulābat. A) Soon B) Today C) Once D) Always
18. Puella circum Forum tabernās vīsītābat. A) in the Forum B) around the Forum C) by the Forum D) far from the Forum
19. Puella multās statuās et pictūrās in tabernīs spectābat. A) was looking at B) to look at C) is looking at D) look at
20. Sed puella multam pecūniam nōn habēbat. A) with much money B) of much money C) for much money D) much money
21. Puella _____ statuam prope mūrum tabernae spectābat. A) parvae B) parvam C) parvās D) parvīs
22. Tabernārius benignus puellae statuam dābat. A) by the girl B) from the girl C) to the girl D) the girls
23. “Tibi statuam dō, quod tū es puella bona,” tabernārius puellae nūntiābat. A) I am giving B) They are giving
C) You are giving D) We are giving

24. Dōnum erat parva statua deae Vestae. A) are B) is C) were D) was
25. Puella erat laeta quod māter deam Vestam amābat. A) when B) but C) and D) because
26. Puella ad casam ambulābat, sed ūnus vir malus et magnus in viā stābat. A) one B) angry C) lazy D) good
27. “Dā mihi pecūniam tuam et statuam!” vir clāmābat. A) To give B) Give C) I give D) We give
28. “Cūr?” rogābat puella. A) What B) Where C) Why D) Who
29. “Ego pecūniam nōn _____,” vir respondēbat. A) habet B) habēs C) habēmus D) habeō
30. “Sed statua est dōnum,” puella timidē lacrimābat. A) fearfully B) fear C) fearful D) fearing

READ THE REST OF THE STORY AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

THE ROAD HOME

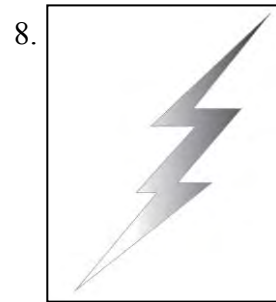
Vir malus statuam puellae ēripere temptābat, sed puella ad vīllam suam currēbat. Puella hunc inimīcum timēbat. Ubi vir malus ad puellam appropinquābat, puella clāmāre coepit. Amīcus clāmōrēs puellae audiēbat et ad puellam currebat. Amīcus et inimīcus inter sē pugnābant. Puella perterrita ad agrum proximum festīnābat et auxilium rogābat. Agricola ex agrō ad pugnam festīnābant. Ubi advēnērunt, inimīcum exanimātum in terrā vidēbant. Amīcus in inimīcō sedēbat. Amīcus erat victor. Agricolae gaudēbant. Ūnus agricola clāmābat, “Grātiās tibi agimus! Vir malus omnēs in vīs et in oppidō oppugnābat. Nunc habitāre et ambulāre in pāce possumus.” Puella laeta ad mātrem statuam portat.

- 1 **ēripere** = snatch
 2 **suam** = her; **hunc inimīcum** = this unfriendly man
 3 **appropinquābat** = was approaching; **coepit** = began
 4 **clāmōrēs** = the shouts
 5 **inter sē** = with each other
 6 **proximum** = nearby; **auxilium** = help
 7 **advēnērunt** = arrived
 8 **exanimātum** = unconscious
 9
 10 **omnēs** = everyone
 11 **pāce** = peace
 12 **possumus** = we are able

31. In lines 1-2, the girl began to run to her house when A) she tripped and fell B) the bad man cursed at her C) the bad man tried to steal the gift D) she heard a loud noise
32. In lines 2-3 (*Ubi...coepit*), when the bad man got closer to the girl she A) ran faster B) shouted C) hid D) fell suddenly
33. In line 4 (*Amīcus...currēbat*), who came to help the girl? A) a stranger B) a guard C) a soldier D) a friend
34. In lines 5-6, (*Puella...rogābat*) where did the girl go to ask for help? A) the shops B) a temple C) a field D) the baths
35. In lines 7-8 (*Ubi...vidēbant*), we learn that _____ was unconscious. A) the unfriendly man B) the girl C) the friend D) the farmer
36. In line 8, when the men arrived to help, the friend was A) thanking the shopkeeper B) sitting on the man C) rejoicing with the crowd D) calling the girl
37. In lines 9-10 (*Ūnus...agimus*), someone A) questions the friend B) thanks the friend C) laughs at the friend D) curses the friend
38. What has the bad man been doing to people in this town (lines 10-11)? A) lying to them B) following them C) cursing at them D) attacking them
39. According to lines 11-12, the people in this town are now able to A) walk freely B) swim safely C) sail happily D) talk openly
40. This story demonstrates that when you help one person, you may A) earn the praise of the gods B) endanger others C) help everyone D) lose your reputation

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM A, B, C, OR D. MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

1. The motto *Labor omnia vincit* best reflects the actions of a Latin student who A) sleeps in class B) always does his work C) misses many days of school D) is friendly to the teacher
2. In the abbreviation *a.m.*, the letter *a* stands for the Latin word A) *aut* B) *ad* C) *ab* D) *ante*
3. Which Roman god rules the Underworld? A) Neptune B) Mars C) Pluto D) Apollo
4. In which room of a *vīlla* would Romans usually entertain friends at dinner? A) *ātrium* B) *cubiculum* C) *lātrīna* D) *trīclīnium*
5. What was the religious, economic, political, and social center of ancient Rome? A) *Forum Rōmānum* B) *Colossēum* C) *Via Appia* D) *Circus Maximus*
6. To which question would “*Bene!*” be an appropriate answer? A) *Quid agis?* B) *Quid est nōmen tibi?* C) *Quis est?* D) *Quis es?*
7. The man’s *per annum* income was enough to meet his needs. A) daily B) weekly C) monthly D) yearly
8. Which deity’s symbol is shown in the picture?
A) Venus B) Cupid C) Jupiter D) Minerva
9. The long snout and watchful eyes of the creature made it appear lupine. A) cat-like B) goose-like C) wolf-like D) cow-like
10. *Britannia* is on the map in the area numbered A) 1 B) 3 C) 4 D) 8
11. What number on the map shows the location of *Hispania*? A) 2 B) 5 C) 6 D) 7
12. The youth left home in search of pecuniary rewards. A) education B) money C) freedom D) adventure



ITEMS 13-30 TELL A SHORT STORY.

HAVE YOU SEEN MY STYLUS?

13. *Iūlia, fēmina Rōmāna, sōla in tablīnō stat.* A) was standing B) to stand C) stands D) were standing
14. “Ubi est novus stilus meus?” *Iūlia* rogat. A) Why B) What C) Who D) Where
15. “Estne stilus meus in ātriō?” A) It is my stylus B) Is my stylus C) My stylus was D) Was it my stylus
16. In *ātriō* nōn est stilus. A) by the stylus B) of the stylus C) with the stylus D) the stylus
17. “*Hodiē ego eram* in *trīclīniō*.” A) was B) were C) am D) are
18. *Iūlia per vīllam* ambulat. A) through the house B) around the house C) behind the house D) out of the house
19. *Iūlia trēs* lectōs et *mēnsam* in *trīclīniō* spectat. A) one B) three C) six D) nine
20. “*Sed stilum in trīclīniō nōn tenēbam.*” A) he is not holding B) don’t hold C) I was not holding D) to not hold
21. *Iūlia ad hortum festīnat quod circumspectāre* temptat. A) are looking around B) were looking around C) to look around D) was looking around
22. Sed hortus vīllae est magnus. A) of the house B) the house C) by the house D) from the house
23. *Iūlia duōs servōs ē culinā* vocat. A) to the kitchen B) out of the kitchen C) in the kitchen D) around the kitchen

24. “Circumspectāte hortum!” exclāmat. A) To look around B) I look around C) We look around D) Look around
25. “Vōsne vidētis novum stilum meum in hortō?” A) Do they see B) Do you see C) Does she see D) Do we see
26. Servī magnum hortum tardē circumspectant. A) slow down B) slowness C) slowly D) to be slow
27. “Quid tenētis?” Iūlia rogat. A) When B) Where C) Who D) What
28. Servī dominae parvum stilum dant. A) to their mistress B) with their mistress C) by their mistress D) from their mistress
29. “Stilus meus nōn est parvus sed magnus et pulcher,” Iūlia lacrimat. A) and B) because C) but D) or
30. “Nōs stilum tuum nōn vidēmus,” servī respondent. A) of your stylus B) from your stylus C) with your stylus D) your stylus

READ THE REST OF THE STORY AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

A SPECIAL SEARCH

“Quaerite novum stilum meum!” domina clāmat. “Diem nātālem meum celebrābāmus ubi filius meus mihi stilum dedit. Erat dōnum. Stilum mihi dedit quod ego tam bene scrībere discēbam.”

Tum servus exclāmat, “Heri multae fēminae erant in theātrō. Portābāsne stilum tuum tēcum in theātrum?”

“Ita vērō,” domina respondet. “Ego cum amīcīs sedēbam. Ego eram laeta et stilum amīcīs meīs mōnstrābam. Fortasse stilus est in theātrō!”

Servī ad theātrum cum dominā festīnant. Domina sellam servīs mōnstrat et circumspectant. Servī stilum inveniunt et eum dominae dant.

“Grātiās vōbīs agō,” Iūlia dīcit. “Ego stilum meum ē vīllā numquam iterum portō!”

- 1 **Quaerite** = Look for
- 2 **dedit** = gave
- 3 **tam** = so; **discēbam** = was learning
- 4 **Heri** = Yesterday
- 5 **tēcum** = with you
- 6
- 7 **Fortasse** = Perhaps
- 8
- 9
- 10 **inveniunt** = find; **eum** = it
- 11
- 12 **Grātiās vōbīs agō** = I thank you
- 13 **numquam iterum** = never again

31. In line 1 (*Quaerite...clamat*), the woman Julia seems A) happy B) upset C) satisfied D) prepared
32. Who gave the stylus to the woman (lines 1-2)? A) an actor B) her husband C) a friend D) her son
33. What was the woman doing when she received the stylus (lines 1-2)? A) watching a play B) celebrating her birthday C) walking to the theater D) sitting with friends
34. Lines 1-2 (*Quaerite...dōnum*) indicate the woman valued the stylus because of A) the person who gave it B) the location in which it was found C) its previous owner D) its religious significance
35. In line 3, we understand that the woman received the stylus because she was learning A) to sing B) to recite a poem C) to write D) to run a business
36. Who was in the theater with Julia yesterday (lines 4-6)? A) friends B) her son C) slaves D) her husband
37. In lines 6-7, we learn that Julia was happy and that she A) showed the stylus to her friends B) wrote her son a congratulatory note C) rewarded her son with a stylus D) wrote to tell her friends
38. In lines 9-11, the stylus was found in A) the study B) the street C) the garden D) the theater
39. According to lines 12-13, what does the woman say she is never doing again? A) showing the stylus to others B) lending the stylus C) taking the stylus out of the house D) asking slaves to put the stylus away
40. This story suggests that, for this Roman family, the mother’s literacy was A) ridiculed B) praiseworthy C) ignored D) longstanding

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM A, B, C, OR D. MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

- Which animal has four legs? A) *piscis* B) *avis* C) *equus* D) *homō*
- What animal is associated with the founding of Rome? A) elephant B) rabbit C) goose D) wolf
- Which deity do the symbols on this coin represent? A) Juno B) Venus C) Minerva D) Vesta
- The Latin phrase *ita vērō* is the opposite of A) *bene* B) *minimē* C) *salvē* D) *grātiās*
- What main room of a Roman house had an *impluvium* and *compluvium* as well as a shrine to the household gods? A) *cubiculum* B) *ātrium* C) *culīna* D) *trīclīnium*
- What is the Latin for “in God we hope,” the motto of Brown University? A) *in locō parentis* B) *in tōtō*
C) *in deō spērāmus* D) *in vīnō vēritās*
- Cleopatra was multilingual. A) a lover of many cultures B) a speaker of many languages C) a citizen of many countries
D) a woman of many facial expressions
- Where would a Roman go to shop, to socialize, and to hear speeches? A) Forum B) Colosseum C) Circus Maximus
D) Pantheon
- Gallia* is on the map in the area numbered A) 5 B) 6 C) 7 D) 8
- Graecia* is on the map in the area numbered A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4
- In the abbreviation *A.D.*, the letter “A” stands for the Latin word
A) *Ad* B) *Annō* C) *Aut* D) *Ab*
- The farmers could not inhabit the rocky coastal area. A) protect B) plow
C) clean up D) live in



ITEMS 13-30 TELL A SHORT STORY.

A DAY IN THE FORUM

- Alexandrīa* magnum forum habet. A) has B) have C) was having D) to have
- Multī virī et fēminae* forum vīsitant quod hodiē caelum est pulchrum. A) when B) and C) but D) because
- Virī et fēminae* ex multīs patriīs veniunt. A) from many countries B) to many countries C) for many countries
D) by many countries
- Multās linguās* audiunt. A) I hear B) They hear C) He hears D) You hear
- Multī virī Graecī* in Forō laetē labōrant. A) happiness B) happy C) happily D) to be happy
- Duo puerī inter virōs ambulant. A) One B) Two C) Three D) Four
- Puerī* servōs barbarōs et virōs Rōmānōs vident. A) for Roman men B) of Roman men C) by Roman men D) Roman men
- Ūnus servus* ex silvīs Germāniae venit. A) with Germany B) for Germany C) Germany D) of Germany
- Servus Germānicus* est irātus. A) anger B) angry C) angrily D) to be angry
- Dominus* semper servum *Germānicum* pulsābat. A) is beating B) will beat C) to beat D) used to beat
- Servus ā dominō* ad templum properāre temptat. A) hurries B) to hurry C) hurry D) was hurrying
- Vacca sacra* ante templum stat. A) the temple B) to the temple C) in front of the temple D) of the temple

25. Servus post vaccam _____ stat, et dominus servum nōn videt. A) sacra B) sacram C) sacrae D) sacrārum
26. Sed duo puerī servum vident. A) boys B) to the boys C) from the boys D) with the boys
27. Puerī sunt filiī dominī. A) are B) were C) was D) is
28. Duo puerī dominō servum mōnstrant. A) to the master B) of the master C) with the master D) from the master
29. “Spectā servum! Ex forō properat!” puerī clāmant. A) Is looking at B) To look at C) Was looking at D) Look at
30. “Ego tē moneō. Manē!” dominus servō clāmat. A) We B) I C) You D) Me

READ THE REST OF THE STORY AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

THE STRUGGLE

Servus Germānicus ex forō fugit. Dominus et duo filiī servum agitant. Dominus servum comprehendit. Dominus cum servō pugnat. Turba pugnam videt et circumvenit. Servus turbam timet. Servus effugere temptat et inter duōs puerōs currit. Servus forte puerōs offendit et in terram dēcidit.

“Tū filiōs meōs offendere audēs,” dominus clāmat.
 “Ego tibi supplicium postulō quod filiōs meōs vulnerās.
 “Pater,” ūnus filius inquit, “servus Germānicus forte nōs vulnerābat. Nōlī necāre servum. Servus est pretiōsus.
Vende servum et pecūniam tenē.”

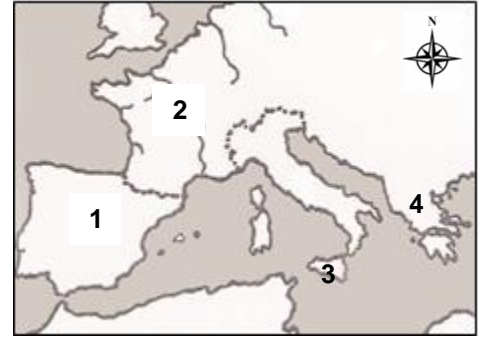
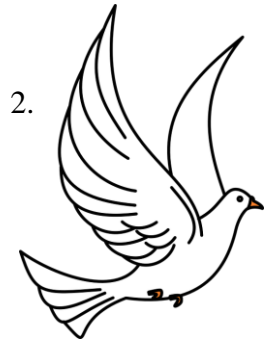
“Ita vērō,” dominus respondet, “Tū es callidus.”

- 1 **fugit** = flees
 2 **agitant** = chase; **comprehendit** = takes hold of
 3 **Turba** = A crowd
 4 **circumvenit** = surrounds; **effugere** = to escape
 5 **currit** = runs; **forte** = accidentally
 6 **offendit** = bumps into; **dēcidit** = falls down
 7 **audēs** = dare
 8 **supplicium postulō** = ask for the death penalty; **vulnerās** =
 9 you are hurting
 10 **Nōlī necāre** = Don't kill; **pretiōsus** = valuable
 11 **Vende** = Sell
 12 **callidus** = clever

31. In lines 1-2, the slave is being chased by A) other slaves B) the crowd C) the master and his two sons D) the guards and soldiers
32. In line 2, the slave is caught by A) the master B) the two sons C) the crowd D) other slaves
33. In line 3, the slave fights with A) the crowd B) other slaves C) the two sons D) the master
34. In lines 3-4, what draws the attention of the crowd? A) the holy temple B) a merchant C) the fight D) the sacred cow
35. In lines 3-4, the slave is afraid because he A) was surrounded by a crowd B) fell to the ground C) disturbed the sacred cow D) violated the temple
36. In lines 4-5, the slave tries to escape by A) fighting the crowd B) running between the two boys C) killing his master D) hiding in a temple
37. In lines 7-8, the master is angry because the slave A) started a mob B) stole valuable items C) hurt his two boys D) violated a temple
38. In lines 9-11, one of the sons is A) practical B) angry C) lucky D) lazy
39. In lines 10-11, the son does not want his father to waste A) effort B) time C) affection D) money
40. Based on line 12 of the story, what likely happens next? A) *Servus in templum properat.* B) *Dominus servum liberat.* C) *Dominus servum vendit.* D) *Duo filiī servum pulsant.*

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM A, B, C, OR D. MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

1. What is the Roman name for the Greek god Hermes? A) Mercury B) Mars C) Vulcan D) Pluto
2. Which goddess is the mother of Cupid and has this bird as a symbol? A) Juno B) Venus
C) Minerva D) Vesta
3. The Roman numerals IV + VI = A) VII B) VIII C) IX D) X
4. A Latin teacher asking the name of a person in a picture would ask A) *Ubi est?* B) *Quid agis?*
C) *Quis est?* D) *Estne laetus?*
5. Who in ancient Rome wore a *toga praetexta*? A) senator B) mater C) libertus D) servus
6. What is the best translation of the Latin motto *festīnā lentē*? A) hurry slowly B) happy birthday
C) time flies D) seize the day
7. Based on the Latin root, who would be considered urbane? A) a sailor B) a city dweller C) a shepherd D) a nymph
8. At what large amphitheater would the Romans watch gladiatorial fights and animal hunts? A) the Forum B) the Curia
C) the Colosseum D) the Pantheon
9. *Sicilia* is on the map in the area numbered A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4
10. If a bird flew in a straight line from *Hispania* to *Graecia*, it would be flying A) north B) south C) east D) west
11. What Latin abbreviation means “and the rest”? A) *P.S.* B) *a.m.*
C) *N.B.* D) *etc.*
12. The malevolent king lived in a castle at the top of the mountain.
A) old B) wise C) faithful D) evil



ITEMS 13-30 TELL A SHORT STORY.

SHOPPING FOR THE RIGHT GIFT

13. *Fēmina et filia in villā habitābant.* A) were living B) to live C) are living D) does live
14. *Filia, Helena, semper erat puella bona.* A) is B) was C) were D) are
15. *Fēmina filiae dōnum dare parābat.* A) to give B) give C) was giving D) gives
16. *Hodiē fēmina cum filiā et ancillā per viās ambulat.* A) by her daughter and slave girl B) from her daughter and slave girl
C) her daughter and slave girl D) with her daughter and slave girl
17. *Ancilla pecūniam fēminae timidē portat.* A) caution B) cautiously C) to be cautious D) cautious
18. *Multās tabernās spectant.* A) I look at B) You look at C) They look at D) She looks at
19. *In fenestrā tabernae sunt parvae statuae.* A) of a shop B) from a shop C) by a shop D) behind a shop
20. *Fēmina parvam statuam nōn comparat quod Helena nōn est parva puella.* A) always buys B) seldom buys C) now buys
D) does not buy
21. *In secundā tabernā sunt multae gemmae.* A) is B) was C) were D) are
22. *Fēmina Helenae gemmās nōn comparat quod Helena nōn est fēmina adulta.* A) with the gems B) the gem C) the gems
D) of the gem
23. *Tabernārius trāns viam stat et fēminam et puellās vocāre temptat.* A) To the shopkeeper B) From the shopkeeper
C) The shopkeeper D) The shopkeeper's

24. Tabernārius clāmat, “Intrāte tabernam meam et spectāte stolās splendidās!” A) to look at B) look at C) looks at D) was looking at
25. “Quis nōs vocat?” fēmina rogat. A) I B) you C) they D) us
26. “Vidēsne tabernārium trāns viam in tabernā?” ancilla respondet. A) You were not seeing B) Do you see C) Were you seeing D) You do not see
27. Tabernārius fēminae et puellīs trēs stolās pulchrās dēmōnstrat. A) one B) two C) three D) four
28. Helena ūnam stolam amat. A) loves B) was loving C) to love D) love
29. Fēmina ancillam vocat et ancilla tabernāriō pecūniam dat. A) of the shopkeeper B) from the shopkeepers C) to the shopkeeper D) the shopkeepers
30. Tabernārius fēminae et filiae stolam dat. A) but B) because C) or D) and

READ THE REST OF THE STORY AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

THE PAUPER AND THE DRESS

Māter et filia, Helena, et ancilla ē tabernā ambulat.	1	
Ancilla stolam portat. <u>Pauper</u> fēminam et puellās vocat.	2	Pauper = A poor man
Pauper cum <u>liberīs</u> prope viam stat.	3	liberīs = children
“Habētisne nōbīs <u>nōnnūllum</u> cibum?” pauper rogat.	4	nōnnūllum = some
“Hodiē liberī meī nūllum cibum habent.”	5	
Helena respondet, “Ego vōbīs nūllum cibum habēō.	6	
Dā, ancilla, virō nōnnūllam pecūniam.”	7	
Ancilla respondet, “Pecūniam in sacco <u>nōn iam</u>	8	nōn iam = no longer
habēmus. <u>Nōs</u> tabernāriō pecūniam <u>dedimus</u> et nunc	9	Nōs...dedimus = we gave
tū stolam novam habēs.”	10	
Helena <u>inquit</u> , “Stolam novam <u>nōn cupiō ubi hī</u> liberī	11	inquit = says; nōn cupiō = I do not want; ubi hī =
nūllum cibum habent. <u>Redde</u> tabernāriō stolam.	12	Redde = Give back when these
Dā virō et liberīs pecūniam.”	13	
Māter rīdet et ancillae inquit, “Ego filiae meae dōnum	14	
dare temptābam, sed dōnum <u>vērūm</u> est filia mea.”	15	vērūm = true

31. In line 1, who leaves the shop? A) the shopkeeper B) a poor man C) a poor man’s children D) the woman and girls
32. In line 2, what does the poor man do? A) calls the woman and girls B) carries the dress C) walks with the woman and girls D) begs the shopkeeper
33. In line 3, the poor man is standing A) near the street B) under a tree C) next to a river D) in front of a country house
34. In line 4, the poor man asks for A) money B) the dress C) food D) the statues
35. According to lines 4-6, Helena has no food for the A) shopkeeper and his children B) women C) slave girl D) poor man and his family
36. In line 7, what does Helena order the slave girl to do? A) give some money to the poor man B) give food to the children C) get the shopkeeper’s attention D) get the women some food
37. According to lines 8-9, what was once in the sack? A) some food B) money C) jewelry D) small statues
38. According to lines 9-10, what does Helena now have? A) some food B) a new dress C) money D) small statues
39. In lines 12-13, why does the daughter give the dress back to the shopkeeper? A) She thought it was ugly. B) She had one just like it. C) She wanted money to give to the poor man. D) She wanted to purchase more statues.
40. Why does the mother smile at the end of the story? A) She likes the dress. B) She thinks the statues are pretty. C) She is pleased with her daughter’s actions. D) She is amused by the children.

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM A, B, C, OR D. MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

1. Which is not an animal? A) *lupus* B) *porcus* C) *lūdus* D) *equus*
2. The peacock is the symbol of which goddess? A) Minerva B) Juno C) Diana D) Vesta
3. One who has made a mistake should say, A) “*Carpe diem!*” B) “*Meā culpā!*”
C) “*Bene!*” D) “*Salvē!*”
4. A Latin teacher asking you your name would say A) *Quid est nōmen tibi?*
B) *Suntne laetī?* C) *Quota hōra est?* D) *Ubi sunt discipulī?*
5. Ubi servī cēnam parant? A) in cubiculō B) in ātriō C) in hortō D) in culīnā
6. Which god is in the picture? A) Jupiter B) Mars C) Vulcan D) Neptune
7. Based on the Latin root, a person ambling through the woods is A) clearing a trail B) hunting animals
C) walking the paths D) calling to a friend
8. Where would a Roman buy new sandals? A) *in tabernā* B) *in cūriā* C) *in villā rūsticā* D) *in templō*
9. *Britannia* is on the map in the area numbered A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4
10. The Tiber River is located in A) *Gallia* B) *Italia* C) *Graecia* D) *Hispania*
11. Latin class is so much fun! To express your surprise at how quickly it passes,
you might exclaim, A) “*Tempus fugit!*” B) “*Annō Dominī!*”
C) “*Ē plūribus ūnum!*” D) “*Et cētera!*”
12. The teacher said, “That’s a novel idea!” Novel means A) wise B) bad
C) dangerous D) new



ITEMS 13-30 TELL A SHORT STORY.

DISUNITY AMONG SLAVES

13. Est magna villā in Italiā. A) To be B) They are C) It was D) There is
14. Villā multās statuās habet. A) many statues B) some statues C) all the statues D) other statues
15. Multī servī in villā labōrant. A) were working B) are working C) was working D) to work
16. Servī sunt ē variīs locīs. A) from various places B) to various places C) through various places D) in various places
17. Septem servī sunt Germānī, decem sunt Aegyptiī, quattuor sunt Graecī. A) VI B) VII C) VIII D) IX
18. Servī Graecī et servī Aegyptiī semper pugnant. A) are fighting today B) are not fighting C) always fight D) fight well
19. Servī magnam cēnam dominō et amīcīs parant. A) for the master and his friends B) by the master and his friends
C) of the master and his friends D) the master and his friends
20. Ūnus servus Aegyptius nōn labōrat sed in hortō sedet. A) With one Egyptian slave B) Of one Egyptian slave
C) One Egyptian slave D) For one Egyptian slave
21. Alexander, servus Graecus, servum Aegyptium irātē accūsāt. A) to anger B) angry C) anger D) angrily
22. “Nōs cibum in culīnā parābāmus, sed tū nōn labōrābās.” A) was preparing B) are preparing C) to prepare
D) were preparing
23. “Sedēbāsne tum in hortō?” Alexander clamat. A) Why were you sitting B) Were you sitting C) And you were sitting
D) You were not sitting

24. Alexander servum Aegyptium rogat, “Cūr hodiē nōn labōrās?” A) Who B) What C) Why D) When
25. “Ego togam dominī lavō,” servus Aegyptius respondet. A) with the master B) the master C) of the master D) to the master
26. “Ego togam nōn videō. Tū es servus ignāvus,” Alexander monet. A) He B) We C) I D) You
27. “Tū nōn iam es in Aegyptō! Movē tē! Portā amphorās in culīnam.” A) To move B) Move C) I am moving D) He is moving
28. Servus Aegyptius magnās amphorās per hortum portāre temptat. A) to carry B) was carrying C) carry D) were carrying
29. Alexander post servum Aegyptium ambulat. A) behind the Egyptian slave B) near the Egyptian slave C) around the Egyptian slave D) to the Egyptian slave
30. “Vōs Aegyptiī semper erātis servī malī!” Alexander clāmat. A) are B) was C) were D) be

READ THE REST OF THE STORY AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

WHICH SLAVE IS THE GOOD SLAVE?

Alexander in hortō stat et servum Aegyptium vituperat. Servus Aegyptius est irātus sed nihil dīcit. Alexander statuam pretiōsam in hortō spectat. Alexander nōn est laetus quod statua pedem fractum habet.

“Tū statuam pretiōsam frēgistī,” Alexander clāmat. Servus Aegyptius nihil dīcit.

Alexander servum iterum vituperat et eum verberāre temptat. Puer in hortum intrat. Puer est filius dominī.

Puer rogat, “Cūr tū clāmās?”

Alexander respondet, “Dominus hanc statuam amat. Hic servus statuam pretiōsam frēgit sed nihil dīcit.”

Puer “Minimē!” inquit. “Ego statuam frēgī. Servus Aegyptius in hortō labōrābat. Ego in hortō cum frātre meō pugnābam et statuam pulsāvī. Servus nihil dīcit quod mē dēfendit.”

- 1 **vituperat** = criticizes
 2 **nihil dīcit** = says nothing
 3 **pretiōsam** = expensive
 4 **pedem fractum** = broken foot
 5 **frēgistī** = broke
 6
 7 **iterum** = again; **eum** = him
 8
 9
 10 **hanc** = this; **Hic** = This
 11 **frēgit** = broke
 12 **inquit** = says; **frēgī** = broke
 13
 14 **pulsāvī** = I bumped

31. In line 1, when Alexander criticizes the slave, Alexander is standing in the A) kitchen B) garden C) study D) dining room
32. In line 2, who says nothing? A) the master B) Alexander C) the Egyptian slave D) a Greek slave
33. In lines 2-3, what is Alexander looking at in the garden? A) a statue B) food C) a toga D) the master
34. In line 5, now that the statue has a broken foot, Alexander A) runs out B) sits down C) weeps D) shouts
35. In line 7, what does Alexander try to do? A) wash the toga of the master B) shout to the other slaves C) beat the slave D) stand near the boy
36. In line 8, who enters the garden? A) a slave B) the master C) the friend D) a boy
37. In line 9, Alexander is asked why he is A) sitting B) shouting C) walking D) standing
38. In line 12, who broke the statue? A) the Egyptian slave B) the boy C) Alexander D) the master
39. In lines 13-14 (*Ego...pulsāvī*), what caused the problem with the statue? A) It fell over in a storm. B) It was carried and dropped. C) A wine jar fell on it. D) A fight took place near it.
40. The Egyptian slave’s refusal to speak indicates A) loyalty B) hatred C) envy D) confusion