

Level I

Exams

2003-2017



1. Mea soror stolam \_\_\_\_\_ gerēbat. A) pulchrās B) pulchrum C) pulchram D) pulchrā
2. Īcarus erat filius Daedali. A) Daedalus B) by Daedalus C) of Daedalus D) for Daedalus
3. Saepe magister dicit, "Nōlite dormire in scholā!" A) Don't sleep B) They want to sleep C) He never sleeps D) Everyone sleeps
4. Quōmodo Thēseus Minōtaurum necāvit? A) When B) How C) Who D) What
5. Rōmāni lūdōs in Circō Maximō spectābant. A) watch B) will watch C) were watching D) have watched
6. Hannibal cum elephantis trāns Alpēs iter fēcit. A) from the Alps B) in the Alps C) around the Alps D) across the Alps
7. Pegasus erat fābulōsus equus. A) will be B) is C) was D) has been
8. Paris sagittā Achillem vulnerāvit. A) with his arrow B) for his arrow C) of his arrow D) his arrow
9. Miser discipulus dixit, "Neque stilum neque librum habeo." A) both...and B) here...there C) not only...but also D) neither...nor
10. Minerva Perseō gladium et scūtum magicum dedit. A) to Perseus B) with Perseus C) of Perseus D) from Perseus
11. Pueri in campō erant \_\_\_\_\_ A) amici B) amicus C) amicum D) amicōs
12. Scīsne scribere Latīnē? A) was writing B) to write C) will write D) is writing
13. Multi fābulam dē Plūtōne Prōserpināque lēgērunt. A) or B) but C) which D) and
14. Docēte bene liberōs, parentēs. A) To teach B) Teach C) They have taught D) They teach
15. Parva puella magnum canem timuit. A) will fear B) feared C) to fear D) fears
16. Qui erant septem rēgēs Romanorum? A) Who B) What C) Where D) When
17. Paris pulchras deas aequē iudicāre temptābat. A) fair B) fairness C) fairest D) fairly
18. Cūr curris, serve? Esne tardus? A) from the slave B) of the slave C) slave D) to the slave
19. In A.D. CDLL Attila the Hun was defeated in Gaul by the Rōmāns and their allies. A) 451 B) 601 C) 691 D) 951
20. That fact, per se, does not make the case clear. A) by way of B) and others C) on first sight D) through itself
21. Frigidum est is a possible response to A) Quot canēs habēs? B) Quota hōra est? C) Quanam tempestās est? D) Quis abest hodiē?
22. Who was the goddess of the hunt who became identified with the changing aspects of the moon? A) Diana B) Minerva C) Juno D) Venus
23. Misnomer, nominatiōn, and noun all derive from a Latin root meaning A) appearance B) name C) work D) thought
24. Etna and Vesuvius are names of \_\_\_\_\_. A) rivers B) volcanoes C) seas D) islands
25. Romulus, having killed his brother Remus, became the first of the Roman rulers known as A) kings B) consuls C) emperors D) senators
26. Many apartment buildings have been found in Ostia, Rome's seaport on the Tiber River. A) culinae B) thermae C) insulae D) basilicae
27. Which Greek hero who had fought at Troy returned home to find his palace taken over by greedy suitors? A) Aeneas B) Theseus C) Perseus D) Ulysses
28. You will need school supplies, e.g., notebook, pencils, pens, and paper. A) that is B) and others C) note well D) for example

## READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

## ANTE BELLUM

*Alexander the Great of Macedonia Meets with Darius, King of the Persians.*

Ōlim Alexander Magnus pugnāre cum Dārīō, rēge Persārum, parābat. Ubi Alexander dormiēbat, deus Iuppiter ad eum vēnit. Iuppiter vestem portābat et dixit, "Alexander, auxilium tibi dabō. Indue hanc vestem et prōcēde ad rēgem Dārīum. Tum rēgnum Dārīi intrāre poteris." Alexander laetē surrēxit. Statim novās vestēs induit, equum ascendit, et ad rēgnum Dārīi prōcessit. Persae, quī ex summīs montibus spectābant, Alexandrum in equō vidērunt et Dārīum vocāverunt. Ubi Dārīus Alexandrum vidit, clāmāvit, "Quis es tū? Esne Deus Sōlis?" Alexander respondit, "Alexander Magnus sum. Subiugā tē sub potestāte nostrā aut cōstitue diem pugnae." Attonitus, Dārīus Alexandrum in aureum triclinium dūxit. Dārīus dixit, "Primō, cēnābimus. Posteā, pugnābimus."

- Leo of Naples, *Alexander Romance*, c. A.D. 1100 (adapted)

- 1
- 2 **vestem** = clothing
- 3 **Indue** = Put on
- 4 **rēgnum** = kingdom; **poteris** = you will be able
- 5 **surrēxit** = got up
- 6 **quī** = who
- 7
- 8
- 9 **Subiugā** = surrender; **potestāte** = power; **cōstitue** = decide
- 10 **Attonitus** = Astonished; **aureum** = decorated with gold
- 11

29. What was Alexander the Great preparing to do (line 1)? A) return to Greece B) fight the Persian king C) sacrifice to Jupiter D) ride his horse
30. In lines 1-2, Jupiter came to Alexander when Alexander was A) greeting the Persians B) marching to Persia C) sleeping D) a child in Macedonia
31. The best translation of **dabō** (line 3) is A) I shall give B) I gave C) I am giving D) I had given
32. Why was Jupiter carrying clothing (lines 2-4)? A) it had belonged to Alexander's father B) to help Alexander C) it was a royal feast day D) Alexander had lost his own clothes
33. Why does Jupiter tell Alexander to put on the clothing (line 4)? A) to spy on the Macedonian troops B) to return home triumphant C) to enter the Persian kingdom of Darius D) to confuse his own people
34. Where were the Persians standing watch (line 6)? A) along the riverbank B) at the gates C) in guard towers D) on the mountaintops
35. In lines 7-8, who did King Darius think Alexander was? A) a slave B) Apollo C) a Persian soldier D) a Macedonian ambassador
36. In line 9, Alexander told Darius to surrender or to A) retreat from the battlefield B) return the Macedonian hostages C) name the day of battle D) pay a ransom in gold
37. The best translation of **dūxit** (line 10) is A) he leads B) he led C) to lead D) he will lead
38. What did the astonished Darius do (line 10)? A) led Alexander into the dining room B) put down his sword C) sounded a retreat D) ordered Alexander to be captured
39. What did Darius say he planned to do first (lines 10-11)? A) send the Persian army to slaughter the Macedonians B) kill Alexander C) return Alexander for a ransom in gold D) eat dinner with Alexander
40. What will happen afterwards (line 11)? A) the Persians will leave their fortress B) the two armies will fight C) the Macedonians will retreat from Persia D) Alexander will be assassinated



1. Decem minus sex sunt \_\_\_\_\_. A) trēs B) duo C) quattuor D) quinque
2. Pōne, serve, cibum in mēnsam. A) To place B) Place C) He will place D) He places
3. Quī erant primī cōsulsēs Rōmānī? A) What B) Where C) Who D) Why
4. Libērī dē periculō clamābant. A) after the danger B) around the danger C) under the danger D) about the danger
5. Filia senātōris per villam currit. A) of the senator B) with the senator C) to the senators D) by the senators
6. Neque servī neque patrēs liberōs spectābant. A) Both...and B) Either...or C) Now...later D) Neither...nor
7. Vidistine multa aedificia in Forō Rōmānō? A) Do you see B) Did you see C) Will you see D) Had you seen
8. Magister puerīs multās fābulās nārrābat. A) from the boys B) of the boys C) to the boys D) by the boys
9. Pater puellārum est \_\_\_\_\_. A) clārum B) clāra C) clārus D) clārō
10. Māter semper dicit, "Vōs estis molestī puerī." A) We B) You C) They D) I
11. Cornēlia et Tullia sunt \_\_\_\_\_. A) meae amīcae B) meās amīcās C) meārum amīcārum D) meam amīcam
12. Quid dīcis, discipule? A) with the student B) to the student C) student D) against the student
13. Servī virum in villam portāre temptābant. A) to carry B) were carrying C) are carrying D) will carry
14. Vir militēs tubā convocāvit. A) a trumpet B) of a trumpet C) for a trumpet D) with a trumpet
15. Fēminae pecūniam sub saxō nōn inveniunt. A) for the money B) the money C) with the money D) of the money
16. Post bellum Graecī ad patriam nāvīgāvērunt. A) After the war B) Through the war C) During the war D) Before the war
17. The eager student asked the guide, "Quot aedificia in Forō Rōmānō sunt?" A) Why B) Which C) How many D) Whose
18. Puellae et matrēs bene cantant. A) badly B) well C) quickly D) sadly
19. A man whose **culinary** skills are great is an expert in the A) kitchen B) garden C) arena D) courtroom
20. What does the Latin phrase **Amor omnia vincit** mean? A) All can win love B) Love conquers all C) Conquering love is everything D) Love's victory is everywhere
21. When Vesuvius erupted in A.D. 79, the eruption destroyed Pompeii, Stabiae, and \_\_\_\_\_. A) Herculaneum B) Ostia C) Brundisium D) Capua
22. Which divinity do grapes and wine suggest? A) Juno B) Minerva C) Bacchus D) Vesta
23. The Aventine, Capitoline, and \_\_\_\_\_ are three of the seven hills of Rome. A) Apennine B) Atlas C) Olympus D) Palatine
24. Which animal's skin did Hercules wear over his shoulder? A) Erymanthian boar B) Nemean lion C) Lernean hydra D) Cerberus
25. **Aurigae, carcerēs, mētae, and spīna** are associated with A) Roman meals B) Roman baths C) the Colosseum D) the Circus Maximus
26. Place the following in proper chronological order: 1) the expulsion of King Tarquinius Superbus 2) Aeneas' flight from Troy 3) the reign of the emperor Augustus. A) 1,3,2 B) 2,1,3 C) 1,2,3 D) 3,2,1
27. The Alps are located \_\_\_\_\_ of Rome. A) south B) west C) north D) east
28. Who was the queen of the Underworld and the wife of Pluto? A) Proserpina B) Ceres C) Minerva D) Juno
29. What question might a teacher have asked if a student replied, "Marcus"? A) Quis abest hodiē? B) Quāenam tempestās est? C) Quota hōra est? D) Quot diēs in mēse sunt?
30. If a Roman father were writing a letter or receiving clients at home, he would be found in the A) culīna B) cubiculum C) tablinum D) triclinium

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

SĪMIUS ET DELPHĪNUS

*Piraeus, the famous seaport of Athens, plays an important part in this story about a monkey and a dolphin.*

Ōlim nauta prope Athēnās nāvīgābat. Nauta sīmium in dēliciīs habēbat.  
Subitō tempestās magna erat. Magnae undae nāvem frangēbant. Omnēs  
nautae et simius in mare saliēbant. Sed simius nōn bene natābat. Delphīnus  
sīmium vidit et putāvit, "Est homō in aquā et nōn bene natat. Hominem iuvābō."  
Mox sīmius in dorsō delphīnī sedēbat. Ad Graeciam prope Athēnās  
appropinquābant. Delphīnus sīmium rogāvit, "Esne Athēniēnsis?" Sīmius  
mendācium dīxit, "Ita vērō, sum Athēniēnsis." Deinde delphīnus sīmium rogāvit,  
"Audīvistine dē Piraeō?" Sīmius putāvit, "Piraeus est fortasse delphīnī amīcus."  
Respondit, "Piraeus diū fuit meus amīcus." Delphīnus irātus clāmāvit, "Mendāx!  
Mendāx!" Statim delphīnus sīmium reliquit et longē natāvit. Deinde delphīnus sīmiō  
trāns magnās undās clāmāvit: "Homō qui mendācia dicit in aquā altā mox erit!"

- 1 **in dēliciīs habēbat** = had as a pet
- 2
- 3 **saliēbant** = jumped
- 4 **putāvit** = he thought; **iuvābō** = I shall help
- 5 **in dorsō** = on the back
- 6 **Athēniēnsis** = an Athenian
- 7 **mendācium dīxit** = told a lie; **Deinde** = then
- 8 **Piraeō** = Piraeus (seaport of Athens); **fortasse** = perhaps
- 9 **Mendāx** = Liar
- 10
- 11

Adapted from Aesop

31. In line 2, when the storm arose, the big waves A) frightened the sailors B) disappeared C) went out to sea D) wrecked the ship
32. All the sailors and the monkey (line 2-3) A) were in a panic B) ran up and down the deck C) prayed for help from the gods D) jumped into the sea
33. In line 3, it was apparent that \_\_\_\_\_ could not swim well. A) the monkey B) the dolphin C) the sailor D) the Athenian
34. Who thought that the monkey was a man (lines 3-4)? A) the sailor B) the friend C) the dolphin D) the captain
35. Quis in dorsō delphīnī sedēbat (line 5)? A) nauta B) canis C) sīmius D) amīcus
36. In line 6, **appropinquābant** means A) they approach B) they were approaching C) they will approach D) they did approach
37. In line 8, when the dolphin asked the monkey about Piraeus, the monkey made a guess that Piraeus must be A) a friend of the dolphin B) a sailor on the ship C) another ship D) the seaport of Athens
38. In line 9, **fuit** is translated A) will be B) has been C) is D) had been
39. In line 10, the dolphin was so angry about the monkey's lying that he abandoned the monkey and A) swam far away B) swam as fast as he could C) swam towards Athens D) swam near the sinking ship
40. The dolphin shouted across the big waves to the monkey that the man who tells lies (line 11) A) will not be able to sleep at night B) will become wealthy C) will need to work hard D) will soon find himself in deep water



1. Senātor et fīlius, Quīntus, templum in Forō intrāvērunt. A) are entering B) will enter C) were entering D) have entered
2. In templō septem columnās vidērunt. A) seven columns B) six columns C) three columns D) eight columns
3. "Spectā, pater! Columnae sunt magnae," dicit Quīntus. A) I am looking B) Look C) We looked D) To look
4. Quīntus et pater ē templō mox ambulāvērunt. A) around the temple B) through the temple C) in front of the temple D) out of the temple
5. "Quem in Viā Sacrā vidēs?" senātor fīlium rogat. A) Whom B) Why C) How D) Where
6. "Curre, Quinte! Temp tābimus convenire cum meō amīcō," dicit pater. A) of Quintus B) to Quintus C) Quintus D) with Quintus
7. "Claudius est meus amīcus," dicit senātor. "Est senātor. Cum meō amīcō dicere cupiō." A) speaking B) to speak C) did speak D) will speak
8. Senātor fīliusque ad amīcum magnā cum celeritate ambulābant. A) and his son B) with his son C) to his son D) for his son
9. "Salvē, Claudī! Multum negōtium tēcum habeo," dicit senātor. A) with me B) with us C) with you D) with them
10. "Salvē, Pūbli! Negōtium senātorum est magnum. Ubi convenient senātorēs?" dicit Claudius. A) Why B) Whom C) How many D) Where
11. "Crās in cūriā conveniēmus," respondet Pūblius. A) we are meeting B) we met C) we shall meet D) we have met
12. "Cicerō orātiōnem scripsit. Crās senātoribus dicet," continuat Pūblius. A) to the senators B) the senators C) by the senators D) of the senators
13. "Post senātorum conventum ad urbem Alexandriam nāvīgābō," dicit Claudius. A) the senators B) of the senators C) to the senators D) with the senators
14. "Est urbs magna et \_\_\_," dicit Pūblius. A) pulcher B) pulchrum C) pulchra D) pulchrās
15. "Tuum patrem in urbe Alexandriā certē vidēbis," continuat Pūblius. A) certain B) a certain one C) not certain D) certainly
16. Senātor et Quīntus et Claudius eō tempore erant prope nāvem. A) will be B) have been C) were D) are
17. "Claudi, tū es \_\_\_," dicit Pūblius. A) bonus amīcus B) bonō amīcō C) bonī amīcī D) bonum amīcum
18. Claudius dicit, "Valē!" et ambulat ad nāvem. A) walked B) walks C) has walked D) will walk
19. The Latin motto of the United States **E Pluribus Unum** means A) Out of many one B) Live free or die C) Seize the day D) Hail and farewell
20. The Roman Republic began in 509 B.C. with L. Junius Brutus as A) dictator B) emperor C) consul D) king
21. How might one reply to the phrase **Quota hōra est**? A) The sun is shining B) Thank you C) I am sorry D) It is noon
22. Many Latin students read the writings of Caesar, Vergil, **et al.** The meaning of **et al.** is A) that is B) note well C) for example D) and others
23. The senator was famous throughout the province for his many **benefactions**. A) good deeds B) long speeches C) small paintings D) just laws
24. What girl fled from the god Apollo and was turned into a laurel tree? A) Europa B) Proserpina C) Psyche D) Daphne
25. Who is the Greek goddess of love and beauty whose name means "born from the foam of the sea"? A) Hera B) Aphrodite C) Demeter D) Artemis
26. Quintia, wearing a \_\_\_, went to the Forum. A) cēna B) sella C) stola D) tabella
27. Traveling southeast from Rome to Brundisium, you would cross A) the Apennine Mountains B) the Mediterranean Sea C) Gaul D) the Alps
28. How would the year of Rome's traditional founding, 753 BC, be expressed in Roman numerals? A) DLIII B) DCIII C) DCLXIII D) DCCLIII
29. According to its Latin root, the word **centenarian** means a person who A) has inherited a large estate B) has lived 100 years C) has written books D) has built a library
30. What one-eyed monster did Ulysses encounter on his journey home to Ithaca? A) Cyclops B) Cerberus C) Medusa D) Minotaur

## READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

## FORMĪCA ET COLUMBA

*An Ant and a Dove Form an Unusual Friendship.*

Ōlim formīca in agrō currēbat. Sōl lūcēbat. Brevī tempore formīca aquam bibere cupiēbat. Ubi erat aqua? Formīca bullam rīvī audivit et ad rīvum cucurrit. Formīca ad aquam dēscendit. Subitō formīca in aquam cecidit. Columba in arbore sedēbat et formīcam in aquā vidit. Columba, sollicita, folium ex arbore cēpit et folium in aquam prope formīcam ōmisit. Formīca in folium ascendit. Ventus formīcam in foliō trāns rīvum lentē mōvit. Formīca erat salva et laeta!

Homō quī reticulum portābat ad rīvum vēnit. Columbam intentē spectāvit et in reticulō capere cupiēvit. Formīca hominem, columbam, et reticulum spectāvit. Formīca putāvit, "Columba nunc est mea amīca. Hominis pedem mordēbō." Homō, attonitus, magnā vōce clāmāvit et reticulum ōmisit. Columba āvolāvit, nunc salva et laeta!

Documentum: Ūnum factum bonum meret alium factum bonum.

- 1
- 2 **bullam rīvī** = bubbling of a brook
- 3 **cecidit** = fell
- 4 **sollicita** = worried; **folium** = leaf
- 5 **ōmisit** = dropped
- 6
- 7 **quī** = who; **reticulum** = small net
- 8
- 9 **mordēbō** = I will bite; **attonitus** = stunned
- 10 **āvolāvit** = flew away
- 11 **factum** = deed

Adapted from Jean de la Fontaine

31. After running in the field, the ant wanted to (lines 1-2) A) find her friend B) have a drink of water C) return to the field D) talk with the dove
32. What did the ant do when she heard the bubbling of the brook (line 2)? She A) called to her friend B) returned to the field C) ran to the water D) nibbled on a blade of grass
33. **In aquam** (line 3) is translated A) into the water B) under the water C) in the water D) near the water
34. As the ant was climbing down to the water, she (lines 2-3) A) tried to jump into the water B) decided to swim downstream C) fell into the water D) drank her fill
35. A dove, sitting in the tree, saw the ant in the water. In lines 4-5, the dove A) dropped a leaf into the water near the ant B) called out to the ant to be careful C) urged the ant to climb up onto the leaf D) said that she would wait until the ant was safe
36. How did the ant get to be safe and happy (lines 5-6)? A) She swam across the brook to safety. B) The wind slowly moved the leaf across the brook to safety. C) The wind stopped blowing. D) The dove carried her on her back.
37. In line 9, **hominis** means A) by the man B) to the man C) of the man D) with the man
38. When the ant saw the man with the net, she (lines 8-9) A) called out for help B) told the dove not to worry C) said that she had a good plan D) decided to bite the man's foot
39. In lines 9-10, the man A) dropped the net B) ran off to the nearby woods C) became very angry D) spread his net over the dove
40. What is the moral of this story (line 11)? A) Every day brings a good deed. B) Not every good deed is recognized. C) Do not boast about your good deed. D) One good deed deserves another good deed.





1. Puerī fortēs in spēluncam currunt. A) in the cave B) toward the cave C) into the cave D) from the cave
2. Portā, Lucī, aquam in villam! A) from Lucius B) for Lucius C) Lucius D) by Lucius
3. Ubi est equus ducis Rōmānī? A) Where B) How C) Why D) Who
4. Dux Trōiānus patrem servāre parāvit. A) you are saving B) to save C) saving D) he will save
5. Militēs subitō clamant et ad hostēs currunt. A) suddenly B) happily C) loudly D) fiercely
6. Ad Graeciam aut ad Āsiam nāvigābimus. A) because B) or C) but D) when
7. Pompēius cum pīrātīs pugnavit et eōs vicit. A) fights B) was fighting C) will fight D) fought
8. Nōli cantāre in ātriō! A) I don't sing B) Don't sing C) She won't sing D) He cannot sing
9. Hodiē \_\_\_ multi lupī in silvā. A) sunt B) estis C) es D) sumus
10. Senātor ā Forō ad villam ambulāvit. A) of his farmhouse B) behind his farmhouse C) around his farmhouse D) to his farmhouse
11. Post multās hōrās discipulī erant \_\_\_. A) defessōrum B) defessīs C) defessōs D) defessī
12. Vidēbisne patrem tuum in urbe? A) Will you see B) How will you see C) Where will you see D) When will you see
13. Omnēs senātorēs verba cōsulis audiunt. A) for the consul B) with the consul C) of the consul D) by the consul
14. Iam paucī nautae erant in nāvibus. A) will be B) were C) are D) had been
15. In Forō vidimus \_\_\_ quī clārē dicēbat. A) Cicerōnem B) Cicerōnī C) Cicerōnis D) Cicerō
16. Puellae in hortō magnīs vōcibus clamābant. A) will shout B) were shouting C) shout D) are shouting
17. Quōs in itinere vidistī? A) By whom B) To whom C) Whom D) Whose
18. Quot sunt novem minus duo? A) decem B) septem C) quattuor D) ūnus
19. The Latin abbreviation e.g. means A) for example B) note well C) that is D) and the rest
20. In Roman numerals the year 2019 is A) MCMIX B) MMXI C) MMXIX D) MCMLI
21. The gods most closely associated with the daily life of a Roman household were A) Castor and Pollux B) Diana and Apollo C) Lares and Penates D) Proserpina and Hades
22. Which item of Roman attire was worn by both men and women? A) tunica B) toga praetexta C) palla D) stola
23. Who was punished by Zeus for giving mankind the fire he stole from the gods? A) Apollo B) Atlas C) Hephaestus D) Prometheus
24. The English words docent, indoctrinate, and docile all derive from the Latin verb which means A) do B) say C) teach D) sleep
25. What king almost starved to death because everything he touched turned to gold? A) Jason B) Midas C) Theseus D) Hercules
26. Which Roman province was farthest west? A) Germānia B) Hispānia C) Aegyptus D) Āsia
27. Ubi sunt trēs lectī, mēnsa, et cēna in villā Rōmānā? A) in ātriō B) in cubiculō C) in vestibulō D) in tricliniō
28. What legendary Roman hero single-handedly defended the bridge over the Tiber against the attacking Etruscans? A) Julius Caesar B) Cincinnatus C) Romulus D) Horatius
29. A lawyer working without charge for the public good is said to work \_\_\_. A) sine die B) id est C) pro bono D) ad aeternum
30. Which of the following is NOT a Romance language? A) French B) Portuguese C) Spanish D) German

## READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

## A DIFFICULT JOURNEY

*Theseus travels to Athens*

Thēseus adulēscēns ad urbem Athēnās longum iter faciēbat quod patrem Aegeum vidēre cupiēbat. Sollicitus erat quod patrem numquam antea viderat. Pater Aegeus ante nātivitātem Thēsei mātrem reliquerat. Nunc Thēseus cupiuit petere patrem, quī erat rēx Athēniēnsium.

Thēseus multa sēcum cōgitābat: "Cupietne rēx mē vidēre? Mē expellet? Habetne pater meus aliōs filiōs? Amābitne mē quoque? Dēbeō rēgī dēmōnstrāre fortitūdinem meam!"

Thēseus igitur in itinere multa mōnstra necāvit; et barbarōs et latrōnēs fortiter superāvit. Tandem post multa pericula ad urbem Athēnās advēnit.

Rēx Aegeus dē factis fortibus Thēsei audiverat sed filium nōn cognōvit.

- 1
- 2 Sollicitus = worried; viderat = he had seen
- 3 nātivitātem = birth; reliquerat = had left
- 4 Athēniēnsium = of the Athenians
- 5 sēcum = to himself
- 6
- 7 fortitūdinem = bravery
- 8 latrōnēs = robbers
- 9
- 10 factis = deeds

31. Why was Theseus traveling to Athens (lines 1-2)? A) to kill his father B) to avenge his mother C) to conquer the city D) to see his father
32. When had Theseus last seen his father (lines 2-3)? A) never B) a year before he left home C) the day before his father left D) when his mother left his father
33. Who was ruling Athens at that time (line 4)? A) Theseus' brother B) Aegeus C) Theseus' mother D) Theseus
34. Theseus' questions in lines 5-6 indicate his A) joy B) arrogance C) anxiety D) humor
35. What is the translation of rēgī (line 6)? A) with the king B) of the king C) to the king D) by the king
36. In lines 6-7, Theseus thinks he needs to A) return to his mother B) gather support from the people C) please the gods D) show his courage
37. On his journey (lines 8-9), Theseus A) defeated dangerous opponents B) freed many slaves C) found hidden treasure D) built a beautiful city
38. What Latin word is understood to be the subject of superāvit (line 9)? A) Thēseus B) mōnstra C) barbarōs D) latrōnēs
39. Before Theseus arrived at Athens, he had become famous for his A) wisdom B) mercy C) ability to see the future D) courage
40. Because of his father's reaction upon meeting him (line 10), Theseus must have felt A) elated B) disappointed C) guilty D) satisfied

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

1. Quis fābulās dē urbe Rōmā nōn amat? A) Why B) Who C) Where D) Which
2. Novem minus sex sunt A) duo B) ūnus C) trēs D) quattuor
3. When the chariots were rounding the turning posts, we were shouting. A) clāmāmus B) clāmāvimus  
C) clāmābimus D) clāmābāmus
4. Iūlius et Brūtus erant A) amīcōs clārōs B) amīcus clārus C) amīcōrum clārōrum D) amīcī clārī
5. In agrīs puerī et puellae saepe currēbant. A) often B) never C) always D) cheerfully
6. Māter filiōs dēfessōs excitāre nōn poterat. A) wakes B) will wake C) to wake D) was waking
7. Cornēlia sine timōre in viā ambulābat. A) in B) near C) without D) out of
8. A slave will carry our books to school. A) portat B) portābit C) portābat D) portāvit
9. Canis Aurēliae magnus nōn erat. A) Aurelia's B) about Aurelia C) from Aurelia D) with Aurelia
10. Deī deaeque in monte Olympō habitābant. A) et B) sed C) nōn D) tamen
11. Cīvēs Rōmānī \_\_\_\_\_ diū timuērunt. A) Gallīs B) Gallōs C) Gallōrum D) Gallī
12. Senātōrēs multa corpora hostium in campō vidērunt. A) body B) of the body C) by the bodies D) bodies
13. Nōlite, puerī, currere in ātriō! A) They are not B) Don't C) They were unwilling D) They don't
14. The teacher gave the students much praise. A) discipulōs B) discipulī C) discipulīs D) discipulōrum
15. Cūr, \_\_\_\_\_, irātus es? Vexantne tē puellae? A) Antōniō B) Antōnī C) Antōniōs D) Antōnius
16. There have been few soldiers more admired than Scipio Africanus. A) Sunt B) Erunt C) Erant D) Fuērunt
17. Mea māter mē laetē salūtāvit. A) happier B) happy C) happily D) as happy
18. Magister nōs dē periculīs monuit. A) us B) you C) me D) them
19. When my father says "Errāre hūmānum est," he means A) People make mistakes. B) None can predict the future.  
C) Hurry slowly. D) Do it now.
20. When a Roman said "Grātiās tibi agō" he meant A) Help B) Alas C) Thanks D) Turn left
21. Some guests were advised to come early, i.e., at the third hour. A) but not before B) that is C) sooner than  
D) for example
22. A laborious task is one that involves much A) effort B) thought C) courage D) intelligence
23. To sail across the Adriatic Sea from Italy to Greece, you would depart from the port at A) Pompeii B) Rome  
C) Ostia D) Brundisium
24. The river important to the stories of Romulus and Remus, Horatius Cocles, and Cloelia was the A) Rubicon  
B) Po C) Rhine D) Tiber
25. The second meal of the day for the Romans, equivalent to our lunch, was called A) vesperna B) prandium  
C) cēna D) ientāculum
26. To the Romans he was Jupiter, but to the Greeks he was A) Pluto B) Zeus C) Hermes D) Poseidon
27. Who was the younger brother of Hector who carried Helen off to Troy? A) Paris B) Ulysses  
C) Aeneas D) Hercules
28. The Latin expression **Mea culpa** and the English words **culpable** and **culprit** all indicate A) discovery B) ignorance  
C) humor D) fault
29. In addition to Latin, many educated Romans of the 1st century A.D. read, wrote and spoke A) Greek B) German  
C) Egyptian D) Arabic
30. Latin words for immediate family relations include **pater**, **māter**, **frāter** and A) miles B) amīca  
C) prīnceps D) soror

READ THE STORY AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

Diāna, Nympha, et Deus Flūminis

*A Greek nymph is chased by a river god.*

Arethūsa erat nympha Graeca. Ōlim nympha dēfessa post longam vēnātiōnem domum appropinquābat. Nympha quiētum flūmen vīdit. Quod diēs erat calidus, nympha natāre cōstituit. Dēscendit dē rīpā ad aquam. Dum natābat, subitō vōcem ex aquā audīvit. Nympha ad rīpam celeriter natāvit, sed vōx eam secūta est.

Vōx dīxit, "Cūr mē fugis? Deus flūminis sum, et tē amō."

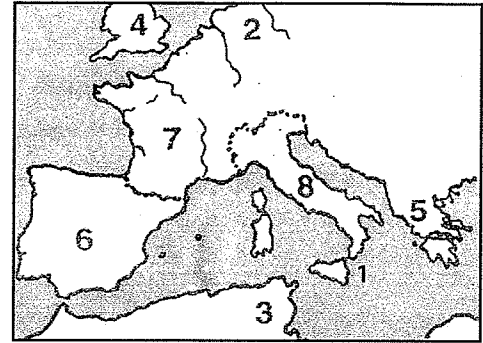
Nympha fugiēbat et deus eam iterum vocābat. Nympha Diānam, deam vēnātiōnis, vocāvit et clāmāvit, "Servā mē, Dea! Deus flūminis mē amat, sed eum nōn amō. In silvā errāre et animālia petere modo cupiō." Diāna nympham audīvit et eam iūvit. Arethūsam in fontem mūtāvit. Nympha salva itaque ā deō flūminis fluēbat.

- 1 vēnātiōnem = hunt  
2 flūmen = river  
3 natāre = to swim; cōstituit = she decided  
4 rīpa = riverbank  
5 secūta est = followed  
6  
7 eam = her  
8 eum = him  
9 modo = only  
10 iūvit = helped; fontem = a spring

31. Why was the nymph weary (line 1)? A) The long swim tired her B) She had been awakened very early  
C) The long hunt exhausted her D) She had lost her bow and arrows
32. In line 2, the nymph A) left her home B) saw a body of water C) took a nap D) greeted the new day
33. Cūr nympha natāre cupiēbat (lines 2-3)? A) to cool off B) to get home more quickly  
C) to explore the river D) to hide
34. In line 4, the nymph suddenly A) jumped out of the river B) heard a voice C) found the water too cold  
D) ran into the woods
35. Quis nympham vocāvit (line 6)? A) magnum animal B) Diāna C) deus flūminis D) silva
36. In lines 7-8, the nymph called upon A) the god of war B) the goddess of love  
C) the god of the river D) the goddess of the hunt
37. In lines 8-9, the nymph indicates that she A) doesn't love the river god and wants to be free  
B) thinks the river god is a good hunter C) wants the river god to go hunt animals  
D) doesn't want the river god to find her animals
38. Quis nympham in fontem mūtāvit (line 10)? A) deus fluminis B) nympha C) Diāna D) animal bonum
39. In line 10, mūtāvit means A) she changed B) she changes C) she was changing D) she will change
40. How did the nymph escape the river god (line 10)? A) Diana transported the nymph home  
B) He was destroyed C) The river dried up D) She flowed away from him

1. Docēte, magistrī, puerōs dē Africā. A) I will teach the boys B) The boys are teaching  
C) Teach the boys D) To teach the boys
2. Flūmina in Galliā sunt \_\_\_\_\_. A) longa B) longīs C) longam D) longās
3. Portantne servī cibum ad trīclīnium? A) Did the slaves carry B) Are the slaves carrying  
C) Were the slaves carrying D) Will the slaves carry
4. Avēs in arboribus pulchrē cantābant. A) beautiful in the trees B) beautifully in the trees C) in the beautiful trees  
D) what beautiful trees
5. Nōs omnēs fābulam dē Rōmānīs amāmus. A) Your B) Our C) They D) We
6. Nauta ad portum veniēbat quod nāvem vidēre cupiēbat. A) because B) but C) whenever D) or
7. Sunt quattuor mīlitēs et quīnque nautae in Forō. Quot hominēs in Forō sunt? A) septem B) octō  
C) novem D) decem
8. Rēx nūntium rogāvit, “Quis venit?” A) What is it? B) Why is he coming? C) Who is coming?  
D) When will he come?
9. Canis puellae ā villā fugit. A) the girl B) the girls C) the girl’s D) the girls’
10. Mīlitēs nostrī cum fortitudīne contrā hostēs pugnābant. A) around B) against C) near D) behind
11. Poēta \_\_\_\_\_ multās fābulās nārrāvit. A) cīvēs B) cīve C) cīvem D) cīvibus
12. Bonī discipulī fuimus et magnā cum dīligentiā labōrāvimus. A) We will be B) We have been  
C) We are D) We want to be
13. Senātor in Forō \_\_\_\_\_ nōn cupit. A) respondēre B) respondēbit C) respondit D) respondē
14. Spectā, \_\_\_\_\_, gladiātōrēs in arēnā! A) Quīntus B) Quīntō C) Quīnte D) Quīntum
15. Multī cīvēs et nāvem et nautās exspectābant. A) both...and B) then...now C) neither...nor D) once...later
16. Patrēs et filiī praemia spectābant. A) are looking at B) look at C) were looking at D) have looked at
17. Quīnque lēgātī Rōmānī ad Hispāniam festīnābunt. A) were hurrying B) will hurry C) are hurrying  
D) have hurried
18. Cūr trēs equī et duo canēs in flūmine stant? A) Where B) Why C) When D) Who
19. Cīvis Rōmānus \_\_\_\_\_ in Forō gerit. A) toga B) togā C) togae D) togam
20. If someone asks “**Quid tibi nōmen est?**” you should give your A) age B) weight C) country D) name
21. A Roman sailor wishing to avoid a shipwreck or an earthquake would pray to A) Juno B) Neptune C) Mars  
D) Minerva
22. Where would a Roman find a **culīna**, **cubiculum** and **trīclīnium**? A) amphitheatrum B) thermae C) cūria  
D) villa
23. What son of Jupiter killed the Nemean Lion and the Lernian Hydra? A) Ulysses B) Hercules C) Apollo  
D) Perseus
24. The last king of Rome, driven out of the city by L. Junius Brutus in 510 B.C., was A) Cincinnatus B) Hannibal  
C) Tarquinius Superbus D) Horatius Cocles
25. The Trojan War, which lasted ten years, was fought between forces from Troy and A) Egypt B) Rome  
C) Greece D) Gaul
26. Octō et septem sunt A) IX B) XV C) XX D) XL

27. The instructions were **inaudible**, meaning that they were not able to be A) completed B) written C) read D) heard
28. The national motto of Canada is “**A mari usque ad mare**” which means A) By the sea and around the sea B) My sea is your sea C) From sea to sea D) Surrounded by the sea
29. Locate **Pompeii** on the map. A) 3 B) 4 C) 6 D) 8
30. Locate **Athens** on the map A) 1 B) 2 C) 5 D) 7



**READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.**

**THE BAG OF WINDS**

*It was not an easy return home for Ulysses after the Trojan War.*

Ulixēs et nautae iter ad patriam Ithacam faciēbant. Multōs annōs nāvīgābant et ad īnsulam Aeolī pervēnērunt. Aeolus erat rēx ventōrum. Ulixēs et nautae multōs diēs manēbant. Deinde Ulixēs rēgī ventōrum dīxit, “Cupiō nāvīgāre ad īnsulam Ithacam.” Aeolus respondit, “Tibi dōnum dabō. Est saccus ventōrum. Habet omnēs ventōs praeter Zephyrum. Zephyrus nāvem ad īnsulam portābit.”

Nautae rogāverunt, “Quid est in sacco? Estne aurum? Diū labōrāvimus et praemium cupimus.” Ulixēs ipse nāvem gubernāre cōstituit. Per novem diēs noctēsque nāvem gubernāvit. Tandem dēfessus Ulixēs dormīvit. Statim nautae magnum saccum aperuērunt et ventī nāvem pulsābant. Ventī nāvem conversābant, et ad īnsulam regis ventōrum Eurus nāvem retrō portāvit.

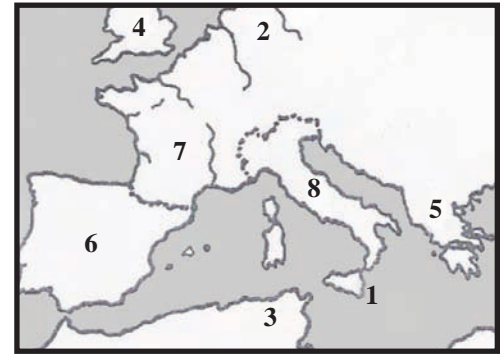
- 1  
2  
3 **ventōrum** = of the winds; **multōs diēs** = for many days  
4  
5  
6 **praeter** = except  
7  
8 **ipse** = himself; **gubernāre** = to steer  
9 **dēfessus** = tired  
10  
11 **pulsābant** = struck; **conversābant** = turned ...around  
12 **Eurus** = East Wind ; **retrō** = back

Based on Homer’s *Odyssey*, Book X

31. In line 1, Ulysses and his men were \_\_\_\_\_ Ithaca. A) attacking B) fleeing from C) exploring D) traveling to
32. In line 2, they arrived at A) the island of Aeolus B) the city of Troy C) the island of Sicily D) the city of Carthage
33. According to lines 2-3, what was Aeolus’ relationship to the winds? He was their A) father B) enemy C) slave D) king
34. The best translation of rēgī (line 4) is A) by the king B) to the king C) from the king D) with the king
35. In lines 3-4, Ulysses told the king that A) Ithaca was far away B) they had sailed for many days to Ithaca C) he wanted to sail to Ithaca D) Ithaca was a small island
36. Why was the bag of winds considered a gift (lines 5-6)? A) it could be traded for gold B) it was given for years of service C) it imprisoned all the winds except the favorable one D) the winds could predict the future
37. According to this passage (lines 7-8), why did Aeneas’ men want a reward? A) They had been away from home for a long time B) They had fought in the Trojan War C) They wanted to celebrate the end of the Trojan War D) They had worked for a long time
38. When he heard what his men said, Ulysses (**Ulixēs...cōstituit**, line 8) decided to A) try to distract them B) take control of the ship C) compliment the men for their help D) make his men work harder
39. In line 10, how is **aperuērunt** best translated? A) they open B) they opened C) to open D) they were opening
40. Where did the ship land (line 12)? A) the city of Troy B) the island of Ithaca C) the island of Aeolus D) a land in Africa

1. Vōs omnēs fābulam dē Cerberō scītis. A) All of them B) You all C) All your D) We all
2. Estne Graecia patria tua? A) Your country isn't Greece, is it? B) Why isn't Greece your country? C) Is Greece your country? D) Will Greece be your country?
3. Multī equī per agrōs currēbant. A) have run B) will run C) are running D) were running
4. Boys, don't walk to the beach without your father! A) nōlī ambulāre B) nōn ambulātis C) nōlīte ambulāre D) nōn ambulāre
5. Prīma prōvincia Rōmāna erat \_\_\_\_\_. A) Siciliam B) Sicilia C) Siciliae D) Siciliā
6. Erāmus semper amīcī bonī. A) We were B) We have been C) We will be D) We are
7. In itinere viās et tabernās Rōmānās vidēre potuimus. A) to see B) saw C) will see D) were seeing
8. Et māter et pater canēs amant. A) neither...nor B) both...and C) not only...but also D) either...or
9. Senātor filiō pulchrum dōnum dēmōnstrāvit. A) from his son B) with his son C) by his son D) to his son
10. Agricola decem servōs habuit, sed duo effūgērunt. Nunc habet \_\_\_\_ servōs. A) trēs B) sex C) octō D) novem
11. Virī ex urbe ad \_\_\_\_ currēbant. A) mōns B) montī C) monte D) montem
12. Curre, \_\_\_\_, ad silvam cum puerīs! A) Marcus B) Marce C) Marcum D) Marcō
13. What is the Latin word for the Roman numeral VI? A) trēs B) quattuor C) quīnque D) sex
14. Crās vōs \_\_\_\_ in villā tuā. A) estis B) erātis C) eritis D) fuistis
15. Noster frāter lentē ad urbem appropinquābat. A) slow B) slowly C) slower D) slowest
16. Omnēs cīvēs in urbe sine \_\_\_\_ labōrābant. A) aquā B) aquae C) aquam D) aquās
17. Cūr parvus puer arborem magnam ascendit? A) When B) How C) Where D) Why
18. When the teacher calls her name from the roll, Mary answers A) Nēmō B) Adsum C) Valē D) Grātiās
19. Illegible, lecture, and legend all come from the Latin verb meaning to A) speak B) write C) deny D) read
20. Smith, Jones, **et al.** have written a handy reference book. A) note well B) for example C) and others D) that is
21. In Rome the **Palatine**, **Aventine** and **Capitoline** were all A) temples B) hills C) theaters D) shops
22. **Apodytērium**, **tepidārium**, **strigilēs** and **thermae** are terms associated with Roman A) bathing B) eating C) mourning D) shopping
23. The Greeks said that Demeter was the goddess of grain; the Romans called her A) Juno B) Ceres C) Diana D) Venus
24. Although Ann was not present at the meeting, she was elected president A) carpe diem B) sine die C) in absentia D) per capita
25. When the mythical musician Orpheus lost his young bride Eurydice to a snake bite, where did he go to retrieve her? A) the Underworld B) Crete C) Mt. Olympus D) Circe's palace
26. Alpēs et Apennīnī et Olympus sunt A) maria B) urbēs C) flūmina D) montēs

27. Which of the following was said to be a slave who became one of the legendary kings of Rome?  
A) Servius Tullius B) Cincinnatus C) Marc Antony D) Augustus
28. Who prevented Lars Porsena and the Etruscans from crossing the bridge over the Tiber River in Rome's early days?  
A) Romulus B) Appius Claudius C) Horatius D) Julius Caesar
29. Locate **Germānia** on the map. A) 2 B) 4 C) 5 D) 6
30. Locate **Sicilia** on the map. A) 1 B) 3 C) 7 D) 8



**READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.**

THE STRANGE RELATIONSHIP OF PICUS AND CIRCE  
*A king and a witch do not see eye to eye.*

Ōlim erat rēx nōmine Pīcus. Prope rēgiam Pīcī habitābat maga clāra, Circē. Circē magnam et malam potentiam habēbat; saepe virōs aut in bēstiās aut in avēs mūtābat. Circē Pīcum vīdit et statim amāvit. Rēx autem magam nōn amābat quod uxōrem pulchram iam habēbat. Circē īrāta erat et Pīcum pūnīre cupiēbat. “Crās corōnam rēgis Pīcus nōn geret,” inquit, “sed crīstam avis!”

Postrīdiē rēx populū ad magnam cēnam invītāvit. Ante cēnam Pīcus cum paucīs amīcīs in silvam propinquam ambulāvit. Circē quoque in silvam sēcētō ambulāvit et in altā arbore sēdit. Mox amīcī rēgis spectāculum mīrum vīdērunt, nam Circē formam Pīcī mūtāvit. Rēx nōn iam corōnam gerēbat; crīstam habēbat. Iam manūs Pīcī erant ālae; Pīcus habēbat pedēs avis. Nāsum nōn habēbat sed rostrum. Pennās multōrum colōrum gerēbat. Vōx nōn iam erat virī sed avis. Et ubi tempus erat cēnae, Pīcus in trīclīnium nōn ambulāvit sed volāvit. Posteā in silvīs et hortīs habitāvit; numquam iterum formam hūmānam habuit.

- 1 **rēgiam** = palace; **maga** = witch  
2 **potentiam** = power; **avēs** = birds  
3 **mūtābat** = used to change  
4 **pūnīre** = to punish  
5 **corōnam** = crown; **crīstam** = crest  
6 **Postrīdiē** = on the following day  
7 **paucīs** = a few; **propinquam** = nearby  
8 **mīrum** = strange  
9  
10 **ālae** = wings  
11 **rostrum** = beak; **Pennās** = feathers  
12 **volāvit** = flew  
13 **numquam** = never

31. Picus and Circe (line 1) were A) friends B) sister and brother C) married D) neighbors
32. Circe's power (line 2) is described as A) healing B) minimal C) evil D) beneficial
33. In line 3, Picus became A) an evil king B) the object of Circe's affection C) very ill D) the husband of Circe
34. In lines 3-4 (**Rēx...habēbat**), we learn that A) Circe was beautiful B) Picus was already married C) Circe became Picus' wife D) the witch did not love the king
35. The best translation for **geret** (line 5) is A) was wearing B) has worn C) wore D) will wear
36. Line 6 reveals that A) Picus was treating his people to a dinner B) Picus' subjects were suffering from famine C) the next day the king had no dinner D) the people offered a dinner for the king
37. When Picus entered the forest (lines 6-7), he A) was alone B) sat in a tree C) had some friends with him D) had already dined
38. In line 8, **spectāculum mīrum** refers to A) the transformation of Picus B) the appearance of Circe C) the dinner D) Circe's speech
39. In lines 9-11 (**Rēx...avis**), A) the new Picus is described B) birds invade the palace C) Circe dies D) men engage in a fierce fight
40. From **Posteā...habuit** (lines 12-13) we learn that the king A) enjoyed having his human features again B) searched for Circe in his garden C) never saw Circe again D) no longer lived in his palace

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

1. Canēs equōs in campō semper spectābant. A) will watch B) did watch C) are watching D) were watching
2. Cornēlius clāmāvit, “Curre ad casam celeriter!” A) Run B) I will run C) You are running D) To run
3. Cīvēs Rōmānī cōsulem ad oppidum mātris mīsērunt. A) to his mother B) of his mother C) for his mother D) with his mother
4. Līberī in \_\_\_\_\_ cum familiā habitābant. A) urbs B) urbis C) urbem D) urbe
5. Ōlim vīnum in culīnā servāvimus. A) we keep B) we kept C) we were keeping D) we will keep
6. Ego in magnā villā habitō; ubi tū habitās? A) we B) they C) you D) I
7. In magnō marī \_\_\_\_\_ nāvigant. A) pīrātae B) pīrātās C) pīrātīs D) pīrātārum
8. Herī puellae mūsicam pulchram \_\_\_\_\_. A) audīte B) audit C) audiēbant D) audīre
9. Iānuae villārum nōn sunt \_\_\_\_\_. A) lātārum B) lātās C) lātīs D) lātae
10. Pōnite, \_\_\_\_\_, vestrās togās in cubiculō. A) puer B) puerī C) puerōs D) puerīs
11. Agricola per silvam ambulat. A) around the forest B) behind the forest C) near the forest D) through the forest
12. Neque mīles neque lēgātus in castrīs manēbat. A) Either...or B) Both...and C) Neither...nor D) Not only...but also
13. Prīmā lūce mīlitēs ad prōvinciam iter faciēbant. A) At dusk B) At noon C) At dawn D) At midnight
14. Cūr, puerī, in magnō theātrō \_\_\_\_\_ nōn timētis? A) cantō B) cantāre C) cantābam D) cantat
15. Poētae Rōmānīs fābulās dē virīs clārīs nārrābant. A) to the Romans B) by the Romans C) of the Romans D) with the Romans
16. Your teacher says, “Venī ad tābulam.” What are you being asked to do? A) Go to the board B) Study your vocabulary C) Put your books on the floor D) Go to your seat
17. Gladiātōrēs in amphitheātrō pugnābunt. A) used to fight B) have fought C) do fight D) will fight
18. What is an appropriate answer to the question, “Quis pecūniam in mēnsā vīdit?” A) Quod dēfessus erat B) Fīlius meus C) Arbor est magna D) In agrīs
19. Puella epistulam stilō scrīpsit. A) for a pen B) of a pen C) with a pen D) near a pen
20. Which town is NOT located in Italy? A) Pompeii B) Carthage C) Brundisium D) Ostia
21. When Julia enters her home she admires the frescoes in the A) ātrium, trīclīnium, peristīlium B) prandium, iēntāculum, cēna C) forum, basilica, cūria D) bellum, dōnum, baculum
22. Who, disguised as an old woman, visited Arachne and challenged her to a weaving contest? A) Juno B) Proserpina C) Minerva D) Diana
23. An appropriate motto for a forestry service is A) Dum spiro, spero B) Festina lente C) Ex libris D) Conservate arbores
24. **Container**, **retention**, and **tenable** are all derived from A) tenēre B) timēre C) terrēre D) temptāre
25. The stories of Midas, Daphne, and Phaëthon involved the god A) Neptune B) Apollo C) Vulcan D) Mercury
26. Which Latin phrase would most likely appear on a sign in a health club? A) E pluribus unum B) Montani semper liberi C) Mens sana in corpore sano D) Ab ovo usque ad mala



27. Which date is traditionally recognized as Rome's birthday? A) March 15, 44 BC B) April 21, 753 BC  
C) January 1, 1 AD D) August 24, 79 AD
28. Which mountains would a traveler cross if he were going from Rome to Brundisium? A) Alps B) Caucasus  
C) Atlas D) Apennines
29. Which one of the following was a famous Roman patriot who "left his plow" to save Rome? A) Horatius  
B) Romulus C) Cincinnatus D) Tarpeia
30. Who fell in love with his own image while staring into a pool of water? A) Echo B) Psyche  
C) Narcissus D) Orpheus

**READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.**

**THE ROMANS FIND A WAY TO RID THEMSELVES OF A PLAGUE**

Trēs annōs fuit pestilentia in urbe Rōmā. Itaque sacerdōtēs Rōmānī  
lēgātōs ad Graeciam mīsērunt. Lēgātī auxilium ab Aesculapiō, deō  
sānātiōnis, petēbant. Virī Rōmānī ad templum deī vērunt. Subitō  
Rōmānī serpentem vīdērunt. Serpēs templum relinquēbat et ad mare  
lentē sē movēbat. Serpēs in nāvem Rōmānam ascendit. Prīmō nautae  
ā nāve fūgērunt quod erant perterritī. Mox rediērunt quod sēnsērunt  
serpentem esse deum. Serpēs in mediā nāve sē cēlābat. Nautae cibum  
et aquam serpentī dedērunt. Tandem post sex diēs nautae ad urbem  
Rōmam advērunt. Serpēs dē nāve dēscendit et ad īnsulam in flūmine  
Tiberī natābat. Propter adventum serpentis, Rōmānī erant laetī quod  
pestilentia nōn iam in urbe erat.

- 1 **pestilentia** = plague; **sacerdōtēs** = priests
- 2 **lēgātōs** = ambassadors
- 3 **sānātiōnis** = of healing
- 4
- 5 **sē movēbat** = moved; **Prīmō** = At first
- 6 **sēnsērunt** = realized
- 7 **sē cēlābat** = hid
- 8
- 9
- 10 **Propter adventum** = Because of the
- 11 arrival

31. The best translation of **fuit** (line 1) is A) there was B) there will be C) there used to be D) there is
32. From lines 1-2 we learn that A) priests were sent to Rome B) ambassadors were sent to Greece  
C) Greeks were miserable D) the plague had spread to Greece
33. According to lines 2-3, Aesculapius was a A) teacher B) general C) politician D) god
34. According to lines 3-4, the visitors A) were slowly attacked by a resident B) suddenly saw a snake  
C) quickly ran back to the ship D) immediately pulled out their weapons
35. The best translation of **templum relinquēbat** (line 4) is A) the temple remained B) destroyed the temple  
C) the temple shook D) left the temple
36. According to lines 5-6, the sailors A) sailed to Rome B) hid in a temple C) searched for the snake  
D) fled from the boat
37. According to lines 6-7, why did the Romans return? A) They had killed the snake B) They saw a larger snake  
C) They thought the snake was a god D) The priest ordered them to return
38. According to lines 7-8, the Romans A) killed the snake B) fed the snake C) ate the snake D) imprisoned  
the snake
39. From lines 8-9 we learn that the journey to Rome lasted A) a month B) a week C) six days D) three years
40. In honor of the snake there still exists today on the island in the Tiber River a A) hospital B) prison  
C) library D) fort

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

1. Magistrī Herculis erant Chīrōn et Linus. A) are B) were C) will be D) have been
2. Quot librōs, discipulī, vōbīscum ad lūdum portāvistis? A) for you B) by you C) with you D) of you
3. Mīlitēs tēlīs patriam nostram dēfendunt. A) for weapons B) of weapons C) with weapons D) to weapons
4. Ex hortō mātris multōs flōrēs puellae dedī. Quis flōrēs accēpit? A) the garden B) my mother C) the flowers D) the girl
5. Pēnelopē Ulixēn semper exspectābat et numquam dēspērābat. A) never B) no one C) nothing D) now
6. Ambulāte cum mātrem ad tabernam; nōlīte currere. A) will run B) to run C) are running D) do not run
7. Arma hostium clārōrum erant perīculōsa. A) of the famous enemies B) by the famous enemies C) with the famous enemies D) to the famous enemies
8. Vidēbitisne multōs senātōrēs in Cīrcō Maximō? A) Will you see...? B) Do you see...? C) Were you seeing...? D) Did you see...?
9. Quid in marī heri vīdistī? A) Who B) Why C) Where D) What
10. An appropriate answer to the question, “Amāsne patrem tuum?” is A) “Patrem amat.” B) “Patrem vestrum amātis.” C) “Patrem meum amō.” D) “Patrem nostrum amāmus.”
11. Verba patris memoriā teneō. A) Memory holds me B) I am compelled to remember C) I remember D) My father remembers
12. In villā prope flūmen habitāmus. A) near the river B) around the river C) in front of the river D) behind the river
13. Quam celeriter tempus fugit! A) Which B) Whom C) How D) Than
14. Dēbēmus laudāre carmina bona poētae Rōmānī. A) we praise B) to praise C) praise! D) we praised
15. Da, cāre fili, tuam tabellam mihi! A) to my dear son B) my dear son C) of my dear son D) from my dear son
16. Ambulō ad Forum hodiē, \_\_\_\_ crās. A) quod B) cum C) nōn D) cūr
17. Pulchrae \_\_\_\_ per caelum volant. A) avēs B) ave C) avem D) avibus
18. Fēlēs timida ā cane fugit. A) towards the dog B) away from the dog C) with the dog D) before the dog
19. The Roman Republic began in 509 BC. What is 509 in Roman numerals? A) **LIX** B) **LXI** C) **DIX** D) **DXI**
20. Triumphant Roman generals, candidates for office, and adult Roman males all wore a type of A) stola B) palla C) corōna D) toga
21. According to legend, Rome was founded on the \_\_\_\_ Hill, later the site of imperial palaces. A) Viminal B) Palatine C) Quirinal D) Capitoline
22. What mountain range is commonly known as the “spine” of Italy because it runs down the center of the mainland? A) Pyrenees B) Caucasus C) Atlas D) Apennines
23. According to Greek mythology, what curious woman opened a box and released evils onto mankind? A) Helen B) Pandora C) Medea D) Persephone
24. The Pantheon is a building notable for its dome and its \_\_\_\_, a round opening that looks to the sky. A) manus B) pēs C) oculus D) nāsus
25. What governmental department derives its name from the Latin noun meaning “field” and the Latin verb meaning “to till”? A) Education B) Agriculture C) Transportation D) Commerce

26. Which Latin sentence describes the weather on a hot and clear summer day? A) Caelum est nūbilum. B) Multum pluit. C) Diēs est frīgidus. D) Sōl splendīdē lūcet.
27. A Roman girl's name was derived from A) her father's name B) the place of her birth C) her mother's family name D) the day of her birth
28. The council member served as mayor **pro tempore**. **Pro tempore** means A) for the time being B) in front of the temple C) for his district D) before his election
29. What Roman god with winged sandals and a caduceus delivered messages for Jupiter? A) Vulcan B) Mars C) Neptune D) Mercury

**READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.**

SLOWPOKE'S ESCAPE  
*Why Turtles Live in Water*

Testūdō, nōmine Tardus, in terrā semper habitābat. Sed ōlim malī virī eum cēpērunt. Tardum ad urbem portāvērunt et eum ante rēgem posuērunt, quī dīxit, “Quōmodo, Tarde, tē coquēmus?”

Tardus statim respondit, “Necesse est prīmum et necāre mē et extrahere mē ex meā testā.”

Tum rēx Tardō respondit, “Multīs gladiīs testam tuam et tē dēlēbimus.”

“Gladiī, Ō rēx et virī, nōn mē necābunt. Sī mē in aquam iēceritis, aqua mē necābit.”

“Ita vērō,” virī clāmāvērunt, “aqua erit fīnis tuus!” Tardum in aquam lacūs iēcērunt. Tum virī erant laetī quod crēdebant Tardum esse mortuum.

Caput Tardī autem ex aquā surgit et Tardus rīdet, “Posuistis mē in aquam sed nōn in ollam, stultī virī! Sum līber! Nunc in aquā habitābō. Ibi virī mē capere nōn possunt.” Nunc et semper testūdīnēs in aquā habitant, quod Tardus testūdō erat tardus pede, celer mente.

Based on a West African folktale

30. In line 1, the best translation of **habitābat** is A) to live B) is living C) will live D) used to live
31. In lines 4-5, Tardus answers that he must A) neither be killed nor pulled out of his shell B) only be pulled out of his shell C) either be killed or pulled out of his shell D) both be killed and pulled out of his shell
32. How does the king declare he will kill Tardus (line 6)? A) with his bare hands B) with swords C) by drowning him D) by hanging him from his shell
33. Who is speaking in lines 7-8? A) swords B) the king C) men D) Tardus
34. What is the best translation of “**Ita vērō**” in line 9? A) Yes B) No C) Maybe D) So
35. In line 9, what does **fīnis** indicate? A) reward B) boundary C) death D) purpose
36. Why were the men happy in line 10? A) Tardus was banished from the town B) they believed Tardus was dead C) they now trusted Tardus D) they had imprisoned Tardus
37. In lines 11-12, we learn that the men did not kill Tardus because A) the cooking pot was not large enough B) they did not own a cooking pot C) they placed him in a lake, not a cooking pot D) the fire was not hot enough
38. In line 12, the tone of Tardus' words “**stultī virī! Sum līber!**” is A) triumphant B) mournful C) praising D) fatigued
39. What does Tardus decide in lines 12-13? A) the water is too cold B) he can trust the men C) no matter where he lives he is in danger D) it is safer to live in water
40. At the end of the story (**Nunc ... mente**), we learn that now turtles always live in water because of A) their slow minds and feet B) man's cruelty and quick temper C) Tardus' poor choice D) Tardus' quick thinking

- 1 **Testūdō** = A turtle; **Tardus** = Slowpoke  
2 **eum** = him  
3 **quī dīxit** = who said; **coquēmus** = shall we cook  
4  
5 **testā** = shell  
6 **dēlēbimus** = we will destroy  
7 **Sī...iēceritis** = If you throw  
8  
9  
10 **lacūs** = of a lake; **esse** = was  
11 **autem** = however  
12 **ollam** = cooking pot  
13 **nōn possunt** = are not able  
14 **celer** = swift

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

1. Canēs in hortō meō currunt! A) am running B) is running C) are running D) to run
2. Cicerō dē philosophiā scrīpsit. A) around B) out of C) under D) about
3. Senātor cum irā clāmābat. Quōmodo clāmābat? A) irātē B) irātam C) irātō D) irātī
4. Surge, \_\_\_\_\_! Nōlī sedēre! A) Rūfus B) Rūfe C) Rūfō D) Rūfum
5. Māter prīncipis erat mala. A) The mother was a bad emperor. B) The emperor was bad to his mother. C) The emperor's mother was evil. D) The emperor and his mother were evil.
6. Rēx cīvēs monuit quod hostēs urbem oppugnābant. A) warned B) to warn C) was warning D) will warn
7. Calpurnia et Portia erunt \_\_\_\_\_. A) amīca B) amīcās C) amīcae D) amīcārum
8. Vīdī templa deōrum in Forō Rōmānō. A) the temples B) in the temple C) of the temple D) to the temples
9. "Semper tē amābō!" clāmāvit P̄ramus. A) Always love me! B) I will always love you! C) You will always love me! D) I have always loved you!
10. Cūr multōs librōs legitis? A) How B) Why C) When D) Where
11. Vīta sine librīs est vacua. A) for books B) without books C) because of books D) among books
12. "Cupiō canem tuum capere," dīxit Herculēs. A) must capture B) I will capture C) I captured D) to capture
13. Arborēs altae in silvīs erant. A) are B) have been C) will be D) were
14. Dux militibus tubā signum dedit. A) The leader gave the soldiers a signal with a trumpet. B) The soldiers gave a trumpet as a signal to the leader. C) The signal of the trumpet led the soldiers. D) The soldiers used the trumpet to signal their leader.
15. Quot pedēs habet equus? A) duo B) trēs C) quattuor D) octō
16. Vir malus deōs numquam laudāvit. A) often B) however C) never D) still
17. Lupus ad \_\_\_\_\_ fūrtim et tacitē ambulāvit. A) rīvus B) rīvī C) rīvum D) rīvō
18. The Roman numeral LIX represents the number A) 29 B) 59 C) 69 D) 109
19. What structure in ancient Rome was used for chariot racing? A) Pantheon B) Curia C) Basilica D) Circus
20. When a Roman matron left the house, she would cover her head and shoulders with a A) *palla* B) *solea* C) *tunica* D) *bullā*
21. Pompeii, Herculaneum, and Stabiae were all destroyed A) during the 2nd Punic War B) by the fire of A.D. 64 C) in an invasion by the Gauls D) by the eruption of Mt. Vesuvius in A.D. 79
22. Although his symbol was the eagle, this powerful god appeared to mortal women in other forms, such as a bull, a swan, and even a shower of gold. Who was he? A) Ares B) Zeus C) Hermes D) Apollo
23. A Roman merchant would have navigated down the Tiber River in order to set sail from the port of A) Carthage B) Ostia C) Pompeii D) Brundisium
24. Quis erat deus bellī et pater Rōmulī Remīque? A) Mars B) Iuppiter C) Neptūnus D) Vulcānus
25. *Ad astra per aspera* and *Labor omnia vincit* are Latin sayings that encourage the value of A) being honest B) showing kindness C) working hard D) being humble
26. The English words *domineering*, *dominion*, and *predominant* all derive from the Latin word meaning A) farmer B) master C) builder D) king

27. After 20 minutes of playing \_\_\_\_\_ with his classmates, the Latin student had to call out "*Ubi estis? Nōn possum vōs invenīre! Redīte ad mē!*" A) soccer B) basketball C) hide-and-seek D) tag
28. The common Latin abbreviation P.S. stands for A) per silvās B) post scientiam C) per stylum D) post scrīptum

**READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.**

**PULCHER'S LAST FLIGHT**

*A tragic downfall*

Magnus pīcus, nōmine Pulcher, erat superbus. "Sum certē pulcher!" clāmābat, ubi aquam spectābat et suam imāginem vidēbat. "Possum omnia facere!" cantābat, dum per caelum volābat. Ubi volābat, pinnae avis ad terram cadēbant. Ibi hominēs eās colligēbant. Laetus erat quod multī hominēs pinnās pulchrās tenēre cupiēbant. Diū volābat super hominēs, quod hominibus multās pinnās dare cupiēbat. "Hominēs glōriam pinnārum meārum amant!" cōgitābat Pulcher. Olim, ut volābat, subitō dolōrem magnum sēnsit. Sagitta, quam homō ē terrā ad caelum miserat, Pulchrum trānsfixit. Miser pīcus sagittam spectāvit et suās pinnās in eā cognōvit. Vīta ex ave discessit. Nōn iam superbus, nōn iam Pulcher, pīcus mortuus dē caelō cecidit.

Based on a fable by Aesop

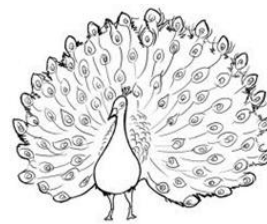
- 1 **pīcus** = woodpecker  
 2  
 3 **suam imāginem** = his own image  
 4 **volābat** = he was flying  
 5 **pinnae** = feathers; **eās** = them (feathers)  
 6 **colligēbant** = were collecting  
 7 **Diū** = For a long time  
 8  
 9  
 10 **ut** = as; **dolōrem** = pain  
 11 **Sagitta, quam** = An arrow, which; **miserat** = had sent  
 12 **trānsfixit** = pierced  
 13 **in eā** = in it; **cognōvit** = he recognized  
 14 **cecidit** = fell

29. In lines 1-3, how does Pulcher know he is a pretty bird (*Magnus...vidēbat*)? A) by looking in a mirror B) by seeing his reflection in the water C) by being told by the gods in a dream D) by being told by many men
30. What is the best translation of "*Possum omnia facere!*" (line 3) A) I can do everything! B) I wish I could do everything! C) Everyone is able to do it! D) All are able to do everything!
31. In lines 4-5 (*Cum...cadēbant*), what often happens as Pulcher flies? A) He swoops to the ground. B) His brilliance rivals the sun. C) His feathers fall. D) His feathers become damp.
32. To keep the same basic meaning, *Diū* (line 7) could be replaced by the phrase A) *In arbore magnā* B) *Magnā cum celeritāte* C) *In caelō altō* D) *Multās hōrās*
33. What does Pulcher think about the people collecting his feathers (lines 5-9)? A) He is angry because they belong to him. B) He does not care one way or another. C) He is too busy admiring his own glory to notice. D) He is proud because he thinks people are admiring them.
34. What is the best translation of *cōgitābat*, line 9? A) thinks B) was thinking C) has thought D) will think
35. In lines 10-12, why does Pulcher feel great pain? A) A man shot him. B) The men preferred another bird. C) He watches a man get shot by an arrow. D) He flew too close to the sun.
36. What does Pulcher realize too late in lines 12-13 (*Miser...cognōvit*)? A) The men used his feathers against him. B) He should have trusted the men. C) His own weapons were useless. D) He couldn't fly without his feathers.
37. What does *Vīta ex ave discessit* (line 13) indicate? A) The bird's feathers fell out. B) The bird flew away. C) The bird died. D) The bird landed on the tree branch.
38. Pulcher's name echoes which of his traits? A) his size B) his foolishness C) his agility D) his beauty
39. *Subitō* (line 10) and *nōn iam* (lines 13 and 14) both answer the question A) Who? B) When? C) Where? D) Why?
40. What is the lesson of this fable? A) A friend to all is a friend to none. B) We often despise what is most useful to us. C) One's pride can be one's downfall. D) Birds of a feather flock together.

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

1. Aemilia cum sorōre in agrō lūdēbat. A) with her sister B) away from her sister C) for her sister D) toward her sister
2. Arborēs in Italiā sunt \_\_\_\_\_. A) pulchrae B) pulchrārum C) pulchrās D) pulchrīs
3. Argonautae trāns mare nāvigābant. A) near the sea B) across the sea C) from the sea D) by the sea
4. Ambulābuntne filiae cum mātē ad tabernam? A) Are the daughters walking B) Were the daughters walking C) Will the daughters walk D) Did the daughters walk
5. Īcarus in caelō volāre cupīvit. A) is flying B) was flying C) will fly D) to fly
6. Dā, Mārce, puerō librōs! A) of the boy B) to the boy C) from the boy D) by the boy
7. Quis erat prīmus rēx Rōmānus? A) Who B) What C) When D) Where
8. Ego et tū semper \_\_\_\_\_ amīcī. A) fūī B) fuisī C) fuit D) fuimus
9. In forum heri filium meum dūxī. A) yesterday B) today C) tonight D) tomorrow
10. Portā, \_\_\_\_\_, in cubiculum togam meam! A) Pūblius B) Pūblī C) Pūblium D) Pūbliō
11. Magister stilō novō epistulam scrīpsit. A) new stylus B) to his new stylus C) of his new stylus D) with his new stylus
12. Quam antīqua est Italia! A) How B) Who C) That D) Whom
13. “Nōlīte in hortō currere,” clāmāvit servus. A) Run now B) Run quickly C) Do not run D) You cannot run
14. Liberī senātōris clārī erant discipulī bonī. A) famous senator B) of the famous senator C) for the famous senator D) by the famous senator
15. Trēs servī et quīnque ancillae in vīllā labōrant. Quot in vīllā labōrant? A) sex B) septem C) octō D) novem
16. Familia mea in Germāniam iter fēcīt. A) refused to go B) traveled C) hurried back D) escaped
17. Vōs estis mīlitēs optimī in Italiā. A) He B) We C) You D) They
18. Rēx LXX equitēs dūxit. A) 25 horsemen B) 70 horsemen C) 120 horsemen D) 520 horsemen
19. Which abbreviation represents the government of the Roman Republic? A) N.B. B) A.D. C) R.I.P. D) S.P.Q.R.
20. Which Roman god was a blacksmith who forged weapons for gods and heroes? A) Vulcan B) Jupiter C) Mars D) Apollo
21. Herculaneum and Pompeii are located near A) Mt. Vesuvius B) the Aegean Sea C) Mt. Aetna D) the Black Sea
22. Which of these events happened last? A) Romulus killed his brother Remus B) Aeneas led his people out of Troy C) Augustus was made emperor D) Julius Caesar crossed the Rubicon
23. Quis erat deus mūsicae et sōlis et medicīnae? A) Mars B) Apollō C) Vulcānus D) Plūtō
24. Using its three levels of arches to support both a bridge and a water channel, the Pont du Gard is a famous A) aqueduct B) temple C) basilica D) amphitheater
25. *Intimidate* and *timorous* are derived from the Latin verb which means A) see B) cry C) fear D) sleep
26. Which of the following cities is farthest north? A) Brundisium B) Carthage C) Pompeii D) Rome
27. If you heard the phrase *Hodiē sōl nōn lūcet* on the radio, you would be listening to A) a weather forecast B) a sports commentary C) election returns D) movie reviews

28. The room in a Roman house that contained the *impluvium* was the A) *trīclīnium* B) *cubiculum* C) *ātrium* D) *culīna*
29. The Quirinal, Aventine, and Capitoline are all Roman \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) roads B) temples C) baths D) hills
30. What Roman goddess often is associated with the bird pictured here?  
A) Diana B) Juno C) Minerva D) Venus



**READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.**

A SUPER MAN  
*From cradle to Mt. Olympus*

Inter deōs antīquōs hodiē nōtissimus est Herculēs, fīlius Iovis. Fābulae dē Hercule sunt multae et mīrābilēs. Hic vī corporis et virōs et deōs superābat. Dum īnfāns in cūnīs iacet, in magnum perīculum vēnit. Iūnō, quod semper eī inimīca erat, duōs serpentēs contrā eum mīsīt. Īnfāns serpentēs suīs manibus necāvit.

Post multōs annōs, quod Iūnō eum īnsānum fēcerat, Herculēs uxōrem līberōsque necāvit. Magnō cum dolōre discessit et ad Apollinis ōrāculum vēnit. Ā deō auxiliūm petīvit. Apollō Herculem rēgī Eurystheō servīre et duodecim labōrēs facere iussit. “Tum,” inquit deus, “immortālis eris.” Post illōs duodecim labōrēs, Herculēs ad Olympum vēnit et fīliam Iūnōnis in mātrimōnium dūxit.

- 1 **nōtissimus** = most famous  
2 **Iovis** = of Jupiter  
3 **Hic** = He; **vī** = in strength  
4 **cūnīs** = cradle  
5 **eī** = to him; **eum** = him  
6 **suīs manibus** = with his own hands  
7  
8 **uxōrem** = wife  
9 **discessit** = he departed  
10 **servīre** (+ dat.) = to serve  
11  
12 **illōs** = those  
13

31. According to lines 1-2 (*Inter...Iovis*), who is most well known today? A) Jupiter B) Hercules C) Apollo D) ancient gods
32. According to lines 3-4 (*Dum...vēnit*), when does Hercules come into danger? A) when he was a baby B) when he tried to surpass all in strength C) when he married D) when he fought Juno
33. In lines 4-5 (*Iūnō...mīsīt*), we learn that A) Hercules had small serpents as pets B) Juno hated serpents C) serpents warned Juno about Hercules D) Juno sent serpents to attack Hercules
34. In line 5, *inimīca* describes A) *Herculēs* (line 1) B) *Iovis* (line 2) C) *perīculum* (line 4) D) *Iūnō* (line 4)
35. What is the best translation of *quod* in line 7? A) which B) than C) because D) that
36. In lines 7-8, Hercules could be described by the phrase A) *ad infīnītum* B) *nōn compōs mentis* C) *notā bene* D) *ab ōvō usque ad māla*
37. Of what crime was Hercules guilty? A) fratricide B) regicide C) uxoricide D) patricide
38. In lines 9-10 (*Ā deō...petīvit*), what did Hercules seek from the oracle? A) truth B) revenge C) help D) immortality
39. Quot labōrēs erant? A) II B) V C) VIII D) XII
40. In lines 12-13 (*Post...dūxit*), the reader learns that  
A) Hercules performed his labors after he came to Mt. Olympus B) Juno became the mother-in-law of Hercules  
C) the sons of Hercules came back to life D) Juno’s daughter helped Hercules with his labors

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

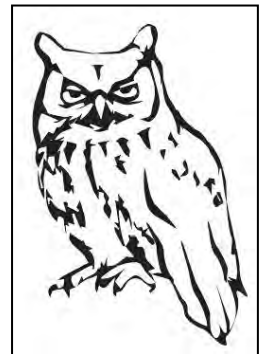
ITEMS 1-18 TELL A STORY.

1. In *villā magnā cum frātribus et sorōribus* habitō. A) toward my brothers and sisters B) by my brothers and sisters C) with my brothers and sisters D) for my brothers and sisters
2. Est silva prope *villam familiae nostrae*. A) to our family B) of our family C) by our family D) from our family
3. Pater meus est \_\_\_\_\_ et in agrīs cotīdiē labōrat. A) agricola B) agricolae C) agricolam D) agricolā
4. Sunt quattuor puerī et duae puellae in familiā meā. Quot liberī sunt in familiā meā? A) quīnque B) sex C) octō D) decem
5. Crās omnēs liberī ad urbem \_\_\_\_\_ et magistrum vidēbunt. A) ambulāvērunt B) ambulābant C) ambulāre D) ambulābunt
6. Magister semper exclāmābat, “Salvēte, discipulī! Sedēte! Nōlīte surgere!” A) Stand up now B) Stand up quickly C) Do not stand up D) Please stand up
7. Magister \_\_\_\_\_ librōs habēbat. A) multī B) multōs C) multās D) multō
8. Sed hodiē *puerī puellaeque* librōs nōn legunt. A) neither the boys nor the girls B) either the boys or the girls C) not only the boys but also the girls D) the boys and the girls
9. Discipulī bonī stilīs in tabellis scrībunt. A) for styluses B) of styluses C) with styluses D) the styluses
10. Magister, quī in sellā sedet, discipulōs semper spectat. A) always B) often C) never D) sometimes
11. Mārcus nōn scrībit, et magister clāmat, “Nunc scrībe, \_\_\_\_\_!” A) Mārcī B) Mārcō C) Mārcus D) Mārce
12. Amīcus Mārcō stilum dat. A) to Marcus B) of Marcus C) from Marcus D) by Marcus
13. Nunc omnēs discipulī magnā cum cūrā scrībunt. A) for great care B) by great care C) with great care D) of great care
14. Magister discipulīs nūntiat, “Ego laetus sum. Vōs estis discipulī bonī!” A) He B) You C) We D) They
15. Magister erat poēta. A) was B) were C) is D) will be
16. Discipulī verba poētārum Rōmānōrum saepe memoriā tenent. A) create B) offer C) remember D) respect
17. Quis est poēta optimus? A) What B) When C) Where D) Who
18. Omnēs Rōmānī Vergilium amāre dēbent. A) we love B) to love C) they love D) he loves

ITEMS 19-30 CONCERN LATIN IN USE, CULTURE, AND CIVILIZATION.

19. Which Roman deity’s symbol is shown in the picture? A) Juno B) Minerva C) Diana D) Venus
20. What is the name of the great, domed temple in Rome dedicated to all the gods? A) Circus Maximus B) Pantheon C) Campus Martius D) Palatine
21. In which room of a Roman house might you find the *larārium* and the *impluvium*? A) *trīclīnium* B) *cubiculum* C) *ātrium* D) *culīna*
22. *Transmission*, *missile*, and *emit* are all English derivatives of the Latin verb that means to A) remain B) move C) warn D) send
23. The abbreviation *i.e.* stands for the Latin words *id est* and is best translated A) that is B) for example C) therefore D) and the rest

19.





24. Which of the following places was NOT located on the Italian peninsula? A) *Pompeii* B) *Brundisium* C) *Troia* D) *Ōstia*
25. Which Roman god is often represented by a statue of a long-haired youth with a lyre or a bow and a quiver of arrows? A) Apollo B) Mars C) Mercury D) Vulcan
26. The Latin words *Novus ordō seclōrum*, found on a U.S. dollar bill, may be translated A) Out of many one B) New order of the ages C) He has favored our beginnings D) In God we trust
27. How is the year 1976 expressed in Roman numerals? A) MCMLXXVI B) MMLX C) MCMVI D) MMXII
28. If a Latin student answers, “*Adsum*,” what does the teacher understand? A) everyone is ready B) someone is sick C) the student is late D) the student is present
29. *Iēntāculum*, *prandium*, and *cēna* are Latin words that refer to A) a woman’s clothes B) architecture C) meals D) rooms of a house
30. According to Roman history, Romulus, Numa, Tullus Hostilius, and Tarquinius Priscus were A) consuls B) emperors C) generals D) kings

**READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.**

CINCINNATUS  
*A Roman hero retires.*

<p>Ōlim erat Rōmānus clārus, Cincinnātus nōmine. <u>Fuerat</u> dux magnus in bellō, sed <u>posteā</u> erat agricola et cum dīligentiā agrōs cūrābat. Ēheu! Hostēs <u>ferōcēs</u> ad urbem Rōmam iter faciēbant. Omnēs Rōmānī erant terrītī, et senātōrēs nūntiōs ad Cincinnātum mīsērunt. Nūntiī ad vīllam <u>eius</u> advēnērunt, sed Cincinnātus nōn cupīvit nūntiōs salūtāre quod <u>nōndum</u> togam gerēbat. <u>Postquam</u> togam induit et nūntiōs salūtāvit, exclāmāvērunt, “Erisne dictātor noster? Dā Rōmānīs auxiliū!” Cincinnātus cum nūntiīs ad urbem vēnit, et <u>proeliō</u> hostēs superāvit. Post victōriam senātōrēs <u>eum</u> rogāvērunt, “Remanēbisne <u>adhūc</u> dictātor?” Cincinnātus dēclārāvit, “Minimē! Necesse est mihi ad vīllam meam <u>redīre</u> et agrōs meōs cūrāre. Valēte!” Tum Cincinnātus ad agrōs suōs redīvit.</p>	<p>1 <b>Fuerat</b> = He had been  2 <b>posteā</b> = afterwards; <b>ferōcēs</b> = fierce  3  4 <b>eius</b> = his  5 <b>nōndum</b> = not yet; <b>Postquam</b> = After  6  7 <b>proeliō</b> = in battle  8 <b>eum</b> = him; <b>adhūc</b> = still  9 <b>redīre</b> = to return  10</p>
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31. According to lines 1-2, Cincinnatus had been known for his A) wealth B) artistic ability C) military leadership D) wisdom
32. Which English word best describes Cincinnatus as a farmer (line 2)? A) reckless B) careful C) negligent D) cautious
33. In lines 2-3 (*Hostēs...faciēbant*), we learn that the enemy was A) approaching the city B) stealing crops C) collecting more troops D) preparing to make camp
34. According to lines 3-4 (*Omnēs...mīsērunt*), the senators sent messengers because everyone in Rome A) feared the attackers B) wanted to surrender C) was fleeing D) was praying to the gods
35. What was Cincinnatus’ reaction when the messengers arrived (lines 4-5)? A) He laughed. B) He continued to read a book. C) He asked for time to think. D) He didn’t want to greet them.
36. In lines 5-7 (*Postquam...auxiliū*), the messengers A) asked for help B) helped Cincinnatus plow C) were disappointed D) arrived too late
37. After he won a victory over the attackers (lines 8-10), Cincinnatus did not want A) lots of money B) additional lands C) a triumphal parade D) a powerful position
38. In line 9, *mihi* is best translated A) by me B) for me C) with me D) from me
39. According to lines 9-10, Cincinnatus A) returned to farming B) ruled in Rome C) became a senator D) led the army
40. George Washington, the first U.S. president, is called the American Cincinnatus because he A) married a widow B) chopped down a cherry tree C) threw a coin across a river D) refused a third term as president

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

## ITEMS 1-19 TELL A STORY.

1. Salvēte, discipulī, et audīte fābulam novam. A) of the student B) to the student C) student D) students
2. Heri fābulam dē bellō deōrum audīvistis. A) Yesterday B) Today C) Soon D) Tomorrow
3. Hodiē vōbīs fābulam dē Bellō Troiānō nārrābō. A) I am telling B) I was telling C) I will tell D) I have told
4. Cupitisne scīre causam bellī? A) Why do you want B) We want C) To want D) Do you want
5. Trēs deae, Hēra et Athēna et Aphroditē, dē pulchritūdine contendēbant. A) are competing B) were competing C) will compete D) have competed
6. Rogābitis, “Quis vīcit?” A) Who B) What C) Why D) How
7. Paris, adulēscēns Troiānus, praemium deae amōris dedit. A) from the goddess B) goddesses C) to the goddess D) by the goddesses
8. Paris cupiēbat esse vir Helenae. A) he is B) you are C) they are D) to be
9. Helena tamen erat uxor rēgis Spartaē. A) the king B) of the king C) for the king D) by the king
10. Paris ad urbem Troiam \_\_\_\_\_ Helenā nāvīgāvit. A) cum B) circum C) contrā D) trāns
11. Menelāus, rēx Spartaē, uxōrem pulchram recipere cupīvit. The adjective *pulchram* agrees with A) *Menelāus* B) *rēx* C) *Spartaē* D) *uxōrem*
12. Itaque mīlle nāvēs Graecae Helenam petēbant. A) ten B) one hundred C) one thousand D) one million
13. Inter virōs Graecōs erat magnus \_\_\_\_\_. A) dux B) ducis C) ducī D) ducem
14. Certē vōs fābulam dē magnō Achille audīvistis. A) I B) he C) we D) you
15. Magnō cum gaudiō pugnat et multōs hostēs necat. *Which choice is closest in meaning to the underlined phrase?* A) laetum B) laetē C) laetī D) laetōrum
16. Quam terrītī sunt hostēs contrā Achillem! A) How B) Who C) When D) Why
17. Mātrēs Troiānae fīliōs amant. A) to their sons B) of their sons C) their sons D) by their sons
18. Omnis māter dēclārat, “Nōlī, Achilles, necāre fīlium meum!” A) Do not kill B) You are not killing C) Why don’t you kill D) To kill no one
19. Sed īra virī \_\_\_\_\_ magna. A) sum B) est C) sumus D) sunt

## ITEMS 20-29 CONCERN LATIN IN USE, CULTURE, AND CIVILIZATION.

20. When a teacher helps a Latin student, that student should respond A) “*Sōl lūcet.*” B) “*Grātiās tibi agō.*” C) “*Errāre hūmānum est.*” D) “*Absum.*”
21. “To the fairest,” “Beware of Greeks even bearing gifts,” and “The face that launched a thousand ships” are phrases commonly associated with A) the Trojan War B) the founding of Rome C) the Punic Wars D) the fall of the Monarchy
22. Which body parts are on your *caput*? A) *manūs* B) *oculī* C) *pedēs* D) *pectora*
23. Who attempted to drive his father’s sun chariot across the sky but was unable to control the horses? A) Hercules B) Midas C) Orpheus D) Phaethon
24. The Pantheon was a Roman A) *cūria* B) *amphitheātrum* C) *templum* D) *basilica*
25. Insurgent and resurrection derive from the Latin verb meaning to A) rise B) attack C) flow D) give birth to

26. In which room of a *villa Rōmāna* would a *coquus* prepare *cēna*?  
A) *tablīnum* B) *ātrium* C) *cubiculum* D) *culinā*
27. Which letter on the map to the right represents the Apeninnes?  
A) letter A B) letter B C) letter C D) letter D
28. When the kicker missed the game-winning field goal, he became a \_\_\_\_\_ to the fans of his own team. A) *deus ex māchinā* B) *in locō parentis*  
C) *persōna nōn grāta* D) *pater patriae*
29. Which god worked at a forge under Mt. Etna and had an unfaithful wife?  
A) Pluto B) Neptune C) Jupiter D) Vulcan



**READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.**

MEMNON AND AURORA

*The death and remembrance of Memnon*

Aurōra, dea p̄rimae lūcis, propter mortem filiī, Memnonis, lacrimābat. Achilles Memnonem in Bellō Troiānō necāverat. Troiānī corpus in rogum posuērunt sed māter filiū nōn spectāre cupiēbat. Aurōra genūflexit ante pedēs rēgis deōrum et dīxit, “Nōn sum potēns apud deōs. Multa templa nōn habēō. Neque templa neque ārās mihi petō. Dēbēs tamen dare mihi favōrem quod ego tibi p̄rimam lūcem cotīdiē dabam. Dā, magne rēx deōrum, meō filiō meritum honōrem et levā dolōrem mātris!”

Dum rogos in flammās cadit et columna fūmī lūcem obscurat, Iuppiter annuit. Cinerēs similēs avibus ex flammīs fūmisque appārebant. Cinerēs factī sunt avēs. Ter avēs circumvolāvērunt; ter magnum clāmōrem ad stellās attollēbant. Subitō avēs inter sē pugnābant. Avēs in memoriā Memnonis quotannis pignant. Bellum Troiānum in caelō gerunt. Etiam hodiē Aurōra, dea p̄rimae lūcis, terram madidam lacrimīs facit.

Inspired by Ovid’s *Metamorphoses* XIII.576-622

30. In line 1, *dea p̄rimae lūcis* reveals that Aurora was the goddess of A) the moon B) wisdom C) the rainbow D) dawn
31. In lines 2-3 (*Troiānī...cupiēbat*), Aurora A) lit a funeral pyre for her son B) could not look at her son’s body  
C) prayed to all the gods D) knelt before Achilles
32. To whom does Aurora speak in lines 3-7? A) Memnon B) Achilles C) Jupiter D) herself
33. In lines 4-5 (*Nōn sum...petō*), how does Aurora describe herself? A) intelligent B) tired C) rich D) humble
34. What does *neque...neque* (line 5) mean? A) not only...but also B) none...none C) neither...nor D) not now... not ever
35. In lines 5-6 (*Dēbēs...dabam*), why does Aurora feel she deserves a favor? A) She has received many things before.  
B) She helped the Trojans during the war. C) She brought a new dawn each day. D) Her son killed great Achilles.
36. In line 7, what is the best translation of *levā dolōrem mātris*? A) lighten a mother’s pain B) you will lighten the pain  
for a mother C) mother lightens the pain D) the mother will lighten the pain
37. In line 8 (*Dum...annuit*), what was happening when Jupiter agreed to Aurora’s request? A) The sun was setting.  
B) The funeral pyre was collapsing. C) A volcano was erupting. D) A temple was catching fire.
38. The phrase *ter magnum clāmōrem ad stellās attollēbant* (line 10-11) describes the birds’ A) quick movement B) large size  
C) great number D) loud noise
39. In line 11 (*Subitō...pugnābant*), the birds were fighting A) the Trojans B) each other C) Achilles D) Memnon
40. According to lines 12-13, to what natural phenomenon do the *lacrimīs* of Aurora refer? A) a flood B) morning dew  
C) a hail storm D) tree sap

- 1 **propter** = on account of  
2 **necāverat** = had killed; **rogum** = funeral  
3 **genūflexit** = knelt pyre  
4 **potēns** = powerful; **apud** = among  
5 **ārās** = altars; **tamen** = however  
6 **cotīdiē** = daily  
7 **meritum** = rightful  
8 **Dum** = While; **annuit** = nodded assent  
9 **Cinerēs** = ashes; **avibus** = to birds  
10 **factī sunt** = became; **Ter** = Three times  
11 **attollēbant** = they raised; **sē** = themselves  
12 **quotannis** = every year; **gerunt** = they wage  
13 **madidam** = wet

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

1. Magnōs canēs nōn vīdimus. A) You have not seen B) I have not seen C) They have not seen D) We have not seen
2. Servī saxum ē viā removēre nōn possunt. A) to remove B) they remove C) will remove D) are removing
3. Audīvistīne nōs in tabernā? A) you B) us C) him D) them
4. Quot columnās in pictūrā vidēs? A) duās B) trēs C) quattuor D) quīnque
5. Titus librum amīcō meō dēmōnstrat. A) by my friend B) for my friends  
C) to my friend D) of my friends
6. Audiēbāmus neque senātōrem neque imperātōrem. A) both...and B) either...or  
C) one...another D) neither...nor
7. Tē in aeternum amābunt! A) They are loving B) They were loving C) They will love  
D) They have loved
8. Quid māter tua dē cēnā rogābat? A) When B) What C) Where D) Who
9. Mārcus frātrī salūtem dīcit. A) greets B) helps C) allows D) asks
10. Numquam vīllam tuam vīdī. A) Never B) Often C) Sometimes D) Always
11. Agricola porcōs ad urbem plaustrō portāvit. A) of a wagon B) wagon C) to a wagon D) by wagon
12. Virī et puerī erant laetī. A) are B) were C) will be D) to be
13. Mitte, \_\_\_\_\_, ad mē multās epistulās! A) discipulus B) discipulī C) discipule D) discipulō
14. *Militēs altās arborēs in silvā petunt*. What word does *altās* describe? A) Militēs B) arborēs C) silvā D) petunt
15. Nōlī currere per ātrium! A) Why run B) Don't run C) I wasn't running D) No one ran
16. Quam pulcher est tuus equus! A) Who B) How C) When D) Why
17. The pirates often sailed between these two islands. A) inter B) prope C) in D) trāns
18. *Cīvēs magnā cum irā clāmābant*. The phrase *magnā cum irā* shows \_\_\_\_\_ the citizens were shouting. A) when B) with whom C) how D) at what
19. Urbs mea DCCXLIV annōs habet! A) 354 B) 494 C) 744 D) 1264
20. What article of clothing is the boy in the picture wearing? A) tunica B) toga C) stola  
D) palla
21. What Roman hero bravely defended the bridge across the Tiber against Lars Porsenna and the attacking Etruscans?  
A) Horatius Cocles B) Coriolanus C) Mucius Scaevola D) Cincinnatus
22. Into what creature did Minerva transform Arachne? A) a deer B) a cow  
C) a bird D) a spider
23. What should students do when their teacher says, "*Aperīte nunc librōs vestrōs*"? A) put away their book bags B) get out paper  
C) sharpen their pencils D) open their books
24. Pompeii is on the map in the area labeled A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4
25. What Latin phrase is the equivalent of, "I do something for you; you do something for me"? A) *in vino veritas* B) *ad astra per aspera*  
C) *carpe diem* D) *quid pro quo*
26. What group of distinguished citizens met in the Curia and advised the consuls during the Roman Republic?  
A) reges B) plebes C) senatores D) clientes

4.



20.



27. What Roman goddess was the twin of Apollo? A) Diana B) Vesta C) Juno D) Minerva
28. What part of your body do you use to carry out the action of the verbs *spectāre*, *vidēre*, and *cōnspicere*?  
A) pedes B) oculi C) aures D) manus
29. What open area in ancient Rome was used for gathering the army and for voting by citizens? A) Via Appia  
B) Circus Maximus C) Campus Martius D) Colosseum
30. The words debit, indebted, and debt derive from the Latin word meaning A) allow B) owe  
C) work D) plan

**READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.**

THE GAMES WE PLAY

*King Janus welcomes the god Saturn into Italy.*

Saturnus, quem Iuppiter vīcerat, dē caelō ad terram fūgit et in Italiam nāvīgāvit. Fugitīvus ad rēgem Iānum, quī tum terram regēbat, magna beneficia ferēbat. Populī antīquī Italiae erant ferī et sine cultū lēgibusque vīvēbant. Populī domōs nōn habēbant sed in cavernīs aut in arboribus habitābant. Nucēs et frūctūs et crūdā carnem edēbant. Saturnus igitur lēgēs dedit et populōs docuit domōs aedificāre et agrōs colere et cibum coquere. Prō hīs beneficiīs, Iānus Saturnō grātiās agēbat.

Postquam Saturnus ab Italiā nāvīgāvit, Iānus populōs celebrāre hunc deum voluit. Ergō, ubi nummōs faciēbat, ex unā parte imāginem capitis Iānī, ex alterā parte imāginem nāvis exprimēbat. Ubi puerī Rōmānī lūdēbant, nummōs in sublīme iactābant et “Capita!” aut “Nāvia!” exclāmābant.

Adapted from Macrobius, *Saturnalia* I.7.22

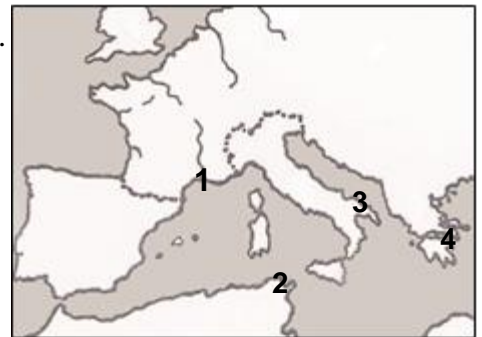
- 1 **quem** = whom; **vīcerat** = had overthrown  
2 **Fugitīvus** = As a fugitive  
3 **ferēbat** = he was bringing  
4 **ferī** = wild; **cultū** = culture; **domōs** = houses  
5 **Nucēs** = nuts  
6 **frūctūs** = fruits; **crūdā carnem** = raw meat  
7 **aedificāre** = to build; **colere** = to cultivate  
8 **hīs** = these  
9  
10 **hunc** = this; **nummōs** = coins; **ex unā parte** =  
11 **exprimēbat** = he was representing | on one side  
12 **in sublīme** = into the air; **iactābant** = they tossed  
13 **Nāvia** = Nāvēs

31. According to lines 1-2, how did Saturn reach Italy? A) he walked B) he swam C) he fell D) he sailed
32. According to line 3, what was Saturn bringing into Italy? A) fierce war B) deadly plague C) many animals  
D) great benefits
33. According to lines 3-4 (*Populī...vīvēbant*), the ancient peoples of Italy were A) uncivilized B) warlike  
C) afraid D) superstitious
34. According to lines 4-5, where were the people living? A) houses B) caves C) fortresses D) ships
35. According to lines 6-8 (*Saturnus...coquere*), how did Saturn help the people of Italy? A) He defeated their  
enemies. B) He showed them how to fight. C) He taught them skills. D) He revealed their glorious future.
36. What is the meaning of the Latin idiom *grātiās agēbat* (line 8)? A) was living B) was thanking C) was pleading  
D) was riding
37. In lines 9-10, what is the best translation in the context of this passage for *Iānus populōs celebrāre hunc deum voluit*? A) Janus wanted to honor the people and this god. B) The people wanted Janus to honor this god.  
C) This god wanted Janus to honor the people. D) Janus wanted the people to honor this god.
38. What is the best translation for *capitis Iānī* (line 11)? A) by Janus’ head B) of Janus’ head C) on Janus’ head  
D) from Janus’ head
39. According to lines 12-13, why were the Roman children tossing coins into the air? A) they were playing a game  
B) they were practicing their aim C) they were giving to the poor D) they were learning about the past
40. According to this story, why did the Romans put a ship on the back of their coins? A) to honor a naval victory  
B) to commemorate how Saturn arrived in Italy C) to remind the people that Rome controls the seas D) to illustrate  
the power of Janus

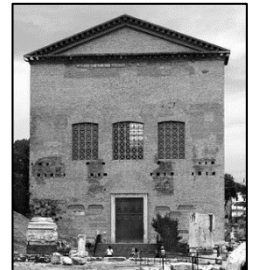
CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM A, B, C, OR D. MARK YOUR ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

1. Fābulam Lafīnam heri legēbam. A) yesterday B) today C) tomorrow D) always
2. Lūdōs in amphitheātro spectāre poterātis. A) You were able to watch B) You are able to watch C) You will be able to watch D) You have been able to watch
3. Nōlīte clāmāre ad mātrem! A) No one shouts B) Don't shout C) I can shout D) They never shout
4. Rōmānī et deōs et patriam honōrāvērunt. A) neither...nor B) both...and C) either...or D) not only...but also
5. Fēmina dēclārat, "Redde mihi, \_\_\_\_\_, pecūniam meam!" A) mercātōris B) mercātōrem C) mercātōribus D) mercātor
6. Spartacus prō libertāte servōrum pugnābat. A) against the freedom B) in spite of the freedom C) without the freedom D) for the freedom
7. Ego et tū multās amīcās \_\_\_\_\_. A) habeō B) habēs C) habēmus D) habent
8. Cupisne mēcum crās cēnāre? A) You don't want B) Do you want C) Why do you want D) And you want
9. *Legiō Rōmāna multōs hostēs prope urbem vidēbat*. What word does *multōs* describe? A) Legiō B) Rōmāna C) hostēs D) urbem
10. Rēx deōrum est validus. A) The king is powerful for a god. B) The powerful king is a god. C) He is the king of powerful gods. D) The king of the gods is powerful.
11. Soror mea est mala! Mē \_\_\_\_\_ verberābat! A) librum B) librō C) librōrum D) librī
12. Epistolam longam ad filium meum scrībō. A) write B) I am writing C) I was writing D) I have written
13. Sex discipulī adsunt sed quattuor discipulī discēdunt. Nunc \_\_\_\_\_ discipulī manent. A) duo B) tres C) quīnque D) novem
14. Quid faciēbātis? A) What have you done? B) What were you doing? C) What are you doing? D) What will you do?
15. Magnum flūmen aquam ad urbem portat. A) to the city B) through the city C) by the city D) away from the city
16. Cēnam coquere bene scīvistī. A) I knew how B) You knew how C) He knew how D) We knew how
17. Quot virōs vīdit? A) When did he see the men? B) Who were the men he saw? C) How many men did he see? D) Where did he see the men?
18. *Cum dīligentiā labōrābō*. This sentence answers the question  
A) *Quōmodo labōrābis?* B) *Ubi labōrābis?* C) *Cūr labōrābis?*  
D) *Quid labōrābis?*
19. Multās fābulās dē deīs memoriā tenēmus. A) We hear B) We read C) We remember D) We teach
20. Ubi est Brundisium in chartā geōgraphicā? A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4
21. Which city is due north of Sicily? A) Rome B) Athens C) Carthage D) Troy
22. Quid est animal? Est parvum et in villā saepe habitat. Novem vītās habet. Mūs ab animālī fugit. A) elephantus B) equus C) piscis D) fēlēs
23. The picture to the right shows the *Cūria* in Rome. What took place there?  
A) weddings B) public bathing C) gladiatorial training D) senate meetings
24. When you receive one hundred dollars a day for expenses on your business trip, you receive a/an A) *pro bono* B) *per diem* C) *ad hominem* D) *in toto*
25. What child, whose name may derive from the Latin word for slave, seemed destined to be king when a flame danced above his head?  
A) Romulus B) Numa Pompilius C) Servius Tullius D) Tarquinius Superbus
26. What part of your body do you use to carry out the action of the verbs *currere*, *ambulāre*, and *stāre*?  
A) *caput* B) *oculī* C) *manus* D) *pedēs*

20.



23.



27. What room of a Roman house is seen in the picture?  
 A) *cubiculum* B) *culīna* C) *peristylīum* D) *triclinīum*
28. What god is associated with the stories of Orpheus, Proserpina, and Cerberus?  
 A) Jupiter B) Mars C) Pluto D) Neptune
29. What do you need if you tell your teacher, “*Necesse est mihi ire ad lātrīnam*”?  
 A) a drink of water B) the window opened C) another textbook D) a bathroom trip
30. The letter was illegible, meaning that it was not able to be A) written B) sealed C) read D) seen

27.



**READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.**

**ONE UNHAPPY BOY**

*Felix gives his father a proper funeral.*

Fēlix erat infēlix puer. Pater iniuriā mortuus erat. Nunc Fēlix est paterfamiliās et fūnus patrī dare necesse est. Super corpus mortuī patris, nōmen patris clāmat quasi patrem ad vītam revocābat. Oculōs patris claudit et corpus aquā lavat. Fēlix imāginem patris facit. Pater tunicam et togam gerit et in ātriō in lectō funebrī iacet. Fēlix inter dentēs patris nummum pōnit. Prō nummō Charōn patrem trāns flūmen Stygem portābit.

Crās pompa erit. Āctōrēs portābunt imāginēs maiōrum. In pompā erunt familia et hominēs qui cantābunt et instrūmentīs canent.

Diū Fēlix erit infēlix. Fēlix togam pullam geret. Fēlix cum pietāte patrem mortuum prīvātē et publicē honōrābit.

- 1 **infēlix** = unhappy; **mortuus erat** = had died  
 2 **paterfamiliās** = head of the household; **fūnus** = funeral  
 3 **quasi** = as if  
 4 **lavat** = washes  
 5 **imāginem** = wax mask  
 6 **in lectō funebrī iacet** = lies on a funeral couch  
 7 **nummum** = a coin; **Prō** = In exchange for; **Charōn** =  
 8 **Stygem** = Styx | Charon (the ferryman)  
 9 **pompa** = funeral procession; **maiōrum** = of his ancestors  
 10  
 11 **canent** (+ abl) = will play  
 12 **pullam** = dark; **geret** = will wear  
 13 **pietāte** = devotion

31. According to line 1, from what did Felix’s father die? A) injury B) old age C) sickness D) murder
32. In lines 1-2 (*Nunc...necesse est*), what must Felix do now? A) run his father’s business B) take care of his burial C) settle his father’s debt D) find someone to lead the household
33. In lines 2-4 (*Super...revocābat*), what does Felix do over the body of his father? A) He sheds tears. B) He promises to avenge his death. C) He looks for the cause of death. D) He calls out his father’s name.
34. In lines 3-4 (*nōmen...revocābat*), it seems as if Felix is A) dying with his father B) honoring his father’s life C) attempting to bring his father back to life D) naming all those he will punish
35. In lines 4-5 (*Oculōs...facit*), what does Felix NOT do to his father’s body? A) close its eyes B) wash it in water C) make a mask of the face D) burn it
36. According to lines 5-6, where is Felix’s father placed? A) in the main room B) in his office C) in the garden D) in the bedroom
37. In lines 6-7 (*Fēlix...pōnit*), where does Felix place a coin? A) in his father’s mouth B) on his father’s eyes C) under his father’s pillow D) in the doorway of the house
38. According to lines 7-8, the coin will be used to A) pay the debt he owes to his friends B) symbolize his wealth for all the gods C) allow him to cross the River Styx D) grant him burial with all his wealth
39. According to lines 10-11, who will be among those in the funeral procession? A) the emperor and his wife B) a general and his soldiers C) singers and musicians D) the chief priest and priestesses
40. Even after the funeral procession is over, how does Felix display his sorrow and thus continue to honor his father (lines 12-13)? A) He will sing sad songs. B) He will wear dark clothing. C) He will place flowers daily on his grave. D) He will hang his picture in the dark atrium.