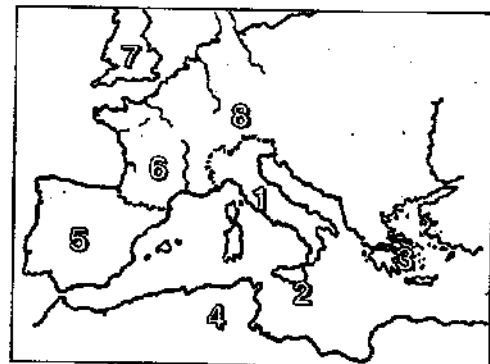


CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM A, B, C, OR D.

MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

1. Meus pater est \_\_\_\_\_. A) magistrī B) magister C) magistrum D) magistrōs
2. Fēmina amicās convocāre parābat. A) to call together B) are calling together C) will call together D) were calling together
3. Valē, Lūcī! Tē crās vidēbō. A) to Lucius B) by Lucius C) of Lucius D) Lucius
4. Cūr Rōmānī pīrātās timēbant? A) When B) How C) Where D) Why
5. Daedalus dīcit Īcarō, "Eris tūtus in mediō caelō." A) You will be B) You are C) To be D) You were
6. Caesar \_\_\_\_\_ equōs in Galliam movēbit. A) multum B) multī C) multō D) multōs
7. Da mihi tuam tabellam! A) Give B) To give C) They are giving D) He was giving
8. Rōmulus et Remus caelum spectābant. A) are watching B) will watch C) watch D) were watching
9. Quot animālia sunt duo canēs et quattuor lupi? A) quinque B) sex C) septem D) octō
10. Sphīnx rogābat, "Quid est respōnsum?" A) Who B) How C) What D) Where
11. Jupiter shouted angrily, "Man has displeased the gods!" A) irātī B) irātē C) irātō D) irātum
12. Puer ad insulam natābit. A) through B) in C) to D) across
13. Servī tunicās multās nunc lavant. A) are washing B) will wash C) washed D) to wash
14. Rōmānī \_\_\_\_\_ in Colosseō spectābunt. A) lūdōrum B) lūdī C) lūdōs D) lūdīs
15. Nōs erimus in scholā crās; ubi vōs eritis? A) I B) you C) they D) she
16. Poēta librum novum amicō bonō mōnstrat. A) of his good friend B) to his good friend  
C) by his good friend D) about his good friend
17. Ubi ambulābis? In hortō aut in silvā ambulābō. A) or B) but C) because D) and
18. Habēsne pallam et stolam? A) What do you have B) Do you have C) Why do you have D) Where do you have
19. The cornerstone of the public library reads MCMXLII. This tells you that it was dedicated in A) 1902 B) 1922  
C) 1942 D) 1962
20. The French word ami, the Spanish word amigo and the Italian word amico all come from the Latin word which means  
A) friend B) horse C) mother D) forest
21. Use the map at the right to answer this question:  
When a Roman boy travelled from Rome to Athens to continue his studies,  
he travelled from A) 1 to 2 B) 1 to 3 C) 1 to 4 D) 1 to 5
22. Refer again to the map: Which number identifies the Roman province  
Gallia? A) 2 B) 4 C) 6 D) 7
23. When a Roman father said, "Quaenam est tempestās hodiē?" he was  
asking A) Where are you going today? B) What is the weather today?  
C) Is dinner ready? D) Why are you angry?
24. Quis erat dea lūnae et silvārum? A) Jūnō B) Dīāna C) Vesta D) Minerva



25. Teams of horse-drawn chariots competed in the A) Circus Maximus B) basilica C) Cūria D) thermae
26. If you receive a *per diem* salary, you are paid A) daily B) monthly C) yearly D) weekly
27. Their parents were Mars and Rhea Silvia, but a wolf nursed them in infancy. Who were they? A) Neptune and Pluto B) Jupiter and Juno C) Apollo and Diana D) Romulus and Remus
28. In the story of Jason and the Argonauts, the Harpies were *malodorous* creatures. A) powerful B) timid C) beautiful D) bad-smelling
29. The famous Roman orator Cicero wrote essays, speeches, letters, *and so forth*. A) Nota Bene B) id est C) et cetera D) Post Scriptum
30. When your teacher says, "*Ambulā ad iānuam*," you should A) go to the blackboard B) walk to the door C) put down your pen D) finish your test

# READ THE STORY AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

## AN ENEMY COMFORTS A GRIEVING FATHER

*The greatest of the Greek fighters, Achilles, has just killed Hector, the Trojan son of King Priam. In the speech that follows, Achilles is trying to comfort the aged King about the death of his son:*

"Deī *fāta hominum* *volvunt*. Iuppiter duās magnās *urnās* in Monte Olympō habet. In *urnīs* sunt *dōna*. Ūna urna habet *beneficia*, sed secunda urna habet *dolōrēs*. Iuppiter *urnās* movet et *dōna miscet*. Iuppiter virō *beneficia* et *dolōrēs* dabit.

"Ōlim, *senex*, erās laetus et pater multōrum *filiōrum*. Sed nunc Iuppiter tibi bellum longum et mortem *filiōrum tuōrum* dat. *Lacrimae* Hectōrem nōn *referent*. Mox Iuppiter tibi *beneficia iterum* dabit; tum tibi *dolōrēs iterum* dabit."

- 1 *fāta hominum* = the fates of men; *volvunt* = roll out; Iuppiter = Jupiter; *urna* = pitcher, urn
- 3 *beneficia* = favors; *dolōrēs* = sorrows
- 4 *miscet* = mixes
- 5 *senex* = old man
- 6
- 7 *Lacrimae* = tears; *referent* = will bring back
- 8 *iterum* = again

31. According to line 1, who rolls out the fates of men? A) Priam B) Achilles C) men D) the gods
32. How many urns are there? A) two B) three C) four D) five
33. Where are the urns? A) in Troy B) in Athens C) on Mt. Olympus D) in the Underworld
34. The first urn holds A) old wine B) offerings to the gods C) Jupiter's lightning bolts D) Jupiter's favors
35. According to line 4, when Jupiter hands out his gifts, he A) throws lightning and thunderbolts B) gives both favors and sorrows C) rewards good people D) shakes the sky
36. The best translation of *dabit* in line 4 is A) will give B) gives C) used to give D) to give
37. According to line 5, once upon a time, Priam was happy and A) ruled many lands B) owned a large number of ships C) travelled far and wide D) had many sons
38. According to lines 6 and 7, Jupiter now gives Priam A) a proud and lasting empire B) unhealthy old age C) war and death D) wives for his sons
39. The person referred to by the pronoun *tibi* (lines 7 and 8) is A) Achilles B) Hector C) Jupiter D) Priam
40. In the last sentence, Achilles reminds Priam that soon Jupiter will give him A) favors, then sorrows B) a new kingdom C) another son D) victory in battle

1. Sciō nōmina Mūsarum. A) of the Muses B) by the Muses C) the Muses D) about the Muses
2. In the forest lives a beautiful nymph. A) habitāre B) habitās C) habitābit D) habitat
3. Quis dabit meō amico cibum et aquam? A) of my friend B) by my friend C) to my friend D) from my friend
4. Troiānus Aenēās erat vir \_\_\_\_\_. A) bonus B) boni C) bonum D) bonō
5. Magistra cum quinque discipulis sub arbore sedet. Quot sub arbore sedent? A) quattuor B) sex C) septem D) novem
6. Multa aedificia in Forō Rōmānō vidisti. A) you saw B) you will see C) you see D) you were seeing
7. Graeci ex Asiā discēdere parant. A) they depart B) depart! C) they will depart D) to depart
8. Cūr Rōmulus cum fratre Remō pugnābat? A) has fought B) was fighting C) fights D) will fight
9. Multi poētae deōs deāsque laudāverunt. A) of goddesses B) and goddesses C) for goddesses D) or goddesses
10. Hannibal elephantōs trans montēs dūxit. A) through B) under C) around D) across
11. Paulus dixit, "\_\_\_\_\_ civis Rōmānus sum." A) Tū B) Nōs C) Ego D) Vōs
12. Filia Iulii Caesaris est Iulia. A) Julius Caesar B) of Julius Caesar C) by Julius Caesar D) with Julius Caesar
13. They were swimming far from the shore. A) bene B) saepe C) longē D) miserē
14. \_\_\_\_\_ mihi, Cornelia, fābulam de familiā tuā! A) Narrā B) Narrāte C) Narrāvī D) Narrāre
15. aqua : aquas :: dux : \_\_\_\_\_. A) ducis B) duci C) ducibus D) ducēs
16. Cavē \_\_\_\_\_ meum! Ferōx est! A) canis B) cane C) canem D) canēs
17. Aut discite aut discēde! A) Either...or B) Both...and C) One...another D) Now...later
18. Pater puellam portat quod parva est. A) what B) if C) why D) because
19. What type of government did Lucius Brutus, Rome's first consul, establish in 509 B.C.? A) monarchy B) republic C) empire D) triumvirate
20. If your teacher says, "Scribe, quaesō, tuum nōmen in tābulā," you will A) write out the new story B) put your book on the desk C) write your name on the board D) go to the door
21. Rome's northernmost province, first invaded by Julius Caesar in 55 B.C., was A) Hispania B) Graecia C) Britannia D) Asia Minor
22. As the god of the Sun and light, who was also the patron divinity of poetry and prophecy? A) Athena B) Apollo C) Aphrodite D) Zeus
23. Quid faciēbant gladiātōrēs in amphitheatrō? A) cantābant B) pugnābant C) dormiēbant D) sē lavābant
24. Vasco da Gama was the first European explorer to circumnavigate Africa. A) establish colonies in B) discover gold in C) reach the interior of D) sail around
25. The change of seasons was explained by the sorrow or joy of \_\_\_\_\_, whose daughter was snatched away to the Underworld. A) Ceres B) Minerva C) Venus D) Juno
26. Capitoline, Esquiline, and Palatine are \_\_\_\_\_ of Rome. A) hills B) buildings C) emperors D) roads
27. The refugees were soon repatriated. A) given money B) returned to their country C) given new jobs D) sent to prison
28. If your teacher writes N.B. on the board, she is telling the class to A) give an example B) write more clearly C) note carefully D) stay after school
29. In which direction do you go as you leave Rome toward Pompeii on the Via Appia? A) north B) south C) east D) west
30. Constantinople was captured by the Turks in A.D. MCDLIII. A) 1053 B) 1153 C) 1453 D) 1553

## READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

## THE HEN AND THE PEACOCKS

A proud hen learns a lesson.

Ōlim gallina stulta et superba pennās pavōnum in terrā invenit. His pennīs sē adōrnāvit et dixit: "Nunc pulchra sum! Certē nunc pavōnēs pulchrae mē accipient!" Deinde gallina suum genus contempsit et sē iūnxit ad pulchrās pavōnēs. Pavōnēs autem pennās impudentis gallinae ēripiunt et eam rostris fugant his verbis: "Gallina erās et es et semper eris!" Misera gallina ad suum genus redire temptāvit sed etiam hae eam reppulērunt. Ūna ex gallinis dixit: "Nātūra nobis locum dedit. Tū autem tuō locō nōn contenta fuisti. Pennae pavōnem non faciunt!"

- 1 gallina = hen; pennās = feathers; pavōnum = of peacocks
- 2 His = with these; sē = herself
- 3
- 4 suum genus contempsit = despised her own kind; iūnxit = joined
- 5 impudentis = of the insolent
- 6 eam = her; rostris = with their beaks; fugant = chase away
- 7 redire = to go back
- 8 hae = these, they
- 9
- 10

—Adapted from Phaedrus

31. In line 1 the hen is described as A) foolish and vain B) strong and beautiful C) fat and lazy D) loud and angry
32. Where did she find the peacocks' feathers? A) in the henhouse B) in a tree C) on the fence D) on the ground
33. What did the hen do with the feathers (line 2)? A) put them on herself B) left them where they were C) took them to her friends D) refused to touch them
34. How is accipient (line 3) best translated? A) they accept B) they were accepting C) they will accept D) they have accepted
35. What did the hen hope for in line 3? A) to accept food from the farmer B) to be accepted by the peacocks C) to accept a reward for returning the feathers D) to accept many gifts
36. How did she treat her fellow hens (line 4)? A) she showed them kindness B) she asked them to join her C) she praised them D) she looked down on them
37. How did the peacocks treat the hen (lines 5-6)? A) they received her as one of them B) they drove her away C) they ignored her D) they praised her beauty
38. How is his verbis (line 6) best translated? A) with these words B) of these words C) for these words D) these words
39. How did her fellow chickens treat the hen when she returned (line 8)? A) they welcomed her warmly B) they snatched the peacock feathers C) they drove her off D) they praised her new beauty
40. What is the lesson of this fable? A) Nature favors the beautiful. B) All are created equal. C) There is strength in numbers. D) Be content with what you are.