

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

1. Multae picturae in triclinio sunt. A) will be B) is C) are D)were
2. At the end of the story the eagle flew away. A) fabula B)fabulae C) fabulam D) fabulis
3. Multa animalia in aqua natare amant. A) are swimming B) will swim C) were swimming D) to swim
4. Novem minus duo sunt _____. A) septem B) duo C) sex D) quinque
5. Parvus puer _____ spectabat. A) reginam B) regina C) reginis D) reginae
6. Magna _____ ante templum stabat. A) statuam B) statua um C) statuae D) statua
7. Quattuor servi in agris _____. A) laborat B) laboro C) laborant D) laboras
8. Curate, discipuli, libros! A) to the students B) students C) of the students D) with the students
9. Quid agis? A) How are you? B) Why are you leaving? C) Will you come with me? D) Where do you live?
10. Pater et duo filii ad Colosseum ambulabant. A) will walk B) are walking C) walk D) were walking
11. Cur rex ad insulam navigabat? A) Where B) Why C) Who D) What
12. Ego habeo parvam tabulam, sed _____ habes magnam tabulam. A) nos B) ego C) tu D) vos
13. The sun moves around the earth. A) ad terram B) sub terra C) circum terram D) trans terram
14. Graecus servus cibum male parat. A) badly B) clearly C) well D) widely
15. Senator dicit, "Properate, Romani, ad Forum!" A) to hurry B) were hurrying C) are hurrying D) hurry
16. Epistula de ludis erat _____. A) longus B) longa C) longo D) longae
17. Mater liberos de ursa irata monebit. A) was warning B) will warn C) warn D)is warning
18. Mensam et sellas ad villam sine auxilio portant. A) about B) under C) without D) out of
19. Vir amicum in aedificio exspectabat. A) magna B) magnis C) magnum D) magno
20. Nostra magistra nobis statuam Neptuni demonstrat. A) to us B) with us C) from us D) of us
21. Quid facit puella in pictura? A) Puella in triclinio sedet. B) Puella in villa laborat.
C) Puella gladiatores spectat. D) Puella in Via Appia ambulat.
22. The king of the gods, Zeus, was known to the Romans as _____. A) Apollo B) Jupiter C) Mars D) Pluto
23. The maiden Arachne was trained in the art of _____. A) painting B) writing C) weaving D) woodcarving
24. The messenger god who led the souls of the dead to the Underworld was _____. A) Apollo B) Mercury C) Mars D) Vulcan
25. **Quid pro quo** means A) This for that B) For this reason C) What is this? D) What is going on?
26. Quot equi sunt in pictura? A) tres B) septem C) sex D) quattuor



26.



27. You might ask a friend that you have not seen recently: **Quid novi?** This question means A) How are you? B) What is new? C) Where have you been? D) What are you doing?

28. What was the ancient color of rank, royalty, and distinction? A) green B) orange C) purple D) blue

29. Which number on the map identifies **Britannia**? A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4

30. Refer again to the map. Which number on the map identifies **Sicilia**, an island in the Mediterranean Sea? A) 5 B) 6 C) 7 D) 8

31. A derivative from the Latin word for **slave** is A) servitude B) serial C) salvation D) science

32. Brundisium et Ostia et Pompeii sunt in A) Graecia B) Asia C) Italia D) Africa



READ THE STORY AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

FABULA DE DUOBUS EQUIS

A farmer and his horses run into problems.

Agricola duos equos habebat. Nomina equorum erant Regulus et Rex. Duo equi in agro laborabant et agricolam iuvabant. Olim agricola portam non clausit. Itaque Regulus ex agro ad ripam currebat. Erat glacies in rivo. Regulus in glacie ambulabat.

Subito erat fractura in glacie et Regulus in aquam frigidam cecidit. Equus perterritus erat. Agricola Regulum in aqua videbat et magna voce clamabat, "Veni, veni, Regule, ex aqua!" Sed equus ex aqua venire non poterat.

"Quid faciam?" rogabat agricola. "Meus Regulus peribit!" Tunc agricola consilium cepit. Alterum equum Regem ad ripam statim duxit. Ubi Regulus videbat bonum amicum Regem, erat laetus. Itaque ex aqua venire poterat. Hoc modo equus salvus erat.

- 1
- 2
- 3 **iuvant** = ased to help; **Olim** = Once; **clausit** = closed
- 4 **ripam** = nverbank; **currebat** = used to run; **glacies** = ice
- 5 **in glacie** = on the ice
- 6 **subito** = suddenly; **fractura** = crack
- 7 **cecidit** = fell
- 8 **Veni** = Come
- 9 **non poterat** = was not able
- 10 **faciam** = shall I do; **peribit** = will die
- 11 **consilium cepit** = thought of a plan; **Alterum** = other
- 12 **statim** = at once; **duxit** = led
- 13 **Hoc modo** = in this way

33. Cur duo equi in agro erant (lines 2-3)? A) Agricolam iuvabant. B) Ad ripam currebant. C) Cum agricola ludebant. D) Portam claudebant.

34. One day the farmer forgot A) to giw grain to the horses B) to check the ice in the river C) to give water to the horses D) to close the gate

35. Lines 4 and 5 suggest that the story takes place in A) summer B) fall C) winter D) spring

36. Regulus went toward the river and (lines 4-5) A) walked on the ice B) ran back to the field C) drank wate r D) helped the farmer

37. Regulus fell into the water because A) spring floods overwhelmed him B) there was a crack in the ice C) Rex frightened him D) he was being chased

38. What did the farmer do when he saw Regulus in the cold water (lines 7-9)? A) ran to the neighbor's B) was not able to speak C) wept bitterly D) urged Regulus to get out of the water

39. When the farmer realized that Regulus was losing his energy, he A) asked his neighbor for help B) brought Rex to the bank of the river C) threw a rope D) consulted the gods

40. What finally brought Regulus out of the river? A) a rope around his neck B) intervention of the gods C) the sight of his friend D) the help of all the neighbors