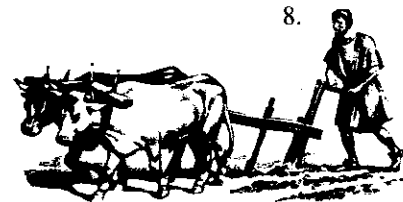


CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM A, B, C, OR D. MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

- Poeta multās litterās hodiē scribit. A) today B) tomorrow C) yesterday D) later
- Pater fabulam filiō nārrat. A) of his son B) with his son C) at his son D) to his son
- Magister vocat nōmen Cornēliae. Cornēlia respondet, “_____.” A) Valē B) Adsum C) Minimē D) Sōl lūcet
- Graeci cum Troiānis in bellō pugnābant. A) from the Trojans B) of the Trojans C) with the Trojans D) to the Trojans
- Servī cēnam in culinā parābant. A) were preparing B) are preparing C) do prepare D) will prepare
- Circum Italiam sunt _____ insulae. A) multī B) multōs C) multīs D) multae

- Ambulātisne in Viā Sacrā ad Forum? A) Are you walking?
B) When are you walking? C) Why do you walk? D) Who is walking?



- What do you see in the picture on the right? A) Servus cibum portat.
B) Servus pictūram spectat. C) Servus canem vocat. D) Servus in agrō laborat.

- Toga virī est candida. A) of the man B) the man C) by the man D) to the man

- Erātis bonī puerī quod laborābātis cum dīligentiā. A) You will be B) To be C) You were D) You are

- Quot arborēs sunt in pictūrā? A) VII B) IX C) VIII D) IV

- Cūr senātor magnam villam nōn habet? A) When B) Why C) Where D) Who



- Ego crās lūdōs in Colossēo _____. A) spectābit B) spectābunt C) spectābitis D) spectābō

- Ambulābō in Viā Appiā aut ambulābō in Forō Rōmānō. A) or B) and C) when D) after

- Per silvās ad casam familiae meae properāmus. A) around the woods B) through the woods C) of the woods D) into the woods

- In hortō laborāre cupit. A) he is working B) to work C) you will work D) they were working

- Mē rogāte, discipulī, dē deīs Rōmānis! A) I am asking B) He is asking me C) Ask me D) They are asking me

- Quid agis, Tullia? Tullia respondet, “_____.” A) Bene B) Ubi C) Nunc D) Quot

- The picture at the right represents the Latin warning A) Caveat emptor B) Tempus fugit
C) Carpe diem D) Cave canem



- The Greek name for Juno, the queen of the gods, is A) Artemis B) Aphrodite
C) Hestia D) Hera

- Sex ursae et trēs leōnēs sunt _____. A) octō animālia B) tria animālia C) decem animālia D) novem animālia

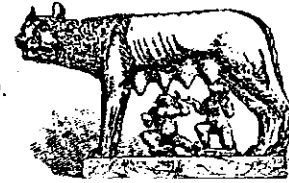
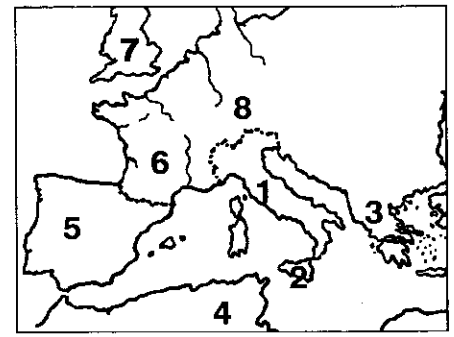
- He was chosen to be president by acclamation. Acclamation comes from the Latin word meaning
A) to shout B) to wish C) to increase D) to hope

- When Marcus Favonius says, “Valēte, omnēs,” he is saying A) How are you all? B) Listen, students!
C) Where are you going? D) Goodbye, all!

- The abbreviation **a.m.** stands for **ante meridiem**, which indicates A) before noon B) noon C) afternoon D) night

- A person with a pugnacious personality is one who likes to A) talk B) work C) fight D) laugh

26. Semper pluit in Britannia. Which number on the map refers to Britannia?
A) 1 B) 2 C) 4 D) 7
27. Caesar conquered many tribes in Gallia. What number on the map refers to Gallia?
A) 1 B) 2 C) 6 D) 3
28. Which Roman god kidnapped Proserpina and took her to the Underworld?
A) Jupiter B) Mars C) Neptune D) Pluto
29. Where would you go to see chariots racing? A) Curia B) Circus C) Forum
D) Templum
30. In the picture you see A) Apollo and Diana B) Romulus and Remus
C) Eros and Hermes D) Pluto and Bacchus



30.

READ THE STORY AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

PUER QUI IN RIVŌ NATAT

There is always danger in unknown waters.

Sōl lūcet et puer laetus in ripā rivī ambulat. Aqua in rivō est pulchra et clāra. “Volō natāre,” puer putat. Itaque vestimenta exiit et in aquam salit. Sed difficile est natāre quod rivus est rapidus. Periculōsum est natāre in rivō.

Forte vir in ripā rivī ambulat et puerum in rivō videt. “Puer est in periculō et caput est sub aquā,” putat vir.

Vir puerō exclāmat, “Nōlī natāre in rivō! Rivus est rapidus. Tū es stultus.”

Puer respondet, “Ō bone vir, primum fer mihi auxilium. Tum mē castigā!”

Documentum: Castigatiō sine auxiliō est inūtilis.

—Adapted from Aesop’s *Fables*

natat = swims

- 1 **ripā rivī** = bank of the river
 2 **volō** = I want; **putat** = thinks
 3 **exiit** = he takes off; **salit** = he jumps
 4 **Periculōsum** = dangerous
 5 **Forte** = by chance
 6
 7 **Nōlī** = Don’t
 8 **stultus** = foolish
 9 **fer** = bring; **auxilium** = help
 10 **castigāre** = to scold
 11 **inūtilis** = useless

31. What is the boy doing along the bank of the river? A) running B) talking C) walking D) working
32. Why does the boy jump into the water (lines 1-2)? A) because he is tired B) because the man tells him to
C) because the water looks so good D) because he sees a large fish
33. What does the boy want to do (line 2)? A) fish B) throw stones C) swim D) run away
34. What makes the river dangerous (lines 3-4)? A) the strong wind B) the swift current C) the big rocks D) the threatening storm
35. What happens in line 5 (**Forte...videt**)? A) a man hears the boy B) the man shouts to the boy C) the man sees the boy
D) the boy sees the man and cries for help
36. What thought goes through the man’s mind (lines 5-6)? A) I’m going swimming, too. B) A storm is coming.
C) The boy is in danger. D) It’s a nice day to fish.
37. In line 7, **exclāmat** is best translated A) shouts B) shouted C) will shout D) has shouted
38. In lines 7-8, the man tells the boy that A) he is foolish to swim in the river B) a storm is coming
C) he should watch out for the rocks D) it is forbidden to fish here
39. In lines 9-10, **Tum mē castigā** is best translated A) Why do you scold me? B) Are you scolding me?
C) I don’t like to be scolded. D) Then scold me!
40. What is the moral of this fable? A) Let well enough alone. B) Criticism without help is useless.
C) Prepare today for tomorrow’s needs. D) Haste makes waste.