

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

- In the picture, Ceres, mother of Proserpina, was the goddess of A) love B) wisdom C) hunting D) agriculture
- What is the best response to *Quid agis?* A) *Ubi?* B) *Quot?* C) *Bene!* D) *Valēte!*
- Where in ancient Rome would you find an *atrium*? A) on the road B) in a house C) in a forum D) in a harbor
- Students attend a naval institute to learn about A) anatomy B) agriculture C) sculpting D) ships
- Quis est frater Diānae? A) Apollō B) Plūtō C) Mercurius D) Neptūnus
- In which Roman province was the Nile River located? A) *Britannia* B) *Germania* C) *Aegyptus* D) *Gallia*
- Which number on the map indicates *Mare Nostrum*? A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4
- If you wanted to encourage your friend to live a full life, you might say A) *Minimē* B) *Ē plūribus ūnum* C) *Tacēte!* D) *Carpe diem!*
- Which Roman numeral represents the largest amount? A) IX B) III C) V D) VIII
- What was a common occurrence at the *Colosseum*? A) poetry performances B) gladiatorial fights C) cold baths D) diplomatic meetings
- Based on the word's Latin root, a portable device is easy to A) carry B) throw C) find D) use
- What animal would typically play a major part in the action at the *Circus Maximus*? A) *elephantus* B) *equus* C) *ursus* D) *leō*



ITEMS 13-30 TELL A SHORT STORY.

CLAUDIA IN THE FORUM

- Claudia est puella Rōmāna bona. A) are B) to be C) was D) is
- Claudia in urbe Rōmā habitat. A) to live B) lives C) was living D) lived
- Claudia per Forum Rōmānum ambulāre amat. A) were walking B) walk C) was walking D) to walk
- Multōs virōs et multās fēminās in Forō Rōmānō videt. A) They see B) I see C) She sees D) You see
- Multī virī et multae fēminae Claudiam in Forō Rōmānō salūtant. A) and B) or C) but D) not
- Puella templum Vestae semper vīsitat. A) is visiting today B) is not visiting C) always visits D) happily visits
- Duae fēminae Claudiam salūtant, “Salvē parva puella!” A) Two B) Four C) Six D) Eight
- Claudia respondet, “Salvēte, dominae!” A) Goodbye B) Hello C) Look D) Sit
- Fēminae rogant, “Quid tibi nōmen est?” A) What hour is it? B) What is your name? C) What are you doing? D) What is it?
- Puella fēminīs tardē respondet, “Mihi nōmen est Claudia.” A) slowness B) slow down C) slowly D) to be slow
- Fēminae rogant, “Cūr tū cibum et vīnum portās?” A) Why B) Who C) Where D) When
- Claudia respondet, “Ego cibum et vinum ad templum Vestae porto.” A) with Vesta B) from Vesta C) by Vesta D) of Vesta

25. “Ego templum Vestae cum cibō et vīnō semper vīsītō.” A) with food and wine B) food and wine
C) of food and wine D) in food and wine
26. Fēminae rogant, “Cūratne dea tē et familiam tuam?” A) Does the goddess take care of B) Was the goddess not taking care of C) When does the goddess not take care of D) How does the goddess take care of
27. Claudia respondet, “Magna Vesta nōs hodiē cūrat et populum Rōmānum quoque cūrat.” A) you B) us C) me D) I
28. “Et Vesta familiam meam semper cūrābat!” A) to take care of B) is taking care of C) was taking care of
D) were taking care of
29. Fēminae exclāmant, “Claudia, nārrā nōbīs dē Vestā et familiā tuā!” A) was telling us B) is telling us C) to tell us
D) tell us
30. Claudia fābulam fēminīs nārrat. A) of the women B) to the women C) from the women D) with the women

READ THE REST OF THE STORY AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

THE GODDESS AND THE BAKERY

Claudia respondet, “Pater meus est pistor Marcellus. Ego et pater meus super pistrīnum habitāmus. Pater meus asinum habet. Asinus molā in pistrīnō labōrat; molam impellit. Ego asinum cūrō. Ego aquam et cibum asinō dō. Ūnā nocte casa vīcīna prope pistrīnum ardēbat. Flamma ē casā in pistrīnum salīēbat. Asinus, ubi flammam in pistrīnō vidēbat, strepitum faciēbat et nōs ē somnō excitābat. Asinus trēs urnās plēnās aquae invertit et flammam extinguit. Asinus nōs servāvit! Pater meus Vestam laudābat quod Vesta ad nōs asinum mīsīt. Nunc cotīdiē ego et pater meus Vestam honōrāmus. Cotīdiē ego cibum et vīnum deae Vestae dō.” Duae fēminae Claudiae respondent, “Nōs deam Vestam etiam honōrāmus. Nunc nōs pānem ab patre tuō emere cupimus quod Vestam honōrātis.”

- 1 **pistor** = baker
2 **pistrīnum** = bakery; **asinum** = donkey
3 **molā** = with a millstone; **impellit** = pushes
4 **Ūnā nocte** = One night; **vīcīna** = neighboring
5 **ardēbat** = was on fire; **salīēbat** = was jumping
6 **strepitum faciēbat** = began to make noise
7 **plēnās** = full; **invertit** = overturned
8 **extinguit** = put out; **servāvit** = saved
9 **mīsīt** = sent; **Nunc cotīdiē** = Now everyday
10
11 **etiam** = also
12 **pānem** = bread; **emere** = to buy
13

31. In line 1, the baker is the A) brother of Claudia B) father of Marcellus C) father of Claudia D) brother of Marcellus
32. In lines 1-2, Claudia lives A) behind the bakery B) near the bakery C) below the bakery D) above the bakery
33. In line 3, when working, the donkey is in A) the fields B) the streets C) the harbor D) the bakery
34. In lines 4-5, a flame jumped from A) the oven in the bakery B) a nearby home C) a tree D) the street
35. In lines 5-7, the donkey A) ran away B) kicked down the door C) woke up the family D) was hurt in the fire
36. In lines 7-8, what put out the flames? A) water from the pots B) people trampling the flames C) a gust of wind
D) a blanket smothering the flames
37. In lines 8-9, the father praises Vesta because he believes A) wind sent by Vesta blew the fire out
B) Vesta sent the guards C) Vesta sent slaves with water D) the donkey came from Vesta
38. In line 10, Claudia honors Vesta every day at the temple by A) sacrificing a dove to the goddess
B) bringing food and wine C) leaving money D) giving bread to the poor
39. In line 11, what do the two women have in common with Claudia? A) living near a bakery B) the same father
C) devotion to Vesta D) their father is also a baker
40. In lines 12-13, the women wish to buy bread from Claudia’s family bakery because A) the poor need food
B) their father knew Claudia’s father C) the bakery is next to the temple D) Claudia and her father worship Vesta