

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

1. \_\_\_\_\_ in agrīs lūdēbant. A) Puerī B) Puerōrum C) Puerōs D) Puerīs
2. Cūr in ātriō soleae tuae sunt? A) Where B) How many C) When D) Why
3. Nōs bene Latīnē scrībere possumus! A) are writing B) wrote C) to write D) will write
4. Senātōrēs cīvibus Rōmānīs legēs bonās dabant. A) from the Roman citizens B) to the Roman citizens C) of the Roman citizen D) the Roman citizen
5. Vōs urbem Rōmam mox \_\_\_\_\_. A) vīsītābit B) vīsītābitis C) vīsītābimus D) vīsītābunt
6. Contrā Rōmānōs et Gallī et Germānī pugnābant. A) both...and B) neither...nor C) either...or D) some...others
7. *Lupus prope Cūriam est!* Where is the wolf? A) in the Curia B) behind the Curia C) near the Curia D) under the Curia
8. Ubi heri erās? A) are you B) will you be C) have you been D) were you
9. Quam pulchra est filia Metellī! A) Who B) Whom C) Than D) How
10. Nōlī timēre, parve puer! A) I am not afraid B) Don't be afraid C) We were not afraid D) You are not afraid
11. Rēgīna nova bene regnat. A) rules B) was ruling C) will rule D) ruled
12. Curre, \_\_\_\_\_, celeriter! A) Aulus B) Aulō C) Aulum D) Aule
13. Agricola quīnque equōs et quattuor bovēs habet. Quot animālia habet agricola? A) IX B) VI C) VIII D) XI
14. Prīmā lūce puellae in silvam ambulābant. A) At sunset B) At noon C) At dawn D) At night
15. Pater bonus filiās filiōsque semper cūrat. A) his daughters and sons B) his daughters or sons C) his daughter and son D) his daughter or son
16. Servī dēfessī ad vīllam lentē vērunt. A) slow B) slowly C) slowness D) slow down
17. In urbe Rōmā antīquā erant septem \_\_\_\_\_. A) mōns B) montis C) montēs D) montibus
18. Senex mīlitibus \_\_\_\_\_ nārrābat. A) fābulam B) fābulā C) fābulīs D) fābulārum
19. Amīcōs nostrōs crās vidēre poterimus. A) we are able B) we were able C) we will be able D) we have been able
20. *Puer in cubiculō in capite stat.* What is the boy doing? A) cleaning his room B) resting on a couch C) standing on his head D) looking around at statues
21. At the beginning of each class, what is a Latin teacher most likely to say to the entire class? A) Currite! B) Salvēte! C) Monēte! D) Valēte!
22. Ancient Romans of all social classes often visited *thermae*. What were *thermae*? A) public baths B) libraries C) racetracks D) voting locations
23. What famous Roman hero held off the Etruscan army while his fellow soldiers tore down the only bridge leading to Rome? A) Horatius Cocles B) Mucius Scaevola C) Manlius D) Cincinnatus
24. What important city is marked by the star on the map?  
A) Rome B) Athens C) Troy D) Carthage
25. Who released all evils into the world by opening a box she was told never to open? A) Ceres B) Pandora C) Arachne D) Diana
26. The students and the teacher developed a tacit understanding of proper classroom behavior. Based on your knowledge of Latin, what does the word *tacit* mean? A) written B) unchanging C) formal D) unspoken



27. Septimius lived in the same house with his mother Aurelia, his father Lucius, his paternal grandfather Gaius, and his sister Horatia. Which of these people would have typically been the *paterfamiliās* of their family? A) Aurelia B) Lucius C) Gaius D) Lucia
28. Sum deus bellī et pater Rōmulī Remīque. Quis sum? A) Iuppiter B) Mars C) Plūtō D) Vulcānus
29. Where would you most likely find the Latin expression *Tempus fugit*? A) in the front of a book B) over a school’s doorway C) at the bottom of a letter D) on the face of a clock

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

THE MONKEY AND THE DOLPHIN

Graecī antīquī cum simiīs et canibus saepe itinera faciēbant. Ōlim nāvis Graeca ad urbem Athēnās nāvigābat. Sed, ēheu! Nāvis prope oppidum Pīraeum, portum Athēnārum, naufRACTA erat. Ibi delphīnī erant amīcī hominibus, praecipuē cīvibus Athēnārum. Ūnus ē delphīnīs simium in aquā vīdit et sēcum dīxit, “Est vir!” Clāmāvit, “Ascende, vir, in tergum meum! Tē servābō!” Simius laetus in tergum ascendit et delphīnus ad terram natābat. Delphīnus rogāvit, “Nōne tū es cīvīs Athēnārum?” “Ita vērō!” simius respondit. “Familia mea est nōbilissima in urbe!” “Ergō,” dīxit delphīnus, “saepe Pīraeum vīsītās.” “Ita vērō! Pīraeus est amīcus meus optimus!” respondit simius. Respōnsum simiī erat inopinātum delphīnō. Simium propius aspexit. “Tū nōn es vir!” dīxit. Itaque simium solum in pontō reliquit; postea hominibus vērīs auxilium dedit.

From *Aesop’s Fables*

- 1 **simiīs** = monkeys  
 2 **ēheu** = oh, no!; **oppidum** = town  
 3 **naufRACTA** = shipwrecked  
 4 **praecipuē** = especially  
 5 **sēcum** = to himself; **tergum** = back  
 6  
 7 **natābat** = began to swim  
 8 **nōbilissima** = noblest; **Ergō** = Therefore  
 9  
 10 **optimus** = best; **inopinātum** = surprising  
 11 **propius** = more closely;  
 12 **pontō** = sea; **postea** = afterwards; **vērīs** = true

30. In line 1, we learn that ancient Greeks A) feared monkeys and dogs B) ate monkeys and dogs C) traveled with monkeys and dogs D) went on journeys to acquire monkeys and dogs
31. According to lines 1-2, what was the planned final destination of the travelers? A) Athens B) a city near Athens C) Piraeus D) a town near Piraeus
32. What do we learn from lines 3-4 (*Ibi...hominibus*)? A) People in Athens liked dolphins. B) The dolphins in the area were friendly to people. C) The dolphins liked to visit Athens. D) The people there were afraid of losing the dolphins.
33. In lines 4-5 (*Ūnus...vīdit*), what did the dolphin see in the water? A) a dog B) a man C) a shark D) a monkey
34. In lines 5-6 (*Clāmāvit...servābō*), the dolphin expresses A) a desire to help B) sorrow C) confusion D) anger
35. Based on his question in line 7, what answer was the dolphin expecting? A) Yes! B) No! C) either yes or no D) I want to go to the land!
36. The monkey’s statement in lines 9-10 reveals that the monkey does NOT know that A) his friend is at Piraeus B) Piraeus is a place, not a person C) he is near Piraeus D) Piraeus is no longer his friend
37. What is the best translation of *simiī* (line 10)? A) of the monkey B) of the monkeys C) with the monkey D) for monkeys
38. According to lines 10-11, what causes the dolphin to discover he is not carrying a human being? A) He realizes the monkey is telling a lie. B) The monkey’s pronunciation is unusual. C) The monkey confesses that he is not human. D) He sees the monkey’s tail.
39. The English word solitude is related to the Latin word *solum* (line 12). Solitude means the state of being A) in the sun B) on the ground C) an enemy D) alone
40. This story best illustrates which of the following? A) Even monkeys and dolphins can be friends. B) One should not sail on the Mediterranean in winter. C) The truth will always come out. D) All you need is love.