

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

1. In the picture, who is the Roman goddess of the hearth and home and the eldest of the Olympians?

- A) Venus B) Vesta C) Ceres D) Minerva

1.



2. What is the **opposite** of the response “*Minimē*”? A) *Salvē* B) *Ita* C) *Ante* D) *Nōn*

3. Which of the following was a common piece of clothing worn by all Romans?

- A) *taberna* B) *fenestra* C) *tunica* D) *hōra*

4. Based on its Latin root, a constellation is a group of A) birds B) islands C) stars D) ships

5. Fabulous, fable, and fib are all related to the Latin word for a A) story B) spectacle C) valuable object D) library

6. In which part of the world is the star on the map located? A) *Britannia* B) *Graecia* C) *Aegyptus* D) *Italia*

7. The star on the map indicates what city located on the Tiber River?

- A) *Athēnae* B) *Alexandrīa* C) *Londīnium* D) *Rōma*

8. An *ātrium*, a *cubiculum*, and a *tablīnum* could all be found

- A) *in villā* B) *in silvā* C) *in agrō* D) *in amphitheātrō*

9. From this series of **odd** Roman numerals, I, III, V, \_\_\_\_\_, IX, which Roman numeral is missing? A) II B) IV C) VII D) VIII

10. What abbreviation indicates that a reader should pay close attention to what follows? A) N.B. B) a.m. C) etc. D) P.S.

11. What is Latin for “out of many, one,” the motto held by the eagle on the Great Seal of the United States of America?

- A) *excelsior* B) *carpe diem* C) *in deo speramus* D) *e pluribus unum*

12. The three Olympian brothers whose realms were the sky, the Underworld, and the seas were Jupiter, Pluto, and

- A) Mars B) Neptune C) Apollo D) Vulcan

6.

7.



### ITEMS 13-30 TELL A SHORT STORY.

#### FRIENDS

13. Flāvia est parva puella. A) a poor girl B) a smart girl C) a happy girl D) a little girl

14. Quārtus est parvus puer. A) near Quartus B) to Quartus C) with Quartus D) Quartus

15. Pater Flāvīae est poēta et pater Quārtī est agricola. A) Flavia B) of Flavia C) by Flavia D) from Flavia

16. Patrēs semper clāmābant et nōn erant amīcī. A) were shouting B) was shouting C) are shouting D) to shout

17. Patrēs sunt inimīcī sed Flāvia et Quārtus sunt amīcī. A) and B) not C) because D) but

18. Hodiē amīcī in viā per silvam ambulant. A) Today B) Always C) Slowly D) Happily

19. Flāvia et Quārtus flōrēs in silvā sine patribus spectāre amant. A) are looking at B) to look at C) was looking at D) were looking at

20. Amīcī cibum et aquam portant. A) of food and water B) to food and water C) food and water D) with food and water

21. Ecce! Flāvia et Quārtus magnum equum in mediā silvā vident. A) Hello! B) Look! C) No! D) What!

22. Flāvia et Quārtus ad equum ambulant. A) toward the horse B) with the horse C) from the horse D) around the horse

23. Puer equum vocat et clāmat, “Ambulā ad nōs!” A) To walk B) He was walking C) Walk D) They were walking
24. Equus ad amīcōs nōn ambulat sed ab amīcīs festīnat. A) are hurrying B) was hurrying C) were hurrying D) is hurrying
25. Amīcī ā viā post equum ambulant. A) the road B) away from the road C) down the road D) near the road
26. Flāvia rogat, “Vidēsne viam?” A) When did you see the road? B) You don’t see the road, do you? C) Do you see the road? D) And did you see the road?
27. Quārtus timidus circumspēctat et respondet, “Ego viam nōn videō.” A) you B) I C) me D) us
28. Puella rogat, “Ubi sumus?” A) Where is it? B) Where are you? C) Where are we? D) Where am I?
29. Puer timidē lacrimat. A) fear B) to fear C) fearful D) fearfully
30. Puella aquam puerō dat. A) to the boy B) of the boy C) from the boy D) with the boy

**READ THE REST OF THE STORY AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.**

LOST IN THE WOODS

Flāvia et Quārtus sunt terrītī. Sunt tam parvī et silva est tam magna. Sedent et auxilium exspectant. Flāvia et Quārtus aquam bibunt. Nēmō venit. Mox lūnam vident. Puella cōnsilium capit. Puella callida ad equum cantat. Equus puellam audit et ad līberōs venit. Sed equus est inquiētus et prope līberōs stāre nōn vult. Puer callidus equō cibum dat. Amīcī equum mulcent. Equus līberōs in tergō sedere sinit. Equus eōs ex silvā ad villās portat.

Patrēs sunt laetī quod Flāvia et Quārtus revēnērunt. Duo patrēs inter sē iam nōn clāmant quod sunt tam grātī. Pater Quārtī equō cibum et aquam dat. Pater Flāvīae Laribus precēs recitat.

Postrīdiē duo patrēs ad templum Neptūnī ambulant quod Neptūnus est deus equōrum. Ergō Neptūnō dōnum ūnā dant.

- 1 **tam** = so  
 2 **auxilium** = help  
 3 **Nēmō** = No one; **Mox** = Soon  
 4 **cōnsilium capit** = has an idea; **callida** = clever  
 5 **līberōs** = **Flāviam et Quārtum**  
 6 **inquiētus** = uneasy; **nōn vult** = does not want  
 7 **mulcent** = pat; **tergō** = its back  
 8 **sinit** = allows; **eōs** = them  
 9 **revēnērunt** = have returned  
 10 **inter sē** = at each other; **iam** = now  
 11 **grātī** = grateful  
 12 **Laribus** = to the household gods; **precēs** = prayers  
 13 **Postrīdiē** = On the following day  
 14 **Ergō** = Therefore; **ūnā** = together

31. In line 2, what are the children doing while waiting for help? A) sitting B) shouting C) jumping D) crying
32. In lines 2-3, while waiting for help, the children have some A) soup B) bread C) fruit D) water
33. In line 4, the girl’s idea is to A) throw a net over the horse B) climb a tree to shout for help C) sing a song to attract the horse D) start a small fire to send up a smoke column
34. In lines 5-6, the horse is afraid to A) cross the road B) get close to the children C) jump a log D) climb a hill
35. In lines 6-7, the children are able to pat the horse after the boy A) gives it water B) releases it from a net C) removes a stone from its hoof D) gives it food
36. In lines 7-8, the children escape from the forest after A) they ride the horse out B) their parents follow the horse to them C) they follow the horse out D) their parents send out search parties
37. In line 9, when the fathers see the children, the fathers are A) confused B) happy C) surprised D) angry
38. In lines 10-11, the two fathers A) kiss the children B) have a big banquet C) stop their shouting D) build a shelter for the horse
39. In line 12, prayers are recited to the household gods by A) Quartus B) the father of Quartus C) Flavia D) the father of Flavia
40. On the following day the two fathers A) feed and water the horse B) spend the day with their children C) give a gift to Neptune D) go back to arguing