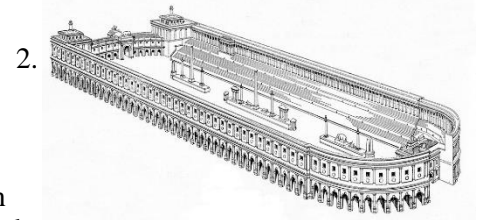


CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM A, B, C, OR D. MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

1. What word best fits into the following list: *pater*, _____, *filius*, *filia*? A) *stella* B) *equus* C) *ager* D) *māter*
2. What was the most popular and largest location for chariot racing in the city of Rome? A) Colosseum B) Circus Maximus C) Forum D) Pantheon
3. Which god ruled the Underworld and possessed its mineral wealth? A) Mars B) Mercury C) Pluto D) Apollo
4. What legendary Trojan led refugees from the fall of Troy across the Mediterranean Sea to establish a homeland in Italy? A) Aeneas B) Achilles C) Hector D) Romulus
5. What number on the map indicates *Graecia*? A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4
6. What area was NOT physically connected to the Roman Empire by land? A) *Hispania* B) *Britannia* C) *Germānia* D) *Gallia*
7. Which Latin phrase could you use to encourage someone to hurry? A) *cum laude* B) *e pluribus unum* C) *nota bene* D) *tempus fugit*
8. When a list ends with *etc.*, it indicates that A) the list is very important B) the list is complete C) there are more items D) the last item is incorrect
9. Solve the following equation: $V - I =$ A) III B) IV C) VI D) IX



10. *Respondē Latīnē*: Were you alive in ancient Roman times? A) *Quis est?* B) *Valēte!* C) *Salvē!* D) *Minimē*.
11. October, octet, and octave are all related to the Latin word for A) eye B) ocean C) eight D) music
12. When sailors circumnavigate an island, they sail A) across it B) around it C) through it D) under it

READ ITEMS 13-30, WHICH BEGIN TO TELL A SHORT STORY, AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

MĀRCUS ET LŪCIUS

13. Mārcus est agricola. A) are B) was C) to be D) is
14. Mārcus multōs agrōs habet. A) many fields B) near many fields C) toward many fields D) with many fields
15. Mārcus per agrōs laetē ambulat. A) happy B) happily C) happiness D) to be happy
16. Mārcus terram arāre temptat. A) to plow B) are plowing C) was plowing D) were plowing
17. Mārcus semper labōrat. A) Marcus B) with Marcus C) near Marcus D) to Marcus
18. Mārcus cum familiā in casā habitat. A) his family B) near his family C) around his family D) with his family
19. Mārcus virīs et fēminīs multum cibum ex agrīs dat. A) a man and a woman B) to men and women C) from men and women D) with a man and a woman
20. Mārcus vītā dūram sed laetam habet. A) not B) and C) but D) because
21. Lūcius erat poēta. A) were B) was C) are D) is
22. Lūcius cantābat; virī et fēminae Lūcium laudābant. A) were praising B) is praising C) are praising D) to praise
23. Pecūniam Lūciō dabant. A) They used to give B) You used to give C) We used to give D) I used to give
24. Hodiē virī et fēminae Lūcium nōn laudant. A) well B) always C) when D) not
25. Hodiē Lūcius prope agrōs per viam ambulat. A) from the fields B) near the fields C) across the fields D) to the fields

26. Mārcus aquam ad agrōs portat. A) was carrying B) are carrying C) is carrying D) were carrying
27. Mārcus Lūcium videt et rogat, “Quis es tū?” A) Who are you? B) What are you doing? C) Why are you here? D) Where are you from?
28. Lūcius respondet, “Ego sum Lūcius.” A) We B) you C) me D) I
29. Lūcius rogat, “Tūne aquam habēs?” A) Where is there water? B) Who has water? C) Do you have water? D) Is the water yours?
30. Mārcus respondet, “Ita vērō. Ecce! Potā aquam!” A) To drink B) Drink C) Drinks D) Does drink

READ THE REST OF THE STORY AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

FOOD FOR TWO SOULS

Mārcus rogat, “Cūr <u>tam longē</u> ab urbe ambulās?”	1 tam longē = so far
Lūcius respondet, “Ego cibum <u>quaerō</u> . <u>Bacās</u> quaerō. Ego sum poēta. <u>Ōlim</u> ego <u>carmina</u> recitābam et multī <u>cīvēs</u> mihi pecūniam dabant.”	2 quaerō = am looking for; Bacās = berries 3 Ōlim = Once; carmina = poems 4 cīvēs = citizens
“Tum ego <u>contrā imperātōrem</u> carmina recitābam. Imperātōr erat irātus et <u>nunc nēmō</u> pecūniam mihi dat. <u>Itaque</u> cibum in agrīs quaerō quod pecūniam nōn habeō.	5 contrā imperātōrem = against the emperor 6 nunc = now; nēmō = no one 7 Itaque = And so
Mārcus <u>dicit</u> , “ <u>Hunc frūctum</u> habē! Multum frūctum habeō. Ego multum semper labōrō. <u>Fortasse</u> hodiē tū auxilium mihi <u>dabis</u> .”	8 dicit = says; Hunc frūctum = this fruit 9 Fortasse = Perhaps 10 dabis = you will give
Mārcus et Lūcius per <u>tōtum diem</u> <u>ūnā</u> labōrant. Mārcus Lūcium ad cēnam invitat. Post cēnam Lūcius Mārcō et <u>uxōrī</u> et parvae filiae carmina recitat. Poēta carmina nova dē <u>gravitāte agricolārum</u> cantat et Mārcum laudat. Mārcus est laetus quod Mārcus carmina <u>tam</u> pulchra dē agricolīs <u>numquam antea</u> audīvit.	11 tōtum diem = the whole day; ūnā = together 12 13 uxōrī = to his wife 14 gravitāte agricolārum = importance of farmers 15
	16 tam = so; numquam antea audīvit = never before heard

31. In line 2, what does Lucius need? A) money B) clothes C) housing D) food
32. In lines 3-4, Lucius once earned his living through what sort of performances? A) acting B) juggling C) wrestling D) reciting
33. In lines 5-6, people stopped giving money to Lucius because he A) did not please the emperor B) kept forgetting his poems C) was always late D) charged too much
34. In lines 6-7, since Lucius has run out of money, he has decided to A) search for food in the fields B) borrow money from a banker C) sell his old poems D) take offerings from temple altars
35. In line 8, what does Marcus do? A) offers food to Lucius B) drives Lucius off his land C) gives some coins to Lucius D) refuses to speak further with Lucius
36. In line 12, what does Marcus suggest that Lucius do at the end of the day A) never return B) sleep at his farm C) have dinner with him D) apologize to the emperor
37. In lines 12-13, to whom does Lucius recite his poems? A) himself only B) the emperor in disguise C) Marcus and his family D) another poet and his wife
38. In lines 8-15, what inspired the new poems that Lucius recites? A) the beauty of nature and the fields B) the hard work and generosity Marcus showed that day C) the taste of fruit right off the tree D) the long lonely walk he took that day
39. Marcus feels happy in lines 15-16 because the new poems A) will make him well known in the city B) helped his daughter to sleep C) reminded him about the power of the gods D) praise him and farming
40. Lucius and Marcus are from two different backgrounds in Roman society and by the end of the story A) both men are suspicious of each other B) they are not able to relate to each other C) both men appreciate each other’s talents D) they realize they have the Roman gods in common