

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

- Who was the Roman goddess of marriage and the queen of the gods, seen in the picture?
A) Minerva B) Vesta C) Diana D) Juno
- What should you say when leaving a group of friends? A) *Cūr?* B) *Quot?* C) *Salvē!* D) *Valēte!*
- What was the *paterfamiliās* in charge of in ancient Rome? A) the household B) the government
C) the army D) the gladiator school
- According to its Latin root, if something is a multi-unit structure, what does it have?
A) small units B) square units C) many units D) empty units
- Venus was the goddess of _____. A) wisdom B) home and hearth C) love and beauty D) hunting



- Based on its meaning, which word fits best into the following list:
toga, tunica, _____, palla? A) *stola* B) *via* C) *cubiculum* D) *filius*
- Find *Hispania* on the map to the right. A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4
- Find *Mare Nostrum* on the same map to the right. A) 3 B) 4 C) 5 D) 6
- Solve the following equation: $V + V = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$. A) III B) VI C) VIII D) X
- Stellar, solar, and lunar all describe objects that can be found where?
A) *in caelō* B) *in silvā* C) *in rīvō* D) *in forō*
- If you are told that you have an a.m. meeting, what do you learn about the meeting? A) It's on a boat. B) It's before noon. C) It's at your house. D) It's after dinner.
- Why would a worker typically receive a bonus? A) Their work was late. B) Their work was average.
C) Their work needed correction. D) Their work was good.



ITEMS 13-30 TELL A SHORT STORY.

FRIENDS IN THE FIELDS

- Multī virī et fēminae poētā saepe audiēbant. A) is often listening to B) often used to listen to C) are often listening to
D) to listen to often
- Poētā laudābant. A) I was praising B) We were praising C) They were praising D) You were praising
- Sed dux in forō irātē clāmābat. A) angry B) anger C) angrily D) to be angry
- Dux rogābat, “Quid poētae nōmen est?” What was the leader asking? A) What is the name of the poet?
B) Who named the poet? C) Why is the poet named that? D) How many poets have this name?
- Dux clāmābat, “Poēta nōn erat in periculō, sed _____ eram semper in magnō periculō.” A) tū B) ego C) vōs D) nōs
- “Quod multās victōriās habeō, laudāte mē!” A) am praising B) praises C) praise D) was praising
- Hodiē virī et fēminae poētā laudāre timent quod dux poētā nōn amat. A) to praise B) are praising C) were praising
D) praise
- Hodiē poēta cum agricolā labōrat. A) with the poet B) near the poet C) the poet D) from the poet
- Cūr poēta in agrīs labōrat? A) Who B) What C) Where D) Why
- Poēta, quod pecūniā nōn habet, in agrīs labōrat. A) was not having B) does not have C) not to have D) were not having
- Agricola et poēta sunt amīcī. A) is B) to be C) were D) are
- Agricola semper labōrat quod multōs agrōs habet. A) or B) and C) because D) but

25. Post trēs annōs agricola poētae agrum dat. A) After three years B) Before three years C) For three years D) With three years
26. “Tū mihi magnum dōnum dās,” poēta clāmat. A) I B) to me C) to you D) you
27. Poēta laetus in agrō novō labōrat et cantat. A) near his new field B) across his new field C) into his new field D) in his new field
28. Equus poētam audit et agrum novum intrat. A) The poet listens to the horse B) The horse hears the poet C) She hears the horse and the poet D) The horse and the poet listen
29. Poēta clāmat, “Ecce! Neptūnus mihi equum dat.” A) Hello! B) No! C) Look! D) What!
30. Poēta equō aquam et cibum laetē dat. A) to the horse B) horses C) from the horse D) with the horses

READ THE REST OF THE STORY AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

WHO SENT THE MESSAGE?

Postrīdiē equus adhūc in agrō est.
 Agricola equum videt et clāmat, “Ecce! Dea Cerēs equum ad nōs mīsīt.
 Agrōs cum equō arāre possumus.”
 “Minimē!” respondet poēta. “Deus Neptūnus equum ad nōs mīsīt.
 Est bona fortūna. Neptūnus equum labōrāre nōn vult.”
 Agricola monet, “Ego tibi labōrem et tuae familiae cibum dedī.
 Ego tibi agrum dedī. Tū mihi multum dēbēs.”
 Poēta respondet, “Ita vērō, sed est signum. Ubi equus est laetus,
 fortūna est bona. Ubi equus est fessus, fortūna est mala. Necesse est
 equum cūrāre.”
Māne agricola cum equō agrum arāre temptat. Poēta, ubi
 agricolam et equum in agrō videt, est irātus. Poēta et agricola clāmant.
 Poēta in silvam equitat. Equum liberat.
 Post annum poēta in agrō novō magnam segetem habet. Agricola
 et poēta nōn iam sunt amīcī.

- 1 **Postrīdiē** = The next day; **adhūc** = still
 2 **Cerēs** is the goddess of agriculture; **mīsīt** = has sent
 3 **arāre possumus** = We are able to plow
 4 **Neptūnus** is the god of horses
 5 **nōn vult** = does not want
 6 **Ego...dedī** = I gave
 7 **dēbēs** = owe
 8 **signum** = sign
 9 **fessus** = tired
 10
 11 **Māne** = In the morning
 12
 13 **equitat** = rides the horse
 14 **segetem** = crop
 15 **nōn iam** = no longer

31. In lines 1-2, where did the farmer first see the horse? A) on the hill B) in the forest C) on the road D) in the field
32. In line 2, to whom did the farmer say the horse was sent? A) to the farmer himself B) to the poet C) to both the farmer and the poet D) to no one
33. According to the poet in line 4, who sent the horse? A) Ceres B) Neptune C) Diana D) Apollo
34. In line 5, the poet felt the horse was _____. A) bad luck B) good luck C) helpful for plowing D) owed to him
35. In lines 6-7, what was one thing the farmer gave to the poet? A) work B) the money C) praise D) a sign
36. According to lines 8-9, at what point did the poet feel his luck would be good? A) when the horse was sold B) when the horse was tired C) when the horse was working D) when the horse was happy
37. In line 11, what did the farmer try to do with the horse? A) plow a field B) ride to town C) pull a wagon D) cross a river
38. In lines 11-12, how did the poet feel when he saw the farmer with the horse? A) sad B) frightened C) angry D) ashamed
39. In line 13, what did the poet do after arguing with the farmer? A) He took the horse home. B) He set the horse free. C) He traded the new field for the horse. D) He plowed the new field with the horse.
40. What started the disagreement between the poet and the farmer? A) whether money should be repaid to the farmer B) ownership of the field C) when to begin to plow the fields D) a different understanding of a divine gift