

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

1. Mercātōrēs ē tabernā currēbant. A) out of the shop B) through the shop C) behind the shop D) toward the shop
2. Pater filiae librum legere potuit. A) is able to read B) are able to read C) to be able to read D) was able to read
3. Decem leōnēs in arēnā erant. Trēs gladiātōrēs arēnam intrāvērunt et duo leōnēs ex arēnā fūgērunt. Quot leōnēs in arēnā nunc manent? A) II B) III C) VIII D) X
4. In forō saepe labōrābātis. A) We are working B) They do work C) You used to work D) I have worked
5. Spectābantne leōnēs ursāsque in amphitheātrō? A) lions or bears B) lions and bears C) either lions or bears D) neither lions nor bears
6. Māter mea est fēmina plēna magnae virtūtis. A) from great courage B) of great courage C) by great courage D) for great courage
7. Labōrā dīligerter, Mānī! A) by Manius B) of Manius C) Manius D) for Manius
8. Sunt _____ et multa animālia in urbe. A) multōrum cīvium B) multī cīvēs C) multīs cīvibus D) multōs cīvēs
9. Nōlī, amīce, librōs dēlēre! A) I don't want to destroy the books! B) He destroyed all the books! C) We refused to destroy the books! D) Don't destroy the books!
10. Cūr Iūlia clāmāvit? Iūlia clāmāvit quod magnum canem vīdit. A) Why B) Where C) When D) How
11. Fāma numquam dormit. A) Fame never sleeps. B) Fame often sleeps. C) Fame sometimes sleeps. D) Fame always sleeps.
12. Dux fēminārum erat benigna. A) She was the leader of kind women. B) The leader and women are kind. C) The leader of the women was kind. D) The women were kind to the leader.
13. Puellae prope _____ et rīvum ambulant. A) mōns B) montem C) montī D) montis
14. Atalanta magnā cum celeritatē cucurrit. A) with great speed B) of great speed C) without great speed D) because of great speed
15. Rēgīna filiam laetē laudāvit. A) The queen praised her happy daughter. B) The happy queen praised her daughters. C) The queen happily praised her daughter. D) The queen and her daughters happily praised each other.
16. Piscātrīx pīrātīs piscēs dabat. A) against the pirates B) near the pirates C) of the pirates D) to the pirates
17. Medicus equōs medicinā sānāvit. A) with the medicine B) of the medicine C) the medicine D) for the medicine
18. Heri elephantī herbās et folia cōnsūmpsērunt. A) ate B) were eating C) are eating D) to eat
19. Aurum et argentum invēnī! Euge! A) Alas! B) Look! C) Yikes! D) Hooray!
20. Cibum optimum vendō. Placetne tibi? A) Were you allowed? B) Was it necessary for you? C) Does it please you? D) Are you able?
21. Sum dea agricultūrae. Ego frūmentum cūrō. Fīlia mea est Prōserpina. Cornūcōpiam saepe teneō. Quis sum? A) Jūnō B) Cerēs C) Venus D) Minerva
22. What was the port of the city Rome, possibly named because of its location at the mouth of the Tiber River? A) *Brundisium* B) *Capua* C) *Pompeī* D) *Ōstia*
23. It was announced today that Taylor will be graduating _____ and will be giving the valedictory speech at this year's graduation. A) *mihi nōmen est* B) *per annum* C) *id est* D) *summā cum laude*
24. What is the meaning of the Latin at the root of inoculate, monocle, and ocular? A) ear B) nose C) mouth D) eye
25. Which of the following occurred LAST chronologically? A) Romulus saw twelve vultures in the sky. B) Aeneas led the Trojan survivors to Italy. C) Brutus and Collatinus became the first two consuls of Rome. D) Augustus became the first emperor of Rome.
26. Which young man rejected the advances of the nymph Echo, causing her to waste away into nothing but her voice, before he eventually fell in love with his own reflection? A) Phaethon B) Orpheus C) Narcissus D) Icarus



27. *Los Milagros* in Mérida, Spain, and the *Pont du Gard* near Nîmes, France (seen in the image to the right), are still standing today. What type of Roman engineering marvels are these? A) temples B) aqueducts C) baths D) theaters
28. Ubi senātor Rōmānus cum familiā cēnam saepe cēnābat?
A) in trīclīniō B) in cubiculō C) in lātrīnā D) in tablīnō
29. Which of the following would be an appropriate response if someone asks you “*Quid agis hodiē?*” or “*Quōmodo tē habēs hodiē?*” A) *Optimē, et tū?* B) *Mihi nōmen est Mārcus.* C) *Valēte, omnēs!* D) *Licetne mihi īre ad amphitheātrum?*
30. Which of the following is NOT typical Roman clothing worn by senators? A) *tunicae* B) *togae* C) *stolae* D) *calceī*

27.



READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

HOW A SCORPION BECAME A CONSTELLATION

Nocte in caelō sunt multae stellae et hominēs multās cōstellātiōnēs vident. Inter eās est quaedam cōstellātiō, Scorpiō nōmine. Haec est fābula dē Scorpiōne et dē irā deae:

Diāna, dea venātiōnis, irāta erat quod Ōrīōn, vir fortis sed malus, multa animālia in silvīs interfecit. Erat cervus sacer, quī Diānam valdē dēlectābat. Ōrīōn cervum sacrum capere cupiēbat. Itaque Diāna maximum scorpiōnem mittere cōstituit quod Ōrīōnem pūnīre cupiēbat.

Ubi Ōrīōn per silvās ambulābat, maximus scorpiō ad Ōrīōnem vēnit et eum caudā vulnerāvit. Cauda scorpiōnis habēbat multum venēnum. Ōrīōn valdē dolēbat et mox erat mortuus. Postea, Diāna scorpiōnem inter stellās posuit, quod dea hominēs scīre dē malō Ōrīōne cupiēbat. Nunc, ubi hominēs in caelō Scorpiōnem vident, semper fābulam Ōrīōnis in memoriā tenent et animālia servāre cupiunt.

1

2 **quaedam** = a certain; **Haec** = This

3 **dē** = about

4 **venātiōnis** = of the hunt

5 **cervus** = stag

6 **cupiēbat** = was wanting

7 **cōstituit** = decided

8

9 **caudā** = with its tail; **venēnum** = poison

10 **valdē dolēbat** = he was suffering very

11 | much

12

13

31. In lines 1- 2, to what does *eās* refer? A) sky B) night C) people D) constellations
32. According to lines 2-3 (*Inter...deae*), what is this story about? A) All the stars and constellations in the sky. B) One particular constellation and the wrath of a goddess. C) The origin for all the stars appearing at night. D) The reason why a goddess created the constellations.
33. Why was Diana angry at Orion (lines 4-5)? A) He wanted to marry Diana. B) He killed many woodland creatures. C) He claimed that he was a brave fighter. D) He said he was a better hunter than Diana.
34. How did Diana decide to punish Orion in lines 6-7 (*Itaque...cupiēbat*)? A) by shooting him with arrows B) by trapping him in the woods C) by killing his sacred stag D) by sending a creature of unusual size
35. Which of the following derivatives of *mittere* (line 7) can mean “an acceptance of a person to an event or group”? A) admission B) omission C) transmission D) submission
36. Where was Orion when he was attacked, according to lines 8-9? A) by a river B) near the beach C) within the city D) in the woods
37. Which of the following expresses the same idea as *mox* (line 10)? A) *numquam* B) *brevī tempore* C) *saepe* D) *ad īnfīnītum*
38. What does the Latin phrase *inter stellās* mean (line 11)? A) from the stars B) beyond the stars C) among the stars D) under the stars
39. Why did the scorpion become a constellation, according to lines 10-11? A) Diana wanted people to know about Orion’s wrongdoing. B) Diana wanted to punish the scorpion for not following her orders. C) Diana wanted Orion to continue his suffering. D) Diana wanted to warn the gods about the scorpion’s power.
40. Which of the following is a lasting outcome from Orion’s story? A) Hunters try not to boast about their skills. B) People want to protect animals. C) Divinities continue to receive many prayers. D) The other gods praise Diana’s accomplishments.