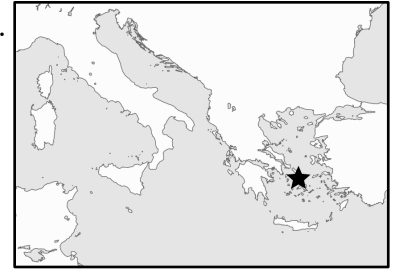


SELECT THE BEST ANSWER FROM A, B, C, OR D. MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

1. Eīs cantāre necesse erat. A) It is necessary B) It was necessary C) It will be necessary
D) It has been necessary
2. Tribus diēbus ad oppidum tuum veniam. A) I come to your town every three days. B) I came to your town for three days. C) I was coming to your town on the third day. D) I will come to your town within three days.
3. Ūvae coquō ā mercātōribus dabantur. A) are giving B) gave C) were being given D) are being given
4. Vōs mihi currūs dēmōnstrābātis. A) of the chariot B) chariots C) to the chariots D) a chariot
5. Fūrēs scelestī pecūniam frātrum cupīvērunt. A) for the brother B) with the brothers C) the brother
D) of the brothers
6. Hospitēs ab illā villā post cēnam discessērunt. A) from that country house B) from their country house
C) from each country house D) from her country house
7. Nōnne Calpurnia in Galliā vīxit? A) Calpurnia didn't live in Gaul, did she? B) Did Calpurnia live in Gaul? C) Calpurnia has lived in Gaul, hasn't she? D) When was Calpurnia living in Gaul?
8. Februārius et Mārtius sunt mēnsēs. Quot mēnsēs in annō hodiē sunt? A) quīnque B) octō C) duodecim
D) duodēvīgintī
9. Color lactis et nivis et togae virīlis est _____. A) āter B) caeruleus C) ruber D) albus
10. Agricolae, ad urbem missī, frūmentum vēndidērunt. A) to be sent B) having been sent C) while sending
D) will be sent
11. Tigrēs ferōcēs rētibus captī sunt. A) of the nets B) around the nets C) with the nets D) near the nets
12. Cōsul senātōrēs ad Cūriam ambulantēs spectāvit. A) having walked B) about to walk C) walking
D) to walk
13. Ursa tōtam hiemem dormiēbat. A) for the whole winter B) before the whole winter
C) of the whole winter D) after the whole winter
14. Nōlīte, sacerdotēs, imāginem sacram relinquere! A) We have not abandoned B) Don't abandon
C) They had abandoned D) You can abandon
15. Piscātrīx, cuius piscēs mercātor ēmit, erat laeta. A) with whom B) to whom C) whose D) from whom
16. Arborēs in silvā sunt _____. A) alta B) altae C) altīs D) altās
17. Titus et Quīntus rem graviter ferunt. A) more serious B) very serious C) too seriously D) seriously
18. Carmina pulchra ā cantātōribus nocte canuntur. A) because of the singers B) to the singers
C) by the singers D) about the singers
19. Eugepae! Tū omnēs labōrēs complēvistī! A) Hooray! B) Oh no! C) Ouch! D) Look!
20. Ad lītus nōbīscum venī! A) by you B) for us C) to you D) with us
21. Which of the following Romans was in a political alliance with Cleopatra, queen of Egypt? A) Augustus
B) Marc Antony C) Spartacus D) Nero
22. In which location would the Latin expression *caveat emptor* be used most appropriately? A) *in theātrō*
B) *in montibus* C) *in marī* D) *in tabernā*
23. If your friend responded to a question with “*Mihi placet*,” how did your friend feel? A) agreeable
B) frustrated C) uninterested D) curious
24. Based on its meaning, which word fits best into the following list: *manus, nāsus, genū, _____, digitus?*
A) *caput* B) *pōns* C) *mūrus* D) *saxum*
25. Which of the following words is NOT derived from the Latin verb *putāre*? A) reputation B) deputy
C) putter D) computer
26. If you were in a structure in which there were an *apodytērium*, a *palaestra*, and *strigilēs*, where would you be? A) in the baths B) in an amphitheater C) in a temple D) in a library
27. Which of the following mythological creatures was a fire-breathing monster with a lion's head, goat's body, and serpent's tail? A) Minotaur B) Scylla C) Hydra D) Chimera
28. In Roman education, who was primarily responsible for teaching children the reading, writing, and math at a school? A) *grammaticus* B) *vīlicus* C) *auctor* D) *lanista*

29. What sea, marked with a star on the map, is named after the king who jumped into it because he feared he had lost his son, Theseus?
A) Tyrrhenian. B) Adriatic C) Aegean D) Ionian
30. The National Latin Exam was founded in 1977, which was 48 years ago! How would we express the number 48 in Roman numerals?
A) XVIII B) XLIII C) XLVIII D) XIII

29.



READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

THE WOMAN WHO HAS EVERYTHING

Iarbas will never be a part of Dido's world.

Iarbas erat rēx multārum terrārum in Āfricā. Ōlim hic rēx urbem, ā Dīdōne clārā nōtāque rēctam, cum cupīdine spectābat. Rēgīna priōre annō trāns mare cum populō suō nāvīgāverat et urbem novam condiderat. Iarbas nōn solum amōrem rēgīnae sed etiam imperium urbis cupīvit.

Itaque Iarbas rēgīnae appropinquāvit et rogāvit, “Nūbēsne mihi, Dīdō potentissima? Tibi mīlitēs dōnābō, quī fortēs fidēlēsque sunt.”

Rēgīna rīdēns “Minimē!” inquit, “Multōs mīlitēs iam habeō, quibus sunt gladiī, ā Vulcānō ipsō factī.”

Postrīdiē ad urbem Dīdōnis recurrit. “Ō Rēgīna, tibi tōtum rēgnum meum dōnābō! Nūbēsne mihi nunc?”

Dīdō iterum rīsīt et addidit, “Habeō omnēs terrās, quās requīrō. Tuās nōn cupiō.”

Tandem Iarbas dēiectus ōrāvit, “Rēgīna, tē in aeternum amābō. Tū eris mea uxor et rēgīna. Omnēs cīvēs tē colent. Ōrō tē, mihi nūbe!”

Dīdō vexāta respondit, “Intellegēsne umquam, Rēx Iarba, mē? Nec mīlitēs nec rēgnum nec mātirimōnium dēsīderō, sed vītā novā mihi populōque meō creāre cupiō.”

An original story based on Vergil's *Aeneid*

- 1
2 **rēctam** = ruled
3 **condiderat** = had founded
4
5 **Nūbēsne mihi** = Will you
6 | marry me
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14 **colent** = will worship
15 **Iarba** is vocative
16
17

31. How is Dido first described in lines 1-2 (*ā Dīdōne...rēctam*)? A) wise B) generous C) adventurous D) famous
32. According to lines 2-3 (*Rēgīna...nāvīgāverat*), when did Dido sail to Africa? A) during the spring B) after the harvest C) when her people agreed D) in the previous year
33. Based on your knowledge of Roman history, what city in northern Africa did Dido rule, which later fought Rome in three great wars? A) Troy B) Carthage C) Sparta D) Alexandria
34. What does Iarbas seek in line 4 (*Iarbas...cupīvit*)? A) the sun and warmth B) love and rule C) honor and revenge D) riches and fame
35. What is noteworthy about Iarbas' soldiers (line 6)? A) They were given to Iarbas as a gift. B) They were well-trained fighters. C) They are all married. D) They are strong and faithful.
36. How does Dido react to Iarbas' first question (line 7)? A) dismissively B) sadly C) fearfully D) humbly
37. What is noteworthy about Dido's soldiers (lines 7-8)? A) They have large shields. B) Their swords were forged by a god. C) The gods trained them. D) They are only satisfied when fighting an enemy.
38. In lines 9-10, how does Iarbas improve his offer? A) He promises all his territories to her. B) He offers greater riches. C) He vows to defeat her enemies. D) He says he will worship her as a goddess.
39. According to lines 13-14, what are Iarbas' final offers? A) marriage and admiration B) safety and security C) fame and glory D) laughter and amusement
40. At the end of the passage, what does Dido desire? A) marriage to a more powerful king B) a new military alliance C) a new life for herself and her people D) an impressive city design