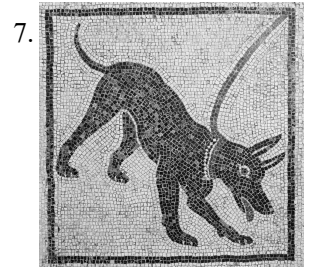


CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM A, B, C, OR D. MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

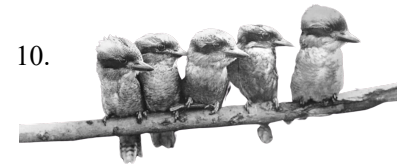
- Who was the Roman god of war and the father of Romulus and Remus?
A) Apollo B) Jupiter C) Mars D) Pluto
- Ubi est Aegyptus in chartā geographicā? A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4
- What is the name for the colonnade or covered walkway surrounding the *hortus* in a Roman *villa*? A) *cubiculum* B) *lātrīna* C) *tablinum* D) *peristylum*
- What is the meaning of the abbreviation *etc.*, which stands for the Latin phrase *et cētera*?
A) and the rest B) that is C) for example D) or similar



- What is the meaning of the Latin word at the root of nominate, nominal, and denominator? A) name B) choice. C) night D) calendar
- What Roman god was a blacksmith, son of Juno, husband to Venus, and was permanently injured as a child?
A) Vulcan B) Neptune C) Apollo D) Mercury
- Which expression might be found by the entrance of a Roman home to keep away unwanted visitors and would be an appropriate caption for this mosaic?
A) *carpe diem* B) *tempus fugit*. C) *ante merīdiem* D) *cavē canem*
- What does your Latin teacher want to know if they ask “*Quis abest?*”
A) What is your name? B) What day is it? C) Who is absent? D) How are you feeling?
- Based on your knowledge of Latin roots, what would you be studying in culinary school?
A) astronomy B) cooking C) architecture D) engineering



- Quot avēs sunt in pictūrā? A) trēs B) quīnque C) septem D) novem
- III et IV sunt _____. A) VI B) VII C) VIII D) IX
- Which word does NOT refer to an article of clothing?
A) *stola* B) *toga* C) *sōl* D) *tunica*



ITEMS 13-30 TELL THE FIRST PART OF A STORY.

EXCITEMENT IN THE STREETS

- Multī virī et fēminae per viās ambulat. A) near the street B) in the street C) through the streets D) to the streets
- Sunt in viīs multae tabernae. A) There were B) There is C) There was D) There are
- Sed virī et fēminae tabernās nōn inrant quod est spectāculum in theātrō! A) because B) when C) and D) not
- Hodiē ad theātrum ambulant. A) he is walking B) they are walking C) I am walking D) to walk
- Agricolae urbem inrant et ad theātrum festīnāre temptant. A) you hurry B) he hurries C) to hurry D) I hurry
- Mātrēs puellīs puerīsque cibum et aquam dant. A) after food and water B) with food and water C) near the food and water D) food and water
- Liberī laetī ab īnsulīs festīnant. A) inside their apartment buildings B) into their apartment buildings C) away from their apartment buildings D) around their apartment buildings
- Puellae et puerī clāmant, “Māter! Pater! Festīnāte ad theātrum!” A) They hurry B) Hurry C) We hurry D) She hurries
- Parentēs līberōrum festīnāre temptant. A) of the children B) with the children C) to the children D) by the children
- “Quīntus Roscius fābulam agit,” pater filiō dicit. A) of his son B) to his son C) with his son D) by his son
- Filius rogat, “Quis est Roscius? Ego Roscium nesciō.” A) Us B) You C) We D) I

24. “Roscius est āctor praeclārus,” pater respondet. A) a famous actor B) to a famous actor C) of famous actors D) with famous actors
25. “Ubi Roscius erat in urbe Rōmā, cōnsul Sulla Roscium honōrābat.” A) was honoring B) is honoring C) to honor D) were honoring
26. Ecce! Decem nautae ad theātrum ambulānt. A) Strong sailors B) Busy sailors C) Ten sailors D) Old sailors
27. Hodiē nautae in theātrō labōrant! A) Yesterday B) Today C) Later D) Now
28. Aelia, parva puella, rogat, “Saltatne Galēria Cōpiola?” A) Why isn’t Galeria Copiola dancing? B) Who is dancing with Galeria Copiola? C) Is Galeria Copiola dancing? D) When is Galeria Copiola dancing?
29. “Ita vērō,” magnus nauta respondet. “Galēria adest hodiē.” A) No B) Yes C) Hello D) Goodbye
30. Parva puella laetē clāmat, “Euge!” Nauta rīdet. A) Oh no! B) Look! C) Hello! D) Hurray!

READ THE REST OF THE STORY AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

THE LITTLE GIRL’S DREAM

“Ego quoque Galēriam vidēre cupiō,” māter laetē respondet. “Ubi ego eram puella, Galēriam vidēbam. Galēria ut Terpsichorē saltat.”

Aelia et māter summam caveam intrant ubi post omnēs spectātōrēs stant. Decem nautae summam caveam intrant. Aelia et māter magnum nautam salūtant. Nautae in mūrū ascendunt.

Nautae fūnēs tractant et spectātōribus vēlum aperiunt.

Mox nautae in mūrō sedent et fābulam spectant.

Roscius intrat et spectātōrēs surgunt et plaudunt. Tandem Roscius exit. Galēria Cōpiola intrat et in scaenā saltat. Aelia lacrimat quod Galēriam vidēre nōn potest. Spectātōrēs prō parvā Aeliā stant. Māter Aeliam tollit sed etiam puella Galēriam nōn videt. Magnus nauta dicit, “Aelia in mūrō mēcum sedere potest. Placetne tibi?”

“Ita vērō,” māter respondet et magnus nauta Aeliam in mūrū altum tollit. Nunc Aelia in mūrō sedet et bene videt. Nauta mātrem puellamque audiēbat et dīcit, “Decōrum est tibi Galēriam vidēre quod māter olim Galēriam vīdit.” Aelia et māter rīdent.

- 1
2 **ut Terpsichorē** = like Terpsichore (Muse of dance)
3 **summam caveam** = upper back section
4
5 **ascendunt** = climb
6 **fūnēs tractant** = pull the ropes; **vēlum aperiunt** =
7 | open the covering for shade
8 **Tandem** = At last
9 **scaenā** = stage
10 **nōn potest** = is not able; **prō** = in front of
11 **tollit** = lifts; **etiam** = still
12 **mēcum** = with me; **Placetne tibi** = Is it okay
13 | with you?
14
15 **Decōrum est** = It is fitting
16 **olim** = once; **vīdit** = saw

31. When did Aelia’s mother see Galeria perform (lines 1-2)? A) after her marriage B) yesterday C) never D) as a girl
32. How does the mother remember Galeria’s performance (lines 1-2)? A) sadly B) happily C) angrily D) calmly
33. In lines 3-4, what do we learn about Aelia’s situation? A) Her seat is uncomfortable. B) The sun shines in her eyes. C) The crowd is very loud. D) She is behind many people.
34. Who handles the awning (line 6)? A) Roscius B) Aelia’s mother C) the sailors D) the spectators
35. What do the sailors do in line 7? A) return to their ships B) watch the play C) go to a tavern D) sprinkle water on the audience
36. In line 8, what indicates the audience enjoys Roscius’ performance? A) They rise and clap. B) They sit and stomp their feet. C) They laugh and shout his name. D) They throw coins and flowers.
37. In lines 9-10, why is Aelia crying? A) Aelia is not able to see Galeria. B) Aelia is not able to dance. C) Roscius has left the stage. D) The noise of the crowd hurts her ears.
38. In lines 10-11, whom is Aelia able to see? A) the actors B) Roscius C) the spectators D) Galeria
39. How does the sailor solve Aelia’s problem (lines 9-12)? A) He carries her to the front. B) He places her onto the wall. C) He lifts her onto his shoulders. D) He moves some people out of her way.
40. Why is the sailor kind to Aelia? A) He wanted the girl to have the same experience as her mother. B) The mother paid the sailor. C) He has a daughter and is sympathetic. D) He wants to increase Galeria’s popularity.