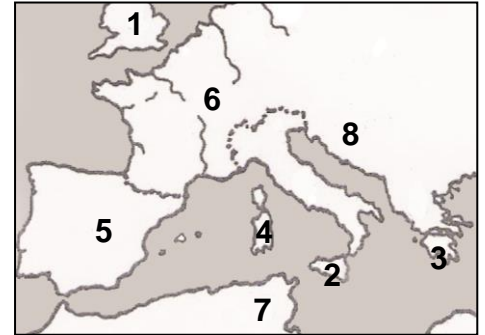


CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM A, B, C, OR D. MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

- The abbreviation **N.B.** stands for the Latin phrase *Notā Bene* which means A) Note well B) Make haste C) And the rest D) Farewell
- If your older sister says your behavior is puerile, she means you are A) childish B) sad C) clever D) sick
- Based on your knowledge of Latin, the purpose of a convocation is to A) give people news B) assign people to help C) call people together D) ask people their opinion
- What should the class do when the teacher says, “*Sedēte*”? A) stand B) be quiet C) leave D) remain seated
- Who was the Roman goddess of wisdom, war, and weaving? A) Juno B) Diana C) Minerva D) Venus
- Quid est nōmen deī Rōmānī in pictūrā? A) Mercury B) Neptune C) Apollo D) Mars
- Quot oculōs vidēs in pictūrā? A) I B) II C) III D) IV
- The island of Sicily is on the map in the area numbered A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4
- Gallia* is on the map in the area numbered A) 5 B) 6 C) 7 D) 8
- After the long flight, the airline passengers were glad to return to *terra firma*. A) solid ground B) a rural area C) their homeland D) unknown territory
- A Roman woman wore a long gown called a A) *caliga* B) *toga* C) *stola* D) *bulla*
- Where would a Roman typically go to watch chariot racing? A) templum B) Forum C) cubiculum D) Circus Maximus



ITEMS 13-30 TELL A SHORT STORY.

A GIFT FOR MOTHER

- Rōma multās tabernās habet. A) was having B) to have C) were having D) has
- Multī virī et multae fēminae tabernās vīsītāre amant. A) are visiting B) were visiting C) to visit D) was visiting
- Multī Rōmānī in tabernīs labōrant. A) of the shops B) in the shops C) near the shops D) into the shops
- Sed est perīculum in viīs Rōmae. A) of Rome B) Rome C) by Rome D) from Rome
- Ōlim puella ad Forum ambulābat. A) Soon B) Today C) Once D) Always
- Puella circum Forum tabernās vīsītābat. A) in the Forum B) around the Forum C) by the Forum D) far from the Forum
- Puella multās statuās et pictūrās in tabernīs spectābat. A) was looking at B) to look at C) is looking at D) look at
- Sed puella multam pecūniam nōn habēbat. A) with much money B) of much money C) for much money D) much money
- Puella _____ statuam prope mūrū tabernae spectābat. A) parvae B) parvam C) parvās D) parvīs
- Tabernārius benignus puellae statuam dābat. A) by the girl B) from the girl C) to the girl D) the girls
- “Tibi statuam dō, quod tū es puella bona,” tabernārius puellae nūntiābat. A) I am giving B) They are giving C) You are giving D) We are giving

24. Dōnum erat parva statua deae Vestae. A) are B) is C) were D) was
25. Puella erat laeta quod māter deam Vestam amābat. A) when B) but C) and D) because
26. Puella ad casam ambulābat, sed ūnus vir malus et magnus in viā stābat. A) one B) angry C) lazy D) good
27. “Dā mihi pecūniam tuam et statuam!” vir clāmābat. A) To give B) Give C) I give D) We give
28. “Cūr?” rogābat puella. A) What B) Where C) Why D) Who
29. “Ego pecūniam nōn _____,” vir respondēbat. A) habet B) habēs C) habēmus D) habeō
30. “Sed statua est dōnum,” puella timidē lacrimābat. A) fearfully B) fear C) fearful D) fearing

READ THE REST OF THE STORY AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

THE ROAD HOME

Vir malus statuam puellae ēripere temptābat, sed puella ad vīllam suam currēbat. Puella hunc inimicum timēbat. Ubi vir malus ad puellam appropinquābat, puella clāmāre coepit. Amīcus clāmōrēs puellae audiēbat et ad puellam currebat. Amīcus et inimīcus inter sē pugnābant. Puella perterrita ad agrum proximum festinābat et auxilium rogābat. Agricola ex agrō ad pugnam festinābant. Ubi advēnerunt, inimicum exanimatum in terrā vidēbant. Amīcus in inimicō sedēbat. Amīcus erat victor. Agricola gaudēbant. Ūnus agricola clāmābat, “Grātiās tibi agimus! Vir malus omnēs in vīs et in oppidō oppugnābat. Nunc habitāre et ambulāre in pāce possumus.” Puella laeta ad mātrem statuam portat.

- 1 **ēripere** = snatch
 2 **suam** = her; **hunc inimicum** = this unfriendly man
 3 **appropinquābat** = was approaching; **coepit** = began
 4 **clāmōrēs** = the shouts
 5 **inter sē** = with each other
 6 **proximum** = nearby; **auxilium** = help
 7 **advēnerunt** = arrived
 8 **exanimatum** = unconscious
 9
 10 **omnēs** = everyone
 11 **pāce** = peace
 12 **possumus** = we are able

31. In lines 1-2, the girl began to run to her house when A) she tripped and fell B) the bad man cursed at her C) the bad man tried to steal the gift D) she heard a loud noise
32. In lines 2-3 (*Ubi...coepit*), when the bad man got closer to the girl she A) ran faster B) shouted C) hid D) fell suddenly
33. In line 4 (*Amīcus...currēbat*), who came to help the girl? A) a stranger B) a guard C) a soldier D) a friend
34. In lines 5-6, (*Puella...rogābat*) where did the girl go to ask for help? A) the shops B) a temple C) a field D) the baths
35. In lines 7-8 (*Ubi...vidēbant*), we learn that _____ was unconscious. A) the unfriendly man B) the girl C) the friend D) the farmer
36. In line 8, when the men arrived to help, the friend was A) thanking the shopkeeper B) sitting on the man C) rejoicing with the crowd D) calling the girl
37. In lines 9-10 (*Ūnus...agimus*), someone A) questions the friend B) thanks the friend C) laughs at the friend D) curses the friend
38. What has the bad man been doing to people in this town (lines 10-11)? A) lying to them B) following them C) cursing at them D) attacking them
39. According to lines 11-12, the people in this town are now able to A) walk freely B) swim safely C) sail happily D) talk openly
40. This story demonstrates that when you help one person, you may A) earn the praise of the gods B) endanger others C) help everyone D) lose your reputation