

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

1. Quid est nōmen tibi? A) What B) Where C) How D) Why
2. Canis in ātriō dormiēbat. A) is sleeping B) was sleeping C) does sleep D) to sleep
3. Et puerī et puellae cantāre amant. A) Each...and B) Neither...nor C) Either...or D) Both...and
4. Currite, cīvēs, ad Colossēum! Nunc est spectāculum! A) Run B) To run C) Do not run D) They have run
5. Vōs multās fābulās dē deīs Olympicīs scītis. A) We B) I C) They D) You
6. Omnēs hominēs verba senātōris audiunt. A) by the senator B) of the senator C) for the senator D) with the senator
7. Multī spectātōrēs ad theātrum hodiē veniunt. A) by B) in C) to D) out of
8. Pūblius mātrī fābulam longam nārrāvit. A) of his mother B) by his mother C) with his mother D) to his mother
9. Mārcus et Iūlia in viīs currere nōn poterant. A) have not been able B) not to be able C) are not able D) were not able
10. Discipula epistulam stilō scrībēbat. A) instead of a stylus B) near a stylus C) with a stylus D) of a stylus
11. Puellae amīcās cārās laudāvērunt. A) praise B) praised C) to praise D) were praising
12. Portā cibum, _____, in vīllam! A) Mārcus B) Mārce C) Mārcum D) Mārcō
13. Fēmina cum sorōre in silvam festīnat. A) away from her sister B) to her sister C) near her sister D) with her sister
14. Mātrēs in Forum lentē ambulant. A) to slow down B) how slow C) slowly D) slowness
15. Quot sunt decem minus ūnus? A) VI B) VII C) VIII D) IX
16. William Shakespeare wrote, “To be or not to be – that is the question.” In that quote, what is the Latin for “to be”? A) *sumus* B) *esse* C) *fuī* D) *est*
17. Cicerō erat _____. A) ōrātor clārus B) ōrātōrem clārum C) ōrātōris clārī D) ōrātōre clārō
18. Senātōrēs ad Cūriam magnā celeritāte appropinquābant. A) of great speed B) great speed C) with great speed D) for great speed
19. “Tange,” magistra inquit, “pedēs tuōs.” A) mouth B) eyes C) head D) feet
20. In what part of a Roman house would one expect to find a garden? A) *in culīnā* B) *in cubiculō* C) *in peristylīō* D) *in tablīnō*
21. What Greek deity is often depicted with winged sandals and the snake-entwined staff pictured here? A) Hades B) Hera C) Hephaestus D) Hermes
22. Where would a Roman boy wear his *bullā*? A) around his waist B) on his head C) around his neck D) on his finger
23. In addition to Pompeii, which of these cities did Mt. Vesuvius destroy? A) Brundisium B) Herculaneum C) Ostia D) Rome
24. In what type of contest did Arachne and Minerva participate? A) archery B) weaving C) running D) singing
25. Who were the chief executive officials in the government of the Roman Republic? A) consuls B) emperors C) kings D) priests
26. *Quot annōs habēs?* is asking A) What day is it? B) How old are you? C) What time is it? D) Who is your mother?
27. According to its Latin root, a laboratory is a place for A) hiding items B) washing C) working D) storing food



28. One might use the Latin abbreviation _____ to restate or clarify something already mentioned.
 A) i.e. B) A.D. C) p.m. D) R.I.P.
29. According to legend, what was Cincinnatus doing when he was asked to be dictator? A) eating his dinner
 B) visiting a friend C) making a speech D) plowing a field

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

WHY BUTTERFLIES DON'T LIVE IN HOUSES

Mariposa copes with her sorrow.

Ōlim papiliōnēs in domibus habitābant. Puella, nōmine Maripōsa, in parvā domō habitābat. Dum in viā ambulat, subitō pecūniā cōspexit. “Quam fortunāta sum!” Maripōsa clāmāvit. “Ad forum festīnāre cupiō.” In forō textum multīs colōribus rēgālibus cōspexit. Maripōsa exclāmāvit, “Textum mihi magnopere placet!”

Maripōsa stolam pulchram ē textō fēcit et saepe stolam gerēbat quae multōs colōrēs rēgālēs habēbat. Ūnō diē in forō puer, Pūblius Flōrus, Maripōsam gerentem stolam vīdit. Puer exclāmāvit, “Salvē, mea rēgīna!” Mox puella et puer erant amīcī.

Post multōs annōs Pūblius dēclārāvit, “Volō tē in mātirimōnium dūcere.” 10

Maripōsa laetē respondit, “Ita vērō! Amō tē.” Ante diem nūptiālem Pūblius tamen ē vītā discessit. Post mortem Pūblī, Maripōsa misera erat.

Amīcī multōs et variōs flōrēs Maripōsae dōnāvērunt. Incēpit amāre odōrem flōrum. Itaque Maripōsa inter flōrēs circum oppidum volābat et domum numquam reveniēbat. Hodīe papiliōnēs, sīcut Maripōsa, nōn iam in domibus vīvunt, sed hūc illūc volant et flōrēs olfaciunt.

Based on a Mexican folktale

Mariposa means butterfly in Spanish.

- 1 **papiliōnēs** = butterflies; **domibus** =
 2 houses
 3
 4 **textum** = fabric; **rēgālibus** = royal
 5 **magnopere** = greatly
 6
 7 **diē** = day
 8 **gerentem** = wearing
 9
 10
 11 **nūptiālem** = wedding
 12 **discessit** = departed
 13 **Incēpit** = She began
 14 **volābat** = was flying
 15 **sīcut** = just like
 16 **hūc illūc** = here and there; **olfaciunt**
 = smell

30. According to line 1 (*Ōlim...habitābant*), why were houses once important to butterflies?
 A) They used to live inside them. B) There are flowers around houses. C) Houses protect butterflies from people. D) The weather was unpleasant.
31. According to lines 2-3, what is Mariposa doing? A) writing a story B) climbing a tree C) walking in the road
 D) painting a picture
32. What is the best translation of “*Quam fortunāta sum!*” (line 3)? A) “There is my fortune!”
 B) “How fortunate I am!” C) “That girl is so fortunate!” D) “I have a good fortune!”
33. According to line 4, why was the fabric so special? A) It was new. B) It was multi-colored.
 C) It was expensive. D) It was her mother’s.
34. According to line 6, Mariposa wore the *stola* A) often B) just once C) on special occasions D) once a year
35. In line 10, after many years Publius A) asked about the *stola* B) sang to Mariposa
 C) proposed marriage to Mariposa D) destroyed the *stola*
36. According to line 11, Mariposa agreed to A) marry Publius B) become a queen C) travel away
 D) receive a message
37. Based on lines 11-12, why was Mariposa sad? A) Flowers made her sneeze. B) Her marriage was unhappy.
 C) She lost her *stola*. D) Publius died.
38. According to line 13, what did Mariposa’s friends give her? A) flowers B) a pet C) perfume D) food
39. In line 14, where was Mariposa flying? A) to the town B) in front of the town C) around the town
 D) away from the town
40. Based upon this folktale, why do butterflies fly around from place to place? A) to flee their enemies
 B) to enjoy the fragrance of flowers C) to exercise their wings D) to look for new houses