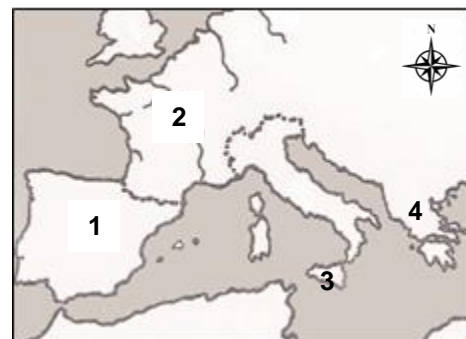
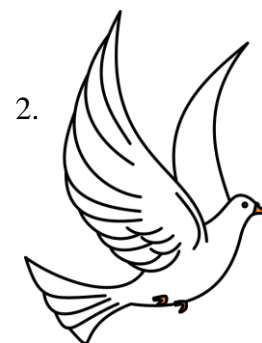


CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM A, B, C, OR D. MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

1. What is the Roman name for the Greek god Hermes? A) Mercury B) Mars C) Vulcan D) Pluto
2. Which goddess is the mother of Cupid and has this bird as a symbol? A) Juno B) Venus
C) Minerva D) Vesta
3. The Roman numerals IV + VI = A) VII B) VIII C) IX D) X
4. A Latin teacher asking the name of a person in a picture would ask A) *Ubi est?* B) *Quid agis?*
C) *Quis est?* D) *Estne laetus?*
5. Who in ancient Rome wore a *toga praetexta*? A) senator B) mater C) libertus D) servus
6. What is the best translation of the Latin motto *festīnā lentē*? A) hurry slowly B) happy birthday
C) time flies D) seize the day
7. Based on the Latin root, who would be considered urbane? A) a sailor B) a city dweller C) a shepherd D) a nymph
8. At what large amphitheater would the Romans watch gladiatorial fights and animal hunts? A) the Forum B) the Curia
C) the Colosseum D) the Pantheon
9. *Sicilia* is on the map in the area numbered A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4
10. If a bird flew in a straight line from *Hispania* to *Graecia*, it would be flying A) north B) south C) east D) west
11. What Latin abbreviation means “and the rest”? A) *P.S.* B) *a.m.*
C) *N.B.* D) *etc.*
12. The malevolent king lived in a castle at the top of the mountain.
A) old B) wise C) faithful D) evil



ITEMS 13-30 TELL A SHORT STORY.

SHOPPING FOR THE RIGHT GIFT

13. *Fēmina et fīlius in villā habitābant.* A) were living B) to live C) are living D) does live
14. *Fīlius, Helenus, semper erat puer bonus.* A) is B) was C) were D) are
15. *Fēmina filiō dōnum dare parābat.* A) to give B) give C) was giving D) gives
16. *Hodiē fēmina cum filiō et ancillā per viās ambulat.* A) by her son and slave girl B) from her son and slave girl
C) her son and slave girl D) with her son and slave girl
17. *Ancilla pecūniam fēminae timidē portat.* A) caution B) cautiously C) to be cautious D) cautious
18. *Multās tabernās spectant.* A) I look at B) You look at C) They look at D) She looks at
19. *In fenestrā tabernae sunt parvae statuae.* A) of a shop B) from a shop C) by a shop D) behind a shop
20. *Fēmina parvam statuam nōn comparat quod Helenus nōn est parvus puer.* A) always buys B) seldom buys C) now buys
D) does not buy
21. *In secundā tabernā sunt multae gemmae.* A) is B) was C) were D) are
22. *Fēmina Helenō gemmās nōn comparat quod Helenus nōn est vir adultus.* A) with the gems B) the gem C) the gems
D) of the gem
23. *Tabernārius trāns viam stat et fēminam et fīlium et ancillam vocāre temptat.* A) To the shopkeeper
B) From the shopkeeper C) The shopkeeper D) The shopkeeper's

24. Tabernārius clāmat, “Intrāte tabernam meam et spectāte tunicās splendidās!” A) to look at B) look at C) looks at D) was looking at
25. “Quis nōs vocat?” fēmina rogat. A) I B) you C) they D) us
26. “Vidēsne tabernārium trāns viam in tabernā?” ancilla respondet. A) You were not seeing B) Do you see C) Were you seeing D) You do not see
27. Tabernārius fēminae et filiō et ancillae trēs tunicās pulchrās dēmōnstrat. A) one B) two C) three D) four
28. Helenus ūnam tunicam amat. A) loves B) was loving C) to love D) love
29. Fēmina ancillam vocat et ancilla tabernāriō pecūniam dat. A) of the shopkeeper B) from the shopkeepers C) to the shopkeeper D) the shopkeepers
30. Tabernārius fēminae et filiō tunicam dat. A) but B) because C) or D) and

READ THE REST OF THE STORY AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

THE PAUPER AND THE TUNIC

Māter et filius, Helenus, et ancilla ē tabernā ambulat.	1	
Ancilla tunicam portat. <u>Pauper</u> fēminam et puerum vocat.	2	Pauper = A poor man
Pauper cum <u>liberīs</u> prope viam stat.	3	liberīs = children
“Habētisne nōbīs <u>nōnnūllum</u> cibum?” pauper rogat.	4	nōnnūllum = some
“Hodiē liberī meī nūllum cibum habent.”	5	
Helenus respondet, “Ego vōbīs nūllum cibum habeō.	6	
Dā, ancilla, virō nōnnūllam pecūniam.”	7	
Ancilla respondet, “Pecūniam in sacco <u>nōn iam</u>	8	nōn iam = no longer
habēmus. <u>Nōs</u> tabernāriō pecūniam <u>dedimus</u> et nunc	9	Nōs...dedimus = we gave
tū tunicam novam habēs.”	10	
Helenus <u>inquit</u> , “Tunicam novam <u>nōn cupiō ubi hī</u> liberī	11	inquit = says; nōn cupiō = I do not want; ubi hī =
nūllum cibum habent. <u>Redde</u> tabernāriō tunicam.	12	Redde = Give back when these
Dā virō et liberīs pecūniam.”	13	
Māter rīdet et ancillae inquit, “Ego filiō meō dōnum	14	
dare temptābam, sed dōnum <u>vērum</u> est filius meus.”	15	vērum = true

31. In line 1, who leaves the shop? A) the shopkeeper B) a poor man C) a poor man’s children D) the woman, her son, and the slave girl
32. In line 2, what does the poor man do? A) calls the woman and her son B) carries the tunic C) walks with the woman and her son D) begs the shopkeeper
33. In line 3, the poor man is standing A) near the street B) under a tree C) next to a river D) in front of a country house
34. In line 4, the poor man asks for A) money B) the tunic C) food D) the statues
35. According to lines 4-6, Helenus has no food for the A) shopkeeper and his children B) women C) slave girl D) poor man and his family
36. In line 7, what does Helenus order the slave girl to do? A) give some money to the poor man B) give food to the children C) get the shopkeeper’s attention D) get the women some food
37. According to lines 8-9, what was once in the sack? A) some food B) money C) jewelry D) small statues
38. According to lines 9-10, what does Helenus now have? A) some food B) a new tunic C) money D) small statues
39. In lines 12-13, why does the son give the tunic back to the shopkeeper? A) He thought it was ugly. B) He had one just like it. C) He wanted money to give to the poor man. D) He wanted to purchase more statues.
40. Why does the mother smile at the end of the story? A) She likes the tunic. B) She thinks the statues are pretty. C) She is pleased with her son’s actions. D) She is amused by the children.