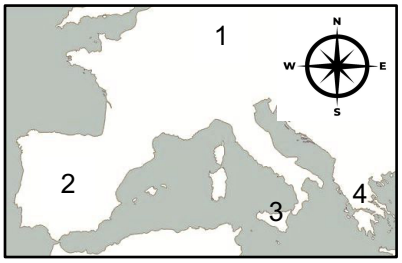
2026 ACL/NJCL NATIONAL LATIN EXAM INTRODUCTION TO LATIN EXAM A

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

1. What animal found and rescued the twins Romulus and Remus? A) *canis* B) *lupa* C) *equus* D) *fēlēs*
2. Seen in the image to the right, what Roman god of music and the sun is often shown with laurel wreaths and a lyre? A) Mars B) Mercury C) Bacchus D) Apollo

3. Mārcus trēs fēlēs habet. Iūlia quattuor canēs habet. Quot animālia Mārcus et Iūlia habent? A) duo B) quīnque C) septem D) decem
4. Aurēlia novem stolās in forō videt. A) III B) IV C) VIII D) IX
5. What question would a Latin teacher use to ask the class to identify an object in a picture? A) *Cūr abest?* B) *Quid est?* C) *Esne trīstis?* D) *Quis es tū?*
6. You are traveling in ancient Rome and need to stop to buy food. Where would be the best place to do this? A) *cubiculum* B) *larārium* C) *taberna* D) *basilica*
7. What article of clothing was worn by Roman men as a sign of citizenship? A) *stola* B) *palla* C) *tunica* D) *toga*
8. Based on its Latin root, the word "filial" in the phrase "filial devotion" refers to the relationship between which groups? A) people and gods B) children and parents C) guests and hosts D) husbands and wives
9. If a legislature passed an agrarian law, whom would it impact most directly? A) merchants B) sailors C) farmers D) soldiers
10. Ubi est Germānia in chartā geōgraphicā? A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4
11. In what general direction would you be going if you traveled from *Graecia* to *Hispānia*? A) north B) east C) south D) west
12. Which Latin phrase would be the best to use in order to encourage a friend to make the most of an opportunity? A) *carpe diem* B) *caveat ēmptor* C) *ē plūribus ūnum* D) *ante merīdiem*

10.
11.



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

DANGER NEAR THE MOUNTAIN

13. Puella et puer in campō prope montem stābant. A) through a field B) near a field C) in a field D) across a field
14. Puer erat Glaucus et puella erat Iūlia. A) but B) and C) or D) not
15. Glaucus et Iūlia erant frāter et soror. A) were B) is C) was D) are
16. Līberī arborēs in monte laetē spectābant. A) to be happy B) happy C) happiness D) happily
17. Subitō lupus saevus ad līberōs dē monte festīnābat. A) towards a fierce wolf B) from a fierce wolf C) of a fierce wolf D) a fierce wolf
18. Glaucus clāmābat, "Ecce! Cavē!" A) Hooray! B) Oh no! C) Look! D) What!
19. Glaucus lacrimābat et clāmābat, "Sum perterritus!" A) I was B) I am C) To be D) Be
20. Iūlia clāmābat, "Lupus nōs cōnsūmere temptat!" A) to eat B) is eating C) are eating D) am eating
21. Canis fortis per campum festīnābat. Mox ante līberōs stābat. A) around the children B) between the children C) behind the children D) in front of the children
22. Canis puerō et puellae auxilium dabat. A) of the boy and the girl B) near the boy and the girl C) to the boy and the girl D) by the boy and the girl
23. Canis lātrābat et cum lupō pugnābat. A) was barking B) bark C) to bark D) is barking
24. Canis lupum vincēbat, et lupus fugiēbat. A) after the wolf B) the wolf C) near the wolf D) with the wolf
25. Iūlia canem laudābat, "Tū es fortis!" A) I B) You C) They D) We
26. Līberī canem ad vīllam familiae dūcēbant. A) of their family B) with their family C) from their family D) by their family
27. Nunc līberī in ātriō canī cibum aquamque dant. A) of the children B) to the children C) the children D) by the children

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Exam continues on the back.

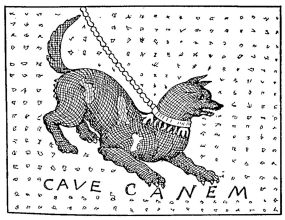
28. Pater in tablīnō pecūniam numerat sed māter ē hortō currit. A) to count B) was counting C) is counting D) are counting
29. Māter clāmat, "Cūr est animal sordidum in meā vīllā pulchrā?" A) What B) Who C) Where D) Why
30. Māter imperat, "Līberī, dūcite canem ē vīllā meā!" A) lead B) I am leading C) to lead D) you were leading

READ THE REST OF THE STORY AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

"CAN WE KEEP IT?"

"Sed canis prope montem nōs custōdiēbat quod lupus ferōx nōs oppugnābat. Canis erat fortis," Glaucus mātrī respondet.
Iūlia rogat, "Potestne habitāre in vīllā nostrā?"
Pater nunc intrat et respondet, "Canis ūnum diem manēre potest."
Līberī clāmant, "Euge!"
Ubi sōl discēdit et tōta familia dormit, fūr vīllam tacitē intrat et ad tablīnum ambulat. Fūr in mēnsā pecūniam videt et ē tablīnō pecūniam portat. Canis sonum nummōrum audit et lātrat. Canis ad ātrium currit et fūrem superat. Pater ē cubiculō festīnat. Fūrem et canem videt. Līberī per iānuās cubiculōrum patrem et fūrem spectant. Pater clāmat et fūr perterritus ē vīllā fugit – sine nummīs!
Postrīdiē māter exclāmat, "Manēre potest! Canis nōs bene custōdit."
Pater laetus artificem condūcit. Artifex prope iānuam vīllae opus tessellātum facit. Opus tessellātum habet pictūram canis fortis et litterās, "CAVĒ CANEM.

1 **custōdiēbat** = was protecting
2 **oppugnābat** = was attacking
3 **Potestne** = Is it able
4 **ūnum diem** = for one day
5
6
7 **fūr** = thief
8 **mēnsā** = table
9 **nummōrum** = of the coins
10 **superat** = overcomes
11
12
13 **Postrīdiē** = The next day
14
15 **artificem condūcit** = hires a craftsman
16 **opus tessellātum facit** = makes a
17 | mosaic



31. What or who is described as *ferōx* (line 1)? A) *canis* (line 1) B) *lupus* (line 1) C) *nōs* (line 2) D) *Glaucus* (line 2)
32. What does Julia request for the dog (line 3)? A) to eat in their dining room B) to have a doghouse C) to live in their house D) to have a bath
33. Why do the children shout, "*Euge!"* (line 6)? A) They can see the dog is wagging its tail. B) They are not doing chores. C) They are having their favorite dinner. D) They can spend more time with the dog.
34. In line 7, when the thief enters the house, who is asleep? A) just the mother and father B) only the children and dog C) the dog alone D) the whole family
35. When do the actions in lines 7-12 take place? A) after the sun rose B) mid-afternoon C) at dinner D) during the night
36. In line 9, why does the dog begin to bark? A) It hears the coins. B) It sees moving shadows. C) It sees a cat. D) It hears the cursing thief.
37. In lines 10-11 (*Fūrem…videt*), who first sees the dog and thief? A) the mother B) the father C) Julia D) Glaucus
38. According to line 12, what happens as the thief flees the house? A) He is bitten by the dog. B) He falls into the *impluvium*. C) He hides in the garden. D) He drops the money.
39. Where does the father have a mosaic made (lines 15-16)? A) near the door B) in the garden C) near the children's bedrooms D) in front of the study
40. What was the purpose of the mosaic the father had made? A) to thank the gods B) to repay his children C) to advertise his business D) to warn others of the dog

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