

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

1. \_\_\_\_\_ in agrīs lūdēbant. A) Puerī B) Puerōrum C) Puerōs D) Puerīs
2. Cūr in ātriō soleae tuae sunt? A) Where B) How many C) When D) Why
3. Nōs bene Latīnē scrībere possumus! A) are writing B) wrote C) to write D) will write
4. Senātōrēs cīvibus Rōmānīs legēs bonās dabant. A) from the Roman citizens B) to the Roman citizens C) of the Roman citizen D) the Roman citizen
5. Vōs urbem Rōmam mox \_\_\_\_\_. A) vīsītābit B) vīsītābitis C) vīsītābimus D) vīsītābunt
6. Et Graecī et Rōmānī deum Apollinem laudābant. A) Both...and B) Neither...nor C) Either...or D) Some...others
7. *Lupus prope Cūriam est!* Where is the wolf? A) in the Curia B) behind the Curia C) near the Curia D) under the Curia
8. Ubi heri erās? A) are you B) will you be C) have you been D) were you
9. Quam pulchra est villa Metellī! A) Who B) Whom C) Than D) How
10. Nōlī timēre, parve puer! A) I am not afraid B) Don't be afraid C) We were not afraid D) You are not afraid
11. Rēgīna nova bene regnat. A) rules B) was ruling C) will rule D) ruled
12. Curre, \_\_\_\_\_, celeriter! A) Aulus B) Aulō C) Aulum D) Aule
13. Agricola quīnque equōs et quattuor bovēs habet. Quot animālia habet agricola? A) IX B) VI C) VIII D) XI
14. Prīmā lūce puellae in silvam ambulābant. A) At sunset B) At noon C) At dawn D) At night
15. Pater filiās filiōsque diū spectat. A) his daughters and sons B) his daughters or sons C) his daughter and son D) his daughter or son
16. Discipulī dēfessī ad villam lentē vērunt. A) slow B) slowly C) slowness D) slow down
17. In urbe Rōmā antīquā erant septem \_\_\_\_\_. A) mōns B) montis C) montēs D) montibus
18. Senex līberīs \_\_\_\_\_ nārābat. A) fābulam B) fābulā C) fābulīs D) fābulārum
19. Amīcōs nostrōs crās vidēre poterimus. A) we are able B) we were able C) we will be able D) we have been able
20. *Puer in cubiculō in capite stat.* What is the boy doing? A) cleaning his room B) resting on a couch C) standing on his head D) looking around at statues
21. At the beginning of each class, what is a Latin teacher most likely to say to the entire class? A) Currite! B) Salvēte! C) Monēte! D) Valēte!
22. Ancient Romans of all social classes often visited *thermae*. What were *thermae*? A) public baths B) libraries C) racetracks D) voting locations
23. What famous Roman hero held off the Etruscan army while his fellow soldiers tore down the only bridge leading to Rome? A) Horatius Cocles B) Mucius Scaevola C) Manlius D) Cincinnatus
24. What important city is marked by the star on the map?  
A) Rome B) Athens C) Troy D) Carthage
25. Who released all evils into the world by opening a box she was told never to open? A) Ceres B) Pandora C) Arachne D) Diana
26. The students and the teacher developed a tacit understanding of proper classroom behavior. Based on your knowledge of Latin, what does the word *tacit* mean? A) written B) unchanging C) formal D) unspoken



27. Septimius lived in the same house with his mother Aurelia, his father Lucius, his paternal grandfather Gaius, and his sister Horatia. Which of these people would have typically been the *paterfamiliās* of their family? A) Aurelia B) Lucius C) Gaius D) Lucia
28. Sum deus bellī et pater Rōmulī Remīque. Quis sum? A) Iuppiter B) Mars C) Plūtō D) Vulcānus
29. Where would you most likely find the Latin expression *Tempus fugit*? A) in the front of a book B) over a school's doorway C) at the bottom of a letter D) on the face of a clock

### READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

#### THE ROMANS FIND A WAY TO RID THEMSELVES OF A PLAGUE

Trēs annōs fuit pestilentia in urbe Rōmā. Itaque sacerdōtēs Rōmānī lēgātōs ad Graeciam mīserunt. Lēgātī auxiliū ab Aesculapiō, deō s̄nātiōnis, petēbant. Virī Rōmānī ad templū deī vēnērunt. Subitō Rōmānī serpentem vīdērunt. Serpēs templū relinquēbat et ad mare lentē sē movēbat. Serpēs in nāvem Rōmānam ascendit. Prīmō nautae ā nāve fūgērunt quod erant perterritī. Mox rediērunt quod sēnsērunt serpentem esse deum. Serpēs in mediā nāve sē cēlābat. Nautae cibum et aquam serpentī dedērunt. Tandem post sex diēs nautae ad urbem Rōmam advēnērunt. Serpēs dē nāve dēscendit et ad īnsulam in flūmine Tiberī natābat. Propter adventum serpentis, Rōmānī erant laetī quod pestilentia nōn iam in urbe erat.

- 1 **pestilentia** = plague; **sacerdōtēs** = priests  
 2 **lēgātōs** = ambassadors  
 3 **s̄nātiōnis** = of healing  
 4  
 5 **sē movēbat** = moved; **Prīmō** = At first  
 6 **sēnsērunt** = realized  
 7 **sē cēlābat** = hid  
 8  
 9  
 10 **Propter adventum** = Because of the  
 11 arrival

30. According to line 1, for how long did the plague last in Rome? A) one year B) two years C) three years D) four years
31. The best translation of **fuit** (line 1) is A) there was B) there will be C) there used to be D) there is
32. From lines 1-2 we learn that A) priests were sent to Rome B) ambassadors were sent to Greece C) Greeks were miserable D) the plague had spread to Greece
33. According to lines 2-3, Aesculapius was a A) teacher B) general C) politician D) god
34. According to lines 3-4, the visitors A) were slowly attacked by a resident B) suddenly saw a snake C) quickly ran back to the ship D) immediately pulled out their weapons
35. The best translation of **templū relinquēbat** (line 4) is A) the temple remained B) destroyed the temple C) the temple shook D) left the temple
36. According to lines 5-6, the sailors A) sailed to Rome B) hid in a temple C) searched for the snake D) fled from the boat
37. According to lines 6-7, why did the Romans return? A) They had killed the snake B) They saw a larger snake C) They thought the snake was a god D) The priest ordered them to return
38. According to lines 7-8, the Romans A) killed the snake B) fed the snake C) ate the snake D) imprisoned the snake
39. From lines 8-9 we learn that the journey to Rome lasted A) a month B) a week C) six days D) three years
40. In honor of the snake there still exists today on the island in the Tiber River a A) hospital B) prison C) library D) fort