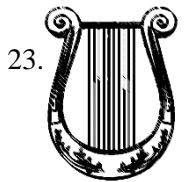
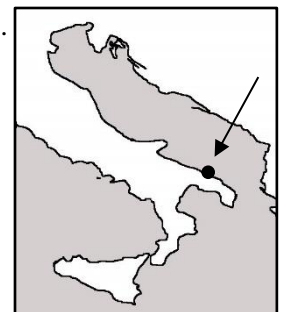


## CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM A, B, C, OR D. MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

1. Cūr Achilles Patroclum in pugnam nōn mittit? A) How B) Why C) When D) Where
2. Nōs dōnum magnō cum gaudiō accēpimus. A) of great joy B) great joy C) with great joy D) for great joy
3. Cotīdiē circum mūrōs urbis currebās. A) you are running B) you used to run C) you have run D) you will run
4. Plaudite vehementer, spectātōrēs, ubi recitātiōnem poētae audītis! A) Applaud B) To applaud C) We are applauding D) You applauded
5. Troiānī ad portum Siciliae nāvigant. A) of Sicily B) to Sicily C) from Sicily D) by Sicily
6. Ego Forum Rōmānum numquam vīdī. A) soon B) never C) yesterday D) now
7. Deus Mercurius erat \_\_\_\_\_ mercātōrum. A) patrōnus B) patrōnī C) patrōnum D) patrōnō
8. Promētheus ignem hominibus dedit. A) from the people B) by people C) to people D) of the people
9. Hodiē nōs neque stilōs neque tabulās ad scholam portāmus. A) both...and B) either...or C) some...others D) neither...nor
10. Intrāte, \_\_\_\_\_, et celeriter cōnsīdite! A) discipulī B) discipulus C) discipule D) discipulīs
11. Sulpicia amīcās ad cēnam epistulā invītāvit. A) with a letter B) for a letter C) about the letter D) of the letter
12. Familia cibum trāns montēs portāvit. A) between the mountains B) into the mountains C) across the mountains D) by the mountains
13. Cupiō piscēs et pānem in forō emere. A) to buy B) buy C) you buy D) bought
14. Architēctae templum novum cīvibus dēmōnstrant. A) showed B) were showing C) are showing D) will show
15. Quam cāra est īnfans ubi dormit! A) Who B) What C) Where D) How
16. Familiam et amīcōs saepe cūrāre poterat. A) He was able B) They were able C) We were able D) You were able
17. Cornēlia nōs in amphitheātrō salūtāvit. A) we B) us C) to us D) by us
18. Erāsne in lūdō heri? A) Are you B) Will you be C) Have you been D) Were you
19. Flaccus novem librōs habet. Flāvia decem librōs habet. Quot librōs habent? A) XII B) XVII C) XVIII D) XIX
20. In Amphitheātrō Flāviō \_\_\_\_\_ ferōciter pugnābant. A) gladiātor B) gladiātōrēs C) gladiātōre D) gladiātōrum
21. Ecce! Vidēs multōs amīcōs in ātriō, cibum in culīnā, hortum in peristylīō. Ubi es? A) in thermīs B) in basilicā C) in vīllā D) in tabernīs
22. The French word *mère*, the Spanish word *madre*, and the English word *matron* ultimately all derive from what Latin word? A) marītus B) māter C) mare D) magister
23. Which god of music traded his herd of cows and a magic wand in exchange for the lyre pictured here? A) Ares B) Dionysus C) Apollo D) Zeus
24. According to its Latin root, a creature with lupine features would resemble what animal? A) eagle B) horse C) fish D) wolf
25. Which room of the Roman *thermae* was designated for hot baths? A) caldārium B) tepidārium C) frīgidārium D) apodytērium
26. After the exile of Tarquinius Superbus and the end of the Monarchy, the Roman Republic began with Brutus and Collatinus holding which office? A) emperor B) dictator C) consul D) censor
27. Because the senator misspoke during their speech, they later had to correct their \_\_\_\_\_. A) *lapsus linguae* B) *per capita* C) *nota bene* D) *magna cum laude*
28. The Via Appia ran from Rome to which port city often used to sail to Greece, which is also marked on the map? A) Capua B) Ostia C) Brundisium D) Pompeii



23.



28.

## THE SEARCH FOR THE MAGIC RIVER

*Pachacoutec, a famous Incan, needs help solving a problem*

**Pachacoutec** is nom. sing. (pa-shuh-KOO-tek)

Ōlim habitābat rēx superbus, nōmine Pachacoutec. Rēx senēscēbat et filiū rēgis, nōmine Topa, aegrotābat. Rēx dē vitā filiī dēspērābat. Itaque multōs medicōs ad aulam convocāvit. Medicī autem filiū adiuuāre nōn poterant. Statim Pachacoutec miser ad āram sacram appropinquāvit et auxilium petīvit. Rēx vōcem ex ārā audīvit: “Cum primum Topa aquam ē flūmine magicō bibit, sānus erit. Poteris aquam mīram invenīre ubi flūmen caelum tangit. Necesse est virīs invenīre flūmen.”

Pachacoutec igitur virōs petēbat. Itaque nūntiōs per tōtum rēgnum mittēbat. Mox duo frātrēs longum iter ad flūmen facere cōstituērunt. Frātrēs suam sorōrem, Sumam, cum parentibus relīquērunt.

- 1 **senēscēbat** = was growing old
- 2 **aegrotābat** = was sick; **Itaque** = And so
- 3 **aulam** = palace
- 4 **āra** = altar
- 5 **Cum primum** = As soon as
- 6 **erit** = he will be; **Poteris** = You will be able
- 7 **tangit** = touches
- 8 **igitur** = therefore
- 9 **iter** = journey; **cōstituērunt** = decided
- 10 **suam** = their

29. In line 1, what do we learn about Pachacoutec? A) He is a proud king. B) He is a learned doctor. C) He is a lucky general. D) He is a strict teacher.
30. Why does Pachacoutec ask for help from doctors (line 2)? A) He is growing old. B) He is concerned for his people. C) His son is sick. D) He is sick.
31. According to lines 4-5, from whom does Pachacoutec later seek advice? A) a sacred altar B) his top general C) other doctors D) a wretched man
32. According to the advice that Pachacoutec receives (lines 6-7), where is he able to find this magical water? A) at the middle of the ocean B) near the sacred altar C) deep in a mountain cave D) where the river meets the sky
33. According to line 8, whom does Pachacoutec send throughout the whole kingdom? A) his son B) doctors C) his wife D) messengers
34. Who volunteers first to find the magic water in lines 9-10? A) Suma’s brothers B) Pachacoutec himself C) four local heroes D) Topa

## THE STORY CONTINUES

Sed frātrēs sine aquā revēnērunt. Itaque Pachacoutec eōs in carcerem irātē iēcit. Suma ad aulam festīnāvit et ante omnēs fortiter stetit et exclāmāvit: “**Heus!** Sine dubiō aquam magicam reportāre possum.” Pachacoutec diū rīdēbat sed tandem cōnsēnsit.

Prīmā lūce Suma exiit. Post multās hōrās Suma dēfessa in viā cōnsēdit. Dum cēnābat, trēs avēs pulchrās vīdit. Suma avibus cibum laetē dedit. Subitō avēs in caelum volāvērunt et Sumam ad flūmen, ubi caelum tangit, dūxērunt. Triumphāns Suma aquam reportāvit. Topa nunc erat sānus. Itaque Pachacoutec frātrēs Sumae līberāvit.

- 11 **eōs** = them; **carcerem** = prison
- 12 **aulam** = palace
- 13 **Heus** = Hey
- 14
- 15 **Prīmā lūce** = At dawn
- 16
- 17
- 18
- 19

Inspired by an Ecuadorian folktale

35. According to line 11, why does Pachacoutec punish the brave men? A) They failed at their task. B) They drank the water themselves. C) They abandoned their sister. D) They tried to overthrow the king.
36. According to lines 12-13, how does Suma feel about the task? A) scared B) confident C) humbled D) alarmed
37. In line 14, how does Pachacoutec respond to Suma’s pledge to assist him? A) He refuses to accept her help. B) He is amused but agrees to her help. C) He is confused and questions her. D) He is overjoyed by her enthusiasm.
38. According to line 15, what does Suma do after traveling for a long time? A) She grows tired and sits down. B) She grows hungry and hunts birds. C) She climbs a tree to look around. D) She falls asleep by a river.
39. What guides Suma on her journey (lines 16-17)? A) a voice from the altar B) two shooting stars C) three grateful birds D) a treasure map
40. At the end of the passage, why are the brothers freed? A) Suma saved the life of the king’s son. B) The brothers revealed the river’s location. C) The brothers struck a deal with the king. D) Suma overthrew the king.