

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

1. Cīvēs in oppidō decem diēs manēbunt. A) in ten days B) for ten days C) after ten days D) before ten days
2. Ēheu! Sōl nōn lūcet et nunc pluit! A) Hurray! B) Oh no! C) Ouch! D) Behold!
3. Mea amīca, cui pecūniam trādideram, laeta erat. A) whose B) by whom C) with whom D) to whom
4. Mūrī urbis magnō cum fragōre ceciderant. A) fell B) will fall C) had fallen D) fall
5. Haec rēgīna erat soror illius prīncipis. A) of that emperor B) from that emperor C) by that emperor D) with that emperor
6. Pater cibum ā convīvīs cōnsūptum laudāvit. A) consuming B) about to consume C) to be consumed D) having been consumed
7. Crās magister librum novum nōbīs leget. A) among us B) to us C) with us D) of us
8. Māter ā liberīs amāta est. A) by her children B) to her children C) because of her children D) with her children
9. Nōs hostibus capiēmur. A) we will be captured B) we will capture C) we were captured D) we are captured
10. Cornēlia validior frātre erat. A) her brother B) for her brother C) with her brother D) than her brother
11. Simul atque iānuā aperta est, omnēs intrāvērunt. A) is opening B) was opened C) will be opened D) to open
12. Puella librum lectūra in hortō obdormīvit. A) reading B) was reading C) about to read D) having been read
13. Iuppiter ipse hominibus auxilium tulit. A) wanted B) brought C) went D) could
14. Dux mīlitēs cum elephantibus trānsire Alpēs montēs iussit. A) cross B) is crossing C) to cross D) by crossing
15. Illa fēmina mihi vidētur esse dea. A) seems B) sees C) was seeing D) seemed
16. Iter facere ad urbem voluī. A) I want B) I wanted C) I will want D) I had wanted
17. Num omnia praemia erant magna? A) Will we not all receive great rewards? B) Were all the rewards great? C) Did they all give great rewards? D) Surely not all the rewards were great, were they?
18. Cōsul exercitum ad urbem paucīs mēnsibus redūcet. A) for a few months B) after a few months C) a few months before D) within a few months
19. Magister sollicitissimus erat quod discipulus tardē in scholam adveniēbat. A) more worried B) most worriedly C) very worried D) worried
20. Rēx pessimus ex urbe expellī potuit. A) to be thrown out B) throw out C) about to throw out D) threw out
21. Sunt sēdecim equī et duo bovēs. Quot animālia sunt? A) ūndecim B) quīndecim C) duodēvīgintī D) vīgintī
22. Which of these women spoke many languages, ruled Egypt for many years, and supported Antony against Octavian? A) Livia B) Clodia C) Cleopatra D) Boudicca
23. The Gallic general Vercingetorix united the Gauls against which Roman general? A) Marius B) Caesar C) Scipio D) Pompey
24. Which Latin word gives us the English words decompose, expound, expository, and opponent? A) *possum* B) *pōnō* C) *poscō* D) *portō*
25. What 3-headed monster guarded the entrance of the Underworld? A) Cerberus B) the Minotaur C) Medusa D) Hydra
26. When a person is said to have "crossed the Rubicon," what have they done? A) given a gift to someone B) had great success C) done something they cannot reverse D) hurt someone's feelings
27. According to mythology, who was the queen of the Underworld? A) Medea B) Andromeda C) Helen D) Proserpina
28. If you were in a structure that had *mētae*, a *spīna*, a *curriculum* and *quadrīgae*, where would you be? A) in the baths B) in a racetrack C) in a cemetery D) in a theater

29. In some versions of the story, what swift huntress was said to have been the only female Argonaut? A) Medea
B) Aurora C) Atalanta D) Pandora
30. What leader from North Africa mounted a valiant campaign to conquer Rome but was unsuccessful?
A) Mithridates B) Pyrrhus C) Alexander D) Hannibal

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

THE SUN AND THE WIND

Sōl et Ventus erant amīcī quī saepe in contrōversiīs erant.	1	
Ōlim Ventus exclāmāvit, “Sum fortior tē, Sōl.” Sōl respondit,	2	
“Minimē! Sum fortissimus omnium!” Certāmen habere <u>cōstituērunt</u> .	3	cōstituērunt = decided
Cōspexērunt <u>viātōrem</u> in viā ambulāntem quī <u>paenulam</u> gravem	4	viātōrem = traveler; paenulam = cloak
gerēbat. Sōl Ventum rogāvit, “ <u>Quis nostrum</u> paenulam <u>eius</u> removēre potest?”	5	Quis nostrum = Who of us; eius = his
Ventus superbē respondit, “Ego <u>cōgere</u> eum removēre paenulam possum.	6	cōgere = to force
Tē certāmine vincam!”	7	
Ventus primum magnā <u>vī</u> diū <u>flāvit</u> . Viātor paenulam nōn removit.	8	vī = strength; flāvit = blew
Etiam <u>strictius</u> circum <u>sē</u> eam tenēbat!	9	strictius = more closely; sē = himself
Sōl deinde, quī post nūbēs <u>sē cēlāverat</u> , subitō appāruit.	10	sē cēlāverat = had hidden himself
<u>Paulatim</u> Sōl calidior factus est. Viātor, sentiēns maiōrem calōrem,	11	Paulatim = Little by little
ā Sōle persuāsus, paenulam gravem removēre cōstituit. Tum	12	
sub arbore prope viam sēdit.	13	
Ventus Sōlem rogāvit, “Quōmodō eum removēre eius paenulam <u>coēgistī</u> ?”	14	coēgistī = did you force
Sōl respondit, “Facile erat <u>eī</u> persuādere. Nōn necesse erat eum cōgere!”	15	eī = him

Based on Avianus, Fable 4, *Dē Ventō et Sōle*

31. In lines 1-3, the Sun and the Wind agreed to A) walk home together B) settle an argument C) have dinner later
D) become better friends
32. In line 3, the Sun believed A) he was all-knowing B) he was angrier than the Wind C) he was the strongest of all
D) he was older than the Wind
33. In line 4, the traveler was A) running to the stream B) sitting on a rock C) thinking about his journey
D) walking on the road
34. In lines 4-5, what did the Sun and the Wind notice about the traveler? A) He was wearing a heavy cloak.
B) He was carrying a walking stick. C) He was sitting near the road. D) He was wearing a wide-brimmed hat.
35. In lines 5-6, the two friends decided to make the traveler A) drop the stick B) walk faster C) take off his cloak
D) get up from the ground
36. In line 7, the Wind thinks A) he himself will win B) the traveler will win C) the traveler has won
D) the Sun has already won
37. In lines 8-9, what is the result of the Wind’s efforts? A) The traveler does not take off his cloak.
B) The traveler holds onto his hat. C) The traveler turns back. D) The traveler runs faster.
38. In line 10, what had the Sun been doing? A) shining brightly B) talking to someone else C) hiding behind clouds
D) concealing his laughter
39. Why did the traveler decide to remove his cloak in lines 11-12? A) It had become wet. B) He used it as a seat.
C) It had become dirty. D) He was reacting to the weather.
40. At the end of the passage, we learn that the Sun accomplished his goal by using A) persuasion B) humor C) prayers
D) threats