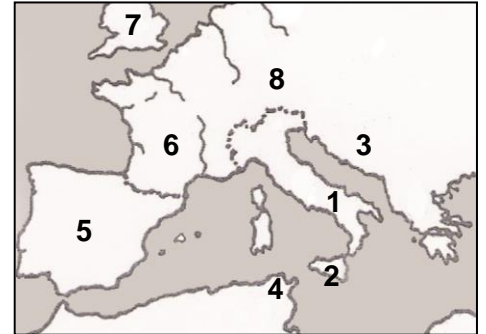


2012 ACL/NJCL NATIONAL LATIN EXAM INTRODUCTION TO LATIN EXAM A
 CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM A, B, C, OR D. MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

- If your classmate asks you, “Quota hōra est?” he wants to know A) what time it is B) how you are doing C) how many friends you have D) what the weather is
- Quis est deus Rōmānus in pictūrā?
 A) Jupiter B) Apollo C) Cupid D) Mars
- How many hearts are in the picture?
 A) III B) IV C) V D) VI
- The school board suggested innovative ways to improve the overcrowded conditions in the schools.
 A) interesting B) new C) expensive D) simple
- Ancient Carthage is on the map in the area numbered
 A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4
- Hispania* is on the map in the area numbered
 A) 5 B) 6 C) 7 D) 8
- Which deity might bring help to a beauty pageant contestant?
 A) Pluto B) Vesta C) Mars D) Venus
- Her grandmother's vitality was lessened by illness.
 A) energy for living B) ability to see C) interest in politics D) love of friends
- Marcus was elected chairman of the board *in absentia*. A) although youthful B) although inexperienced C) although not present D) although not interested in the position
- A Roman senator would most likely wear a ____ when out in public. A) *stola* B) *toga* C) *bullā* D) *palla*
- A *cubiculum*, *culīna*, and *trīclīnium* were found A) *in aquā* B) *in caelō* C) *in templō* D) *in villā*
- The Latin abbreviation P.M. (*post merīdiem*) means A) dawn B) morning C) noon D) afternoon



ITEMS 13-30 TELL A SHORT STORY.

A GODDESS AND HER NYMPHS

- Ōlim multae bēstiae in magnā silvā habitābant. A) are living B) to live C) was living D) were living
- Inter bēstiās erant ursae et cervī et equī et lupī. A) are B) were C) was D) is
- Dea pulchra magnam silvam semper amat. A) always B) often C) never D) once
- Dea pulchra per silvam ambulāre amābat. A) walk B) were walking C) to walk D) was walking
- Dea et bēstiae erant amīcae. A) of the friends B) friends C) by the friends D) for the friends
- Dea parvās bēstiās cūrābat. A) with the small beasts B) by the small beasts C) from the small beasts D) the small beasts
- Multae nympphae erant in silvā cum _____. A) bēstiae B) bēstiārum C) bēstiīs D) bēstiās
- “Nōs deam laetē salūtāmus,” nympphae cantant. A) We B) I C) You D) They
- “Gaudēte et laudāte deam!” ūna nymppha clāmat. A) praise B) to praise C) was praising D) is praising
- Sed quis est dea et quid cūrat? A) who B) where C) what D) when
- Diāna est dea lūnae. A) moon B) of the moon C) by the moon D) without the moon

24. Apollō est frāter deae. Apollō et Diāna sunt geminī. A) is B) were C) was D) are
25. Hodiē Diāna est _____. A) laetae B) laeta C) laetam D) laetārum
26. Nunc Diāna ad _____ in silvā ambulat. A) rīvum B) rīvus C) rīvō D) rīvī
27. Dea nymphae tunicam dat. A) by a nymph B) the nymphs C) to a nymph D) with the nymphs
28. Quīnque nymphae sunt in rīvō cum deā. A) Two B) Four C) Five D) Eight
29. Nymphae deam laudant. A) is praising B) were praising C) was praising D) are praising
30. Dea in rīvō stat et lavat. A) but is bathing B) or is bathing C) because she is bathing D) and is bathing

READ THE REST OF THE STORY AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

A HUNTER CATCHES DIANA BY SURPRISE

Hodiē filius rēgis bēstiās in magnā silvā agitat. Multī amīcī et canēs sunt cum eō. Iuvenis et amīcī multōs cervōs necant. Itaque sunt laetī et cessant. Tum filius rēgis sōlus cum canibus per silvam errat. Iuvenis prope rīvum ambulat et nymphās audit. Itaque ad rīvum ambulat. Nunc deam pulchram sine tunicā videt. Diāna irāta clāmat, "Cūr tū in silvā meā es? Cūr mē spectās? Nōn dēbēs mē nūdā spectāre." Dea aquā eum aspergit et cornua unguulaeque in iuvene appārent et iuvenis cervus fit. Iuvenis in aquā sē spectat et cervum videt. Iuvenis timet et ā rīvō trāns saxa ad montēs festīnat. Canēs cervum vident et agitant. Cervum dīlaniant.

- 1 **filius rēgis** = prince; **agitat** = is chasing
 2 **eō** = him; **Iuvenis** = The young man
 3 **cervōs** = deer; **Itaque** = Therefore; **cessant** =
 4 they rest
 5
 6
 7 **dēbēs** = you ought
 8 **aquā eum aspergit** = splashes him with water
 9 **cornua unguulaeque** = antlers and hooves
 10 **cervus fit** = becomes a deer; **sē** = himself
 11 **saxa** = rocks
 12 **dīlaniant** = they tear to pieces

31. Where is the prince hunting (line 1)? A) on the grounds of the palace B) in the valley
 C) in the great forest D) on the outskirts of the town
32. In line 2, the prince is with A) no one B) the king C) guards and musicians D) friends and dogs
33. According to lines 2-3, the hunt has been A) frustrating B) successful C) quiet D) dangerous
34. According to lines 4-5 (*Iuvenis...audit*), what does the prince do?
 A) walks near the stream and hears nymphs B) wanders in the woods and goes swimming
 C) wanders into the woods and hunts with dogs D) walks just one dog through the woods
35. In line 6, Diana is A) happy B) angry C) afraid D) proud
36. What does Diana ask first in line 7? A) Why are you in my forest? B) How many deer have you killed?
 C) Why are your dogs barking? D) Where are your friends?
37. In line 10, the prince realizes he is a deer because A) he can no longer talk B) his friends tell him
 C) he sees his reflection in the water D) the nymphs laugh at him
38. In line 11, when the prince realizes he is a deer, he is afraid and runs A) to the goddess to plead for
 forgiveness B) from the stream to the mountains C) to join a nearby herd of deer D) back to his friends
39. According to the story, why is the prince punished? A) for seeing the goddess naked B) for hunting deer
 C) for killing his dogs D) for crossing the river
40. This story demonstrates that A) Diana is a kind goddess B) the mountains are not good for hunting
 C) forest nymphs are deceptive D) the gods can be cruel