

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

1. Omnēs liberī tēcum ad urbem eunt. A) are carrying B) are going C) are wishing D) are able
2. Licet vōbīs ire ad lūdōs aut manēre in villā. A) or B) although C) but D) and
3. Quōmodo Rōmānī hās viās mūnīverunt? A) Why B) When C) Where D) How
4. Necessē est nōbīs plūrēs librōs legere. A) by us B) for us C) us D) of us
5. Nōs in campīs multōs equōs bovēsque vīderāmus. A) neither horses nor cows B) horses or cows C) horses and cows D) more horses than cows
6. Bonī poetae ā patrōnrīs laudārī semper voluērunt. A) to praise B) having been praised C) about to praise D) to be praised
7. My sisters, whom you see standing here, did not see the thief. A) quae B) quārum C) quās D) quibus
8. Captīvī in Forum ā mīlitibus nostrīs dūcēbantur. A) for our soldiers B) by our soldiers C) with our soldiers D) of our soldiers
9. Tū aquam pūriōrem in tōtā prōvinciā nōn inveniēs! A) clean water B) cleaner water C) very clean water D) the cleanest water possible
10. Ego frātrī eius omnēs epistulās dedī. A) his B) for him C) by him D) him
11. Dīc mihi, Tiberī, nōmen patris tuī. A) to Tiberius B) Tiberius C) of Tiberius D) from Tiberius
12. Agricola omnēs labōrēs tribus diēbus perfēcerit. A) complete B) was completing C) had completed D) will have completed
13. *Puellae clāmant, "Eugepae! Māter et pater domum mox venient!"* The girls are shouting because they are A) nervous B) excited C) angry D) frightened
14. Trēs urnae ingentēs in triclinium lātae erant. A) are being carried B) will be carried C) have been carried D) had been carried
15. Narcissus sē in aquā diūtissimē spectābat. A) himself B) their C) his D) themselves
16. Illī gladiātōrēs similiōrēs amīcīs quam hostibus videntur. A) seem B) are worthy C) become D) bear
17. Caesar, Parthiam et Scythiam oppugnātūrus, necātus est. A) attacking B) having been attacked C) intending to attack D) to be attacked
18. Dēpōne, Catilīna, gladium et in pāce age vītam! A) attack B) believe C) live D) consider
19. Mitte ad mē, sī placet, multās epistulās! A) maybe B) of course C) often D) please
20. What Latin phrase best describes the means a Roman emperor could use to control the common people? A) *ad astra per aspera* B) *pānem et circēnsēs* C) *post hoc, ergō propter hoc* D) *ars longa, vīta brevis*
21. What sorceress aided Jason in his quest for the Golden Fleece, eventually married him, and then killed their children in revenge after he rejected her for a younger princess? A) Eurydice B) Ariadne C) Circe D) Medea
22. What was the name of the wax-covered board on which Romans would write with a *stilus* and smooth over to write upon again? A) *strigilis* B) *mappa* C) *tābula* D) *lyra*
23. What Roman general and son-in-law of Julius Caesar was a member of the First Triumvirate? A) Marius B) Pompey C) Mark Antony D) Sulla
24. The Rhine River served as the boundary between the Roman Empire and Germany. On the map, which river is the Rhine? A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4
25. Which number on the map indicates the island of Crete? A) 5 B) 6 C) 7 D) 8



26. What is the meaning of the Latin word from which we derive the English words hesitate, inherent, and adhesive?
 A) pull B) consider C) remove D) stick
27. What Greek musician, who could move rocks and charm animals with his music, journeyed to the Underworld for the return of his beloved Eurydice? A) Theseus B) Orpheus C) Hercules D) Odysseus
28. *Liberī in novīs mūrīs albīs villae scrībēbant!* What color are the *mūrī* (walls)? A) green B) blue C) white D) red

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

DOLPHINS TO THE RESCUE

A couple of boys find themselves in a dangerous predicament.

Quod diēs erat calidissimus, duo puerī, Gāius et Titus, cum paedagōgō Antimachō ad lītus dēscendērunt. Antimachus monuit, “Lūdite pilā, puerī, in harēnā, sed nōlīte intrāre in aquam altam! Hīc sedēbō atque legam.” Brevī tempore puerī paedagōgum dormientem cōspexērunt.

“Vidēsne, Gāi, illa magna saxa in aquā? Nōn longē absunt! Mūtuēmur illam scapham!” urgebat Titus. Gāius, quī nihil haesitābat, cum Titō ad scapham cucurrit.

Mox puerī, quī in scaphā erant, ad saxa adveniēbant. Quamquam puerī remigāre temptābant, scapha ventīs et undīs longius ē lītore agēbātur. Antimachus clāmōribus ē somnō incitātus est. Statim in aquam cucurrit, sed natāre nōn potuit.

Eō ipsō tempore scapha ter pulsāta est. Puerī perterritī trēs delphīnōs circum scapham natantēs cōspexērunt! Delphīnī puerōs ad lītus celeriter pepulērunt. Antimachus puerōs auribus cēpit et domum hōs nautās malōs redūxit.

- 1
 2 **lītus** = beach
 3 **harēnā** = sand
 4
 5 **saxa** = rocks
 6 **Mūtuēmur** = Let’s borrow;
 7 | **scapham** = boat
 8
 9 **remigāre** = to row
 10
 11 **natāre** = to swim
 12 **ter** = three times
 13
 14 **pepulērunt** = pushed
 15

29. What is the best translation for *calidissimus* (line 1)? A) hot B) rather hot C) hotter D) very hot
30. In line 3 (*nōlīte...altam*), what did Antimachus warn the boys not to do? A) go into the deep water B) argue between themselves C) wander off D) disturb him
31. What is the best translation for *legam* (line 4)? A) I am reading B) I will read C) I have read D) I will have read
32. According to line 4 (*Brevī tempore...cōspexērunt*), what did the boys notice?
 A) Someone was distracting Antimachus. B) Antimachus was calling them back. C) Antimachus was asleep.
 D) Antimachus was swimming nearby.
33. According to line 6, Gaius participated A) eagerly B) fearfully C) reluctantly D) furtively
34. What case are *ventīs* and *undīs* in line 9? A) dative B) nominative C) ablative D) genitive
35. According to line 9, the winds and the waves were causing the boat A) to spin in a circle B) to be driven farther from shore C) to start to sink D) to rock wildly back and forth
36. In line 10, what does Antimachus do? A) He runs away. B) He shouts. C) He swims. D) He wakes up.
37. What is the best translation for *pulsāta est* (line 12)? A) had struck B) strikes C) was struck D) will be struck
38. What is the best translation for *natantēs* (line 13)? A) swimming B) having swum C) about to swim D) to swim
39. From the last sentence we learn that Antimachus was A) happy B) confused C) angry D) exhausted
40. According to lines 14-15 (*Antimachus...redūxit*), what did Antimachus do after the boys returned to shore?
 A) He led them home. B) He jumped in the water to pet the dolphins. C) He cried and praised the gods.
 D) He hugged the boys.