

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

1. Magnōs canēs nōn vīdimus. A) You have not seen B) I have not seen C) They have not seen D) We have not seen
2. Puerī saxum ē viā removēre nōn possunt. A) to remove B) they remove C) will remove D) are removing
3. Audīvistīne nōs in tabernā? A) you B) us C) him D) them
4. Quot columnās in pictūrā vidēs? A) duās B) trēs C) quattuor D) quīnque
5. Titus librum amīcō meō dēmōnstrat. A) by my friend B) for my friends  
C) to my friend D) of my friends
6. Audiēbāmus neque senātōrem neque imperātōrem. A) both...and B) either...or  
C) one...another D) neither...nor
7. Tē in aeternum amābunt! A) They are loving B) They were loving C) They will love  
D) They have loved
8. Quid pater tua dē cēnā rogābat? A) When B) What C) Where D) Who
9. Mārcus frātrī salūtem dīcit. A) greets B) helps C) allows D) asks
10. Numquam vīllam tuam vīdī. A) Never B) Often C) Sometimes D) Always
11. Agricola porcōs ad urbem plaustrō portāvit. A) of a wagon B) wagon C) to a wagon D) by wagon
12. Virī et puerī erant laetī. A) are B) were C) will be D) to be
13. Mitte, \_\_\_\_\_, ad mē multās epistulās! A) discipulus B) discipulī C) discipule D) discipulō
14. *Militēs altās arborēs in silvā petunt*. What word does *altās* describe? A) Militēs B) arborēs C) silvā D) petunt
15. Nōlī currere per ātrium! A) Why run B) Don't run C) I wasn't running D) No one ran
16. Quam pulcher est tuus equus! A) Who B) How C) When D) Why
17. The pirates often sailed between these two islands. A) inter B) prope C) in D) trāns
18. *Cīvēs magnā cum irā clāmābant*. The phrase *magnā cum irā* shows \_\_\_\_\_ the citizens were shouting. A) when B) with whom C) how D) at what
19. Urbs mea DCCXLIV annōs habet! A) 354 B) 494 C) 744 D) 1264
20. What article of clothing is the boy in the picture wearing? A) tunica B) toga C) stola  
D) palla
21. What Roman hero bravely defended the bridge across the Tiber against Lars Porsenna and the attacking Etruscans?  
A) Horatius Cocles B) Coriolanus C) Mucius Scaevola D) Cincinnatus
22. Into what creature did Minerva transform Arachne? A) a deer B) a cow  
C) a bird D) a spider
23. What should students do when their teacher says, "*Aperīte nunc librōs vestrōs*"? A) put away their book bags B) get out paper  
C) sharpen their pencils D) open their books
24. Pompeii is on the map in the area labeled A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4
25. What Latin phrase is the equivalent of, "I do something for you; you do something for me"? A) *in vino veritas* B) *ad astra per aspera*  
C) *carpe diem* D) *quid pro quo*
26. What group of distinguished citizens met in the Curia and advised the consuls during the Roman Republic?  
A) reges B) plebes C) senatores D) clientes

4.



20.



27. What Roman goddess was the twin of Apollo? A) Diana B) Vesta C) Juno D) Minerva
28. What part of your body do you use to carry out the action of the verbs *spectāre*, *vidēre*, and *cōnspicere*?  
A) pedes B) oculi C) aures D) manus
29. What open area in ancient Rome was used for gathering the army and for voting by citizens? A) Via Appia  
B) Circus Maximus C) Campus Martius D) Colosseum
30. The words debit, indebted, and debt derive from the Latin word meaning A) allow B) owe  
C) work D) plan

**READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.**

**THE GAMES WE PLAY**

*King Janus welcomes the god Saturn into Italy.*

Saturnus, quem Iuppiter vīcerat, dē caelō ad terram fūgit et in Italiam nāvīgāvit. Fugitīvus ad rēgem Iānum, quī tum terram regēbat, magna beneficia ferēbat. Populī antīquī Italiae erant ferī et sine cultū lēgibusque vīvēbant. Populī domōs nōn habēbant sed in cavernīs aut in arboribus habitābant. Nucēs et frūctūs et crūdā carnem edēbant. Saturnus igitur lēgēs dedit et populōs docuit domōs aedificāre et agrōs colere et cibum coquere. Prō hīs beneficiīs, Iānus Saturnō grātiās agēbat.

Postquam Saturnus ab Italiā nāvīgāvit, Iānus populōs celebrāre hunc deum voluit. Ergō, ubi nummōs faciēbat, ex unā parte imāginem capitis Iānī, ex alterā parte imāginem nāvis exprimēbat. Ubi puerī Rōmānī lūdēbant, nummōs in sublīme iactābant et “Capita!” aut “Nāvia!” exclāmābant.

Adapted from Macrobius, *Saturnalia* I.7.22

- 1 **quem** = whom; **vīcerat** = had overthrown  
2 **Fugitīvus** = As a fugitive  
3 **ferēbat** = he was bringing  
4 **ferī** = wild; **cultū** = culture; **domōs** = houses  
5 **Nucēs** = nuts  
6 **frūctūs** = fruits; **crūdā carnem** = raw meat  
7 **aedificāre** = to build; **colere** = to cultivate  
8 **hīs** = these  
9  
10 **hunc** = this; **nummōs** = coins; **ex unā parte** =  
11 **exprimēbat** = he was representing | on one side  
12 **in sublīme** = into the air; **iactābant** = they tossed  
13 **Nāvia** = Nāvēs

31. According to lines 1-2, how did Saturn reach Italy? A) he walked B) he swam C) he fell D) he sailed
32. According to line 3, what was Saturn bringing into Italy? A) fierce war B) deadly plague C) many animals  
D) great benefits
33. According to lines 3-4 (*Populī...vīvēbant*), the ancient peoples of Italy were A) uncivilized B) warlike  
C) afraid D) superstitious
34. According to lines 4-5, where were the people living? A) houses B) caves C) fortresses D) ships
35. According to lines 6-8 (*Saturnus...coquere*), how did Saturn help the people of Italy? A) He defeated their  
enemies. B) He showed them how to fight. C) He taught them skills. D) He revealed their glorious future.
36. What is the meaning of the Latin idiom *grātiās agēbat* (line 8)? A) was living B) was thanking C) was pleading  
D) was riding
37. In lines 9-10, what is the best translation in the context of this passage for *Iānus populōs celebrāre hunc deum voluit*? A) Janus wanted to honor the people and this god. B) The people wanted Janus to honor this god.  
C) This god wanted Janus to honor the people. D) Janus wanted the people to honor this god.
38. What is the best translation for *capitis Iānī* (line 11)? A) by Janus’ head B) of Janus’ head C) on Janus’ head  
D) from Janus’ head
39. According to lines 12-13, why were the Roman children tossing coins into the air? A) they were playing a game  
B) they were practicing their aim C) they were giving to the poor D) they were learning about the past
40. According to this story, why did the Romans put a ship on the back of their coins? A) to honor a naval victory  
B) to commemorate how Saturn arrived in Italy C) to remind the people that Rome controls the seas D) to illustrate  
the power of Janus