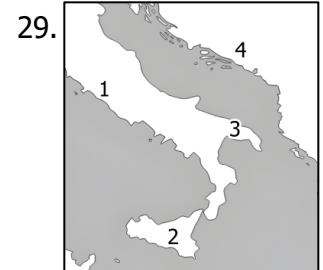


## CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM A, B, C, OR D. MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

1. Amīca meae mātris est fortis. A) of my mother B) my mother C) by my mother D) to my mother
2. Puella frātribus gladium ostendēbat. A) was showing B) is showing C) to show D) has shown
3. "Quam pulchrī sunt flōrēs!" exclāmāvit puer. A) Whom B) Which C) How D) Look
4. Nox sine lūnā et stellis est periculōsa. A) with moon and stars B) without moon and stars C) about moon and stars D) before moon and stars
5. In agrō neque hominēs neque animālia videō. A) both people and animals B) with people and animals C) either people or animals D) neither people nor animals
6. Iūlia et Pūblia recitātiōnem callidam poētae audivērunt. A) Julia and Publia cleverly listened to the poet's recitations. B) Clever Julia and Publia listened to the poet's recitation. C) Julia and Publia listened to the clever poet's recitations. D) Julia and Publia listened to the poet's clever recitation.
7. Pater infāntī tristī dīxit, "\_\_\_\_\_, filia!" A) Ambulāte B) Nōlī lacrimāre C) Nōn rīdētis D) Surgere
8. Avēs inter arborēs cantābant. A) behind the trees B) above the trees C) among the trees D) beneath the trees
9. Prīmum māter surrēxit. Tum māter ad hortum ambulāvit. A) However B) Suddenly C) Immediately D) Then
10. Audivistīne amīcōs meōs? A) Surely you heard B) Did you hear C) Why have you heard D) How did you hear
11. Nōs ad forum cucurrimus. A) I ran B) They ran C) We ran D) You ran
12. "*Ego pecūniam invēnī, pater!*" puer cum laetitiā respondit. Which of the following expresses the same idea as *cum laetitiā*? A) *laetē* B) *laetae* C) *laetōs* D) *laetās*
13. Decem canēs in viā erant. Subitō fēlēs appāruērunt. Trēs canēs statim fēlēs agitāvērunt et ē viā discessērunt. Quot canēs nunc sunt in viā? A) trēs B) quīnque C) septem D) novem
14. Quā parte corporis tuī spectāculum vidēs? A) nāsō B) ōre C) pedibus D) oculīs
15. "Dēmōnstrā \_\_\_\_\_ dentēs tuōs," inquit medicus. A) ego B) meī C) mihi D) mē
16. To what question would the response, "*Quod togam emere cupiō,*" make sense? A) *Cūr pecūniam habēs?* B) *Quōmodo pecūniam invēnistī?* C) *Ubi est pecūnia tua?* D) *Quandō pecūniam meam amīsistī?*
17. Who would most likely exclaim "*Euge!*"? A) *puella irāta* B) *puer laetus* C) *pater perterritus* D) *māter misera*
18. Liberī stilīs scribere discunt. A) with pens B) before pens C) the pens D) of the pens
19. Simone Biles has earned a total of XLI medals from the Olympics and World Championships, making her the most decorated gymnast in history. How many medals has she earned? A) 19 B) 41 C) 55 D) 66
20. What does it mean when students ask a teacher if they can go outside and play and the teacher responds with "*vōbīs licet?*" A) The teacher is too busy to go outside. B) The students are allowed to go outside. C) The class must wait until tomorrow. D) It is too cold to go outside.
21. Ubi cīvēs Rōmānī bīgās et spīnam et mētās et equōs vidēre poterant? A) in theātrīs B) in Basilicā Iūliā C) in thermīs D) in Circō Maximō
22. Which part of a Roman senator's house, where *cēnae* took place, is seen in this picture? A) *impluvium* B) *āla* C) *lātrīna* D) *trīclīnium*
23. The protection of wild animals and hunters and the story of Orion were associated with which Roman deity? A) Neptune B) Diana C) Mars D) Vesta
24. Who was the last king of Rome, expelled from the city because of his arrogance and tyranny? A) Numa Pompilius B) Ancus Marcius C) Servius Tullius D) Tarquinius Superbus
25. What Latin phrase might a student, thinking of Caesar's accomplishments, use to show how easily a task was accomplished? A) *vēnī, vīdī, vīcī* B) *sine quā nōn* C) *per annum* D) *pāx vōbīscum*
26. The kidnapping of what beautiful woman, reported to have had a face that launched a thousand ships, was the cause of the Trojan War? A) Andromeda B) Creusa C) Echo D) Helen



27. From what category of Latin words are the English words manipulate, captain, and digital all derived?  
 A) body parts B) wild animals C) weather D) colors
28. Which of the following events occurred last? A) Hannibal crossed the Alps. B) Numa Pompilius established state religion. C) Augustus became emperor of Rome. D) Julius Caesar was assassinated.
29. On the map to the right, what number marks the city of Brundisium, a port city often used by ancient Romans when traveling to Greece?  
 A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4
30. Where did ancient Romans visit the *Cūria*, the *Via Sacra*, and many temples?  
 A) on the Tiber Island B) on the Campus Martius C) in the Flavian Amphitheater  
 D) in the Roman Forum



## READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

### A TALE AMONG THE STARS

Ōlim erat dea iūstītiaē, nōmine Astraea. Astraea erat filia Iovis et in terrā cum hominibus habitābat. Astraea erat bona et iūsta. Itaque hominēs deam amābant, et dea hominēs amābat. Pulchra erat dea et semper in manibus libram tenēbat. Libra erat instrūmentum quod duās partēs habet: altera prō bonō, altera prō malō. Astraea hominibus bonīs dōna semper dabat, nihil hominibus malīs.

Sed post multōs annōs, hominēs mōrēs malōs habēbant. Saepe erant irātī et bella semper faciēbant. Nōn iam lēgēs et iūra observābant. Iūstītiā nōn amābant. "Cūr hominēs mōrēs malōs nunc habent?" Astraea rogāvit. "Cūr dē iūstītiā nōn iam cōgitant?"

Dea trīstis diū lacrimābat. Tandem dīxit, "Nōn possum hīc manēre. Hominēs nōn iam mōrēs bonōs habent." Tum dea sine lacrimīs et cūrā in caelum celeriter ascendit. Ibi inter stellās stetit. Nunc hominēs eam "Virginem" vocant, quod dea virgō erat.

Dea nōn sōla ascendit, quod etiam instrūmentum sēcum portāvit. Nunc in caelō fulgent. "Virgō" appāret inter stellās ubi diēs nōn iam calidī sunt et folia dē arboribus cadunt. Nunc, ubi hominēs Astraeam et instrūmentum eius in caelō vident, dē iūstītiā cōgitant.

- 1 **iūstītiaē** = of justice; **Iovis** = of Jupiter  
 2 **iūsta** = just  
 3 **libram** = a set of scales  
 4 **altera...altera** = one...the other  
 5  
 6 **mōrēs** = habits  
 7 **Nōn iam** = no longer; **iūra** = rights  
 8  
 9  
 10 **Tandem** = At last; **hīc** = here  
 11  
 12 **Virginem** = Virgo  
 13 **virgō** = maiden  
 14 **sēcum** = with her  
 15 **fulgent** = they shine  
 16 **folia** = leaves  
 17

31. According to line 1, who was the father of Astraea? A) The master of the seas.  
 B) The ruler of the Underworld. C) The king of the gods. D) The god of sun and music.
32. What quality made people adore Astraea, according to lines 1-2? A) her concern for harvests  
 B) her sense of fairness C) her fondness of good jokes D) her care for all living things
33. Which of the following is NOT true, according to lines 3-5 (*Pulchra...malīs*)? A) Astraea was a beautiful goddess. B) Astraea used her hands to carry her instrument. C) Astraea knew the difference between good and bad people. D) Astraea treated good and bad people the same.
34. In lines 6-7, how did people change over the years? A) They obeyed more rules and regulations.  
 B) They tried to hide their habits. C) They started to fight each other. D) They neglected to worship the gods.
35. What did Astraea want to know, according to lines 7-8? A) how many people stopped worshipping the gods  
 B) why people stopped caring about fairness C) how the punishment of people would be carried out  
 D) who made war against her favorite people
36. In lines 10-12, what did Astraea decide to do? A) teach humans new behavior B) leave the earth  
 C) punish humans D) institute harsher laws
37. Why did Astraea make a change, according to lines 10-12? A) The other gods started to mock her.  
 B) Her instrument was stolen. C) People started to behave badly. D) Wars and conflicts destroyed her home.
38. *Quōmodo Astraea in caelum ascendit* (line 11)? A) *cum celeritātē* B) *cum laude* C) *cum trīstītiā*  
 D) *cum timōre*
39. According to line 14, what did Astraea carry with her? A) a set of scales B) a lyre C) nothing D) the sky
40. When did the ancient Romans think that Astraea would be visible to people on earth (lines 15-16)?  
 A) in the fall B) in the winter C) in the spring D) in the summer