

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

1. Plīnius epistulam stilō scrīpsit. A) with a pen B) for a pen C) of a pen D) a pen
2. Est saepe difficile mihi dormīre. A) will sleep B) have slept C) to sleep D) are sleeping
3. Amīcus meus ad thermās cum patre vēnit. A) of his father B) for his father C) his father D) with his father
4. Agricola multās vaccās in agrō cūrābat. A) is taking care of B) was taking care of C) will take care of D) has taken care of
5. Cleopatra erat \_\_\_\_\_ Aegyptī. A) rēgīna B) rēgīnae C) rēgīnam D) rēgīnā
6. Pater cibum optimum hospitī praeclārō dabat. A) of his famous guest B) to his famous guest C) from his famous guest D) by his famous guest
7. Tempestās est semper splendida. Heri sōl lūcēbat, \_\_\_\_\_ sōl lūcet, et crās sōl lūcēbit. A) numquam B) statim C) saepe D) hodiē
8. Cantābisne mihi pulchrum carmen post cēnam? A) Will you sing B) Were you singing C) Are you singing D) Did you sing
9. Nōmina omnium animālium scīvistī. A) I knew B) You knew C) He knew D) We knew
10. *Trāns rīvum et per silvās ad casam mātris ā casā nostrā prōcēdimus*. In this sentence, what is our final destination? A) a river B) the woods C) mother’s house D) our house
11. “Nōlī, pater, in ātriō clāmāre! Īnfāns dormit!” A) He shouted B) Don’t shout C) Why not shout D) No one shouts
12. Fīlius meus in peristylīō quiētē legit. A) to quiet B) quiet C) quiets D) quietly [This question updated on 3/23/23]
13. Sum optimus amīcus hominis. Saepe dormiō ad pedēs dominī meī. Cum dominō ambulāre amō. Quid sum? A) avis B) canis C) piscis D) ursus
14. Venīte, \_\_\_\_\_, ad forum nōbīscum! A) Mārce et Lūcī B) filia mea C) mercātor D) tū
15. Aenēās Dīdōnem amat sed necesse est Troiānīs discēdere. A) and B) not C) because D) but
16. To what question would the response, “*Pecūnia est in sacco*,” make sense? A) *Estne pecūnia gravis?* B) *Ubi est pecūnia?* C) *Cūr pecūniam habēs?* D) *Quandō pecūniam invēnistī?*
17. Lūcia decem rosās habet. Lūcia quattuor Cornēliae dat. Quot nunc habet Lūcia? A) duo B) quattuor C) sex D) octō
18. Multa animālia sunt magna saevaque. A) Many animals are not large or very fierce. B) Many animals are large but not fierce. C) Many animals are large and fierce. D) Many animals are neither large nor fierce.
19. Super Bowl LVII was this year. Which Super Bowl was it? A) 12 B) 17 C) 42 D) 57
20. Students know that sometimes teachers should listen to the *vōx populī*. What should the teachers listen to? A) their own instincts B) public opinion C) the wisdom of a mentor D) their administrator’s orders
21. Ubi gladiātōrēs imperātōrī dīcēbant, “Nōs moritūrī tē salūtāmus?” A) in Colossēō B) in Campō Martiō C) in Templō Iovis D) in Cūriā
22. What did the Romans call #4 on the map, where the Trojan War took place? A) *Italia* B) *Graecia* C) *Āfrica* D) *Asia*
23. Quae rēgiō in pictūrā numerum nōn habet? A) Hispānia B) Britannia C) Gallia D) Germānia
24. How should Latin teachers say goodbye to their students at the end of class? A) *Salvē!* B) *Salvēte!* C) *Valē!* D) *Valēte!*
25. What name was shared by three brothers who defended Rome against the *Cūriātīi* of Alba Longa and by a man who defended Rome on the *Pōns Sublicius* from the Etruscans? A) Mucius B) Coriolanus C) Horatius D) Cincinnatus
26. Your *digitī*, *pollex*, and *palma* are parts of your \_\_\_\_\_. A) *caput* B) *oculī* C) *manus* D) *aurēs*



27. Who left behind his wife Creusa as he fled from Troy with his father Anchises and son Ascanius?  
A) Priam B) Hector C) Aeneas D) Paris
28. The English words effort, fortify, and comfort all derive from the same Latin adjective. What does it mean?  
A) lucky B) strong C) calm D) difficult
29. What goddess changed Actaeon into a stag that was attacked by his own hunting dogs, because he had seen her bathing in the woods? A) Diana B) Minerva C) Ceres D) Vesta
30. Quid erat Rēgīna Viārum ab urbe Rōmā ad urbem Brundisium? A) Flūmen Tiberis B) Aqua Claudia  
C) Cloāca Maxima D) Via Appia

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

**PASSER ET FABA**  
*A sparrow finds a bean.*

**PASSER** = Sparrow; **FABA** = Bean

Ōlim passer fabam in agrō vīdit. “Euge!” clāmāvit passer. “Hodiē nōn necesse est cibum quaerere.” Passer fabam in pontem posuit et ad rīvum ante cēnam volāvit. Ubi passer ad pontem revēnit, faba nōn iam aderat. Tum passer mīlitem in ponte vīdit et rogāvit, “Adiuvā mē! Vīdistīne fabam meam?” Mīles respondit, “Quis tam parvum passerem adiuvāre velit?” Mīles rīdēbat et discessit. Mox et senātor et minister pontem trānsībant, et passerem adiuvāre quoque nōlēbant. Etiam iūstus et magnus rēx, quī in elephantō sedēbat, fabam quaerere nōlēbat. Passer miser erat sine spē et cibō.

Mox formīca passerem vīdit et rogāvit, “Quid est? Cūr tam miser es?” Ubi passer tōtam fābulam nārrāvit, formīca auxilium passerī prōmīsit. Tum formīca ad aurem elephantī ascendit et dīxit, “Nisi rēgem quaerere fabam iubēbis, aurem tuam mordēbō.” Elephantus perterritus rēgī dīxit, “Nisi passerem adiuvābis, ō rēx, tē in terram dēiciam!” Rēx iussit ministrum quaerere fabam; tum minister senātōrem iussit. Tandem senātor mīlitem iussit, “Quaere, mīles, fabam passerī. Nisi fabam inveniēs, tē dē ponte dēiciam!” Mīles diū quaerēbat et tandem fabam invēnit. Passer fabam laetē cōnsūmpsit.

Adapted from a Nepalese folktale

- 1 **Euge** = Hooray  
2 **quaerere** = to look for; **pontem**  
3 | = bridge  
4 **Adiuvā** = Help  
5 **tam** = so; **velit** = would want  
6  
7  
8 **spē** = hope  
9 **formīca** = an ant  
10  
11 **Nisi** = Unless  
12 **mordēbō** = I will bite  
13 **dēiciam** = I will throw down  
14  
15 **inveniēs** = you find; **diū** = for a  
16 | long time

31. Where did the sparrow put the bean which he had found (line 2)? A) in a field B) on a bridge C) by the river  
D) on the table
32. What does the phrase *faba nōn iam aderat* reveal (line 3)? A) The bean had been cooked.  
B) The bean was broken. C) The bean had sprouted. D) The bean was now missing.
33. In lines 3-4, for what kind of help was the sparrow asking the soldier? A) preparing his dinner  
B) building a bridge C) finding his bean D) guarding his field
34. How did the soldier respond to the sparrow’s request (lines 5-6)? A) with fear and distrust  
B) with laughter and disrespect C) with joy and compassion D) with confusion and frustration
35. In line 6, what is the best translation of *et senātor et minister*? A) either a senator or a minister  
B) neither a senator nor a minister C) no other senator or minister D) both a senator and a minister
36. In lines 9-10, who offered to help the sparrow? A) the ant B) the minister C) the king D) the soldier
37. In lines 10-12, what does the ant do? A) save the elephant B) avoid the elephant C) threaten the elephant  
D) thank the elephant
38. How is *Quaere, mīles, fabam* (lines 14-15) best translated? A) To look for the soldier’s bean  
B) The soldier looks for the bean C) I look for the soldier and the bean D) Soldier, look for the bean
39. In lines 12-16, who does NOT face punishment? A) the sparrow B) the elephant C) the king D) the soldier
40. Which of the following Latin phrases best summarizes the lesson of the story? A) *adiuvāte etiam parvum*  
B) *nōlīte cōnsūmere fabās* C) *cavēte omnēs elephantōs* D) *minister est sacer*