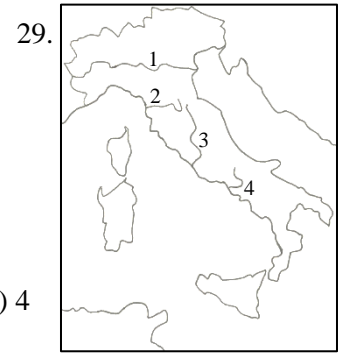


CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM A, B, C, OR D. MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

1. Canēs sub arbore quiēscēbant. A) are resting B) were resting C) will rest D) have rested
2. Magnum aedificium vīdī et rogāvī, “Quid est?” A) “What is it?” B) “Who are you?” C) “Is that it?” D) “How are you?”
3. Magister discipulīs laetīs fābulam nārrat. A) of the happy students B) to the happy students
C) in front of the happy students D) near the happy students
4. Herculēs Cerberum capere poterat. A) Hercules wanted to capture Cerberus. B) Hercules tried to capture Cerberus.
C) It was necessary for Hercules to capture Cerberus. D) Hercules was able to capture Cerberus.
5. Deus amōris erat ____ Veneris. A) fīlius B) filiī C) filium D) filiō
6. Mīlitēs trāns viam ambulat. A) around B) under C) across D) near
7. *Puerī magnōs piscēs patrī cum gaudiō dabunt.* The adjective *magnōs* agrees with A) *Puerī* B) *piscēs* C) *patrī* D) *gaudiō*
8. Discipula IV librōs lēgit. Quot librōs lēgit? A) quattuor B) quīnque C) sex D) quīndecim
9. Crās vōs vidēbimus! A) we are seeing B) we were seeing C) we will see D) we have seen
10. Pater perterritus clāmōrēs līberōrum audiēbat. A) the children B) of the children C) to the children D) with the children
11. Aenēās rēgīnam amābat, sed mox necesse erat discēdere. A) immediately B) often C) always D) soon
12. Certē puellae ____ saepe vexant. A) frātrī B) frātre C) frātrēs D) frātribus
13. Audīte, cīvēs, verba rēgis! A) Hear B) To hear C) They hear D) We hear
14. Iāsōn cum Argonautīs nāvigāvit. A) sails B) was sailing C) will sail D) has sailed
15. Scītisne fābulam dē Rōmulō Remōque? A) Do you know B) Who knows C) Did you know D) Don’t we know
16. “Numquam tē amābō!” exclāmat Pyrrha. A) “I still don’t love you!” B) “I never will love you!”
C) “You have always loved me!” D) “How long I have loved you!”
17. Gladiātor tēlō leōnem necāre temptat. A) a weapon B) of a weapon C) from a weapon D) with a weapon
18. Tū virum _____. A) laudābam B) laudābās C) laudābat D) laudābāmus
19. Neque pater neque māter mē intellegit. A) If not...then B) Not only...but also C) Neither...nor D) Both...and
20. The English words aqueduct, introduce, and deductive all derive from the Latin verb meaning to A) touch B) teach
C) lead D) trade
21. For the ancient Romans, Pluto’s kidnapping of Proserpina to the Underworld was used to explain A) the seasons
B) volcanic eruptions C) earthquakes D) the rainbow
22. Gladiator fights, beast hunts, and public executions all happened in the A) *cūria* B) *amphitheātrum* C) *templum*
D) *thermae*
23. The Latin word for eye gives us which of the following derivatives? A) capital B) orator C) binoculars D) pectoral
24. Which of the following events happened last? A) the end of the Trojan War B) the reign of Augustus, the
first emperor C) the growth of the Senate during the Roman Republic D) the expulsion of the kings from Rome
25. Who in Roman society wore a *bullā*? A) mothers B) merchants C) senators D) children

26. When a teacher takes attendance, which response would NOT be logically possible
 A) “Abest.” B) “Adsum.” C) “Hīc!” D) “Absum.”
27. The top students were proud to receive an extra seal on their diplomas noting that they were graduating _____. A) *summā cum laude* B) *S.P.Q.R.* C) *persōna nōn grāta* D) *A.D.*
28. What goddess, mother of Cupid, had doves, sparrows, and the myrtle tree as her symbols?
 A) Ceres B) Venus C) Juno D) Minerva
29. Which number on the map represents the location of the Tiber River? A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4



READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

A FOOLISH REQUEST

Aurōra, dea p̄rīmae lūcis, mortālem Tīthōnum amābat. Itaque Aurōra ā love auxilium petīvit. Dea immortalitatem Tīthōnō cupīvit, quod cum adulēscēte semper vīvere volēbat.

Verba continua Aurōrae Iovem vexābant, sed tandem rēx deōrum annuit. Diū et Aurōra et Tīthōnus laetē vīvēbant. Aurōra tamen mūtātīōnēs in Tīthōnō sentīre coepit. P̄rīmō Tīthōnus nōn iam corpus validum adulēscēntis habuit. Coma virī erat cāna, tum alba. Aurōra misera errōrem sēnsit. Dea Tīthōnō immortalitatem sed nōn quoque adulēscēntiam perpetuam petīverat! Post multōs annōs Tīthōnus erat senex. Vīvēbat miserē quod nōn morī poterat! Tandem Tīthōnus neque ambulāre neque verba dīcere poterat. Aurōra eum in cicādam miserīcordiā mūtāvit. Hodīē Tīthōnus, nunc etiam cicāda, in parvā ollā in aulā Aurōrae habitat.

- 1 **love** = Jupiter
 2 **petīvit** = sought
 3
 4 **vexābant** = annoyed; **annuit** = agreed
 5
 6 **sentīre coepit** = began to notice;
 7 **cāna** = gray | **validum** = strong
 8 **petīverat** = had sought
 9 **senex** = an old man; **morī** = to die
 10 **cicādam** = cicada/cricket-like insect
 11 **miserīcordiā** = out of pity; **ollā** = jar
 12 **aulā** = palace

Inspired by the *Homeric Hymns* and later retellings

30. In line 1, *dea p̄rīmae lūcis* reveals that Aurora was the goddess of A) the moon B) wisdom C) beauty D) the dawn
31. Why did Aurora ask for help from Jupiter (lines 1-3)? A) She wanted to be more powerful. B) She wanted to live with Tithonus forever. C) She wanted to be young again. D) She wanted to punish the young mortal.
32. In line 4, Jupiter granted Aurora’s wish because of her A) constant asking B) undeniable beauty C) great intelligence D) respectful silence
33. What is the best translation of *laetē* in line 5? A) happy B) happier C) most happy D) happily
34. In line 6, the phrase *corpus validum* is in what case? A) nominative B) genitive C) accusative D) ablative
35. According to line 6 (*P̄rīmō...habuit*), what was the first change in Tithonus that Aurora noticed?
 A) He was getting forgetful. B) He was becoming hairier. C) He could no longer speak. D) His body was weaker.
36. Based on your knowledge of the Latin word *alba* (line 7), it is not surprising that the beard of Albus Dumbledore is A) white B) long C) smooth D) thick
37. In lines 7-8 (*Aurōra...petīverat*), what did Aurora realize? A) She had never really loved Tithonus. B) Tithonus no longer loved her. C) She had made a mistake in her request. D) Jupiter had not listened to her.
38. In line 9, why was Tithonus unhappy? A) He could not die. B) Aurora had tried to kill him. C) Aurora had died. D) He knew he would soon die.
39. In line 10, we learn that Tithonus was no longer able to A) eat B) see C) speak D) hear
40. What words of wisdom could serve as the moral of this story? A) Fortune favors the brave. B) The early bird catches the worm. C) Be careful what you wish for. D) He who hesitates is lost.