

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

- Ille cibus est pessimus quem umquam ēdī. A) bad B) very badly C) worst D) worse
- Brevī tempore ē thermīs discēdēmus. A) For a short time B) A short time ago C) In a short time D) Of a short time
- Aenēās patrem filiumque ex urbe Troiā dūxit atque Anchīses deōs suōs tulit. A) because B) although C) but D) and
- Viātor duōs diēs iter facit. A) after two days B) before two days C) within two days D) for two days
- Soror tua octo annōs habet. Tū trēs annōs plūrēs quam ea habēs. Quot annōs habēs?
A) novem B) decem C) undēcim D) duodēcim
- Cleopatra ā serpente necāta est. A) because of a serpent B) away from a serpent C) towards a serpent D) by a serpent
- Necesse est puerō epistulam legendī redīre domum. The present participle *legendī* modifies A) Necesse B) puerō C) epistulam D) domum
- Nōlīte currere, _____, in viīs! A) discipulus B) discipule C) discipulī D) discipulīs
- Lūdōs cum amīcīs spectāre mihi placet. A) it is permitted for me B) it is pleasing to me C) it is necessary for me D) it seems to me
- Fabullus, bring me gifts! A) fert mē dōnīs B) ferō mihi dōnum C) fertis mea dōna D) fer mihi dōna
- Haec nāvis celerior illā est. A) by that (method) B) from that (boy) C) of that (girl) D) than that (ship)
- Ā duōbus magistrīs doctī erimus. A) We will have been taught B) We are taught C) We will be taught D) We had been taught
- Cuius nātiōnis Hannibal est dux? A) For what nation B) With what nation C) Of what nation D) By what nation
- Venus appāret, et omnis populus laetē exclāmat, “_____, dea nostra adest!” A) Ecce B) Num C) Ēheu D) Nōnne
- Tiberius et Gāius erant _____ Cornēliae. A) filiīs B) filiōs C) filiī D) filiōrum
- Interdum bonī mala faciunt. A) Sometimes good and bad things happen. B) Sometimes good things seem bad C) Sometimes good people do bad things. D) Sometimes bad things happen to good people.
- Nōnne parentibus vestrīs grātiās agitis? A) Surely you thank...don't you? B) Don't thank...! C) You don't thank...do you? D) Why not thank...?
- Atalanta, quae celerrima erat, mālum aureum cōspexit. A) who B) whose C) to whom D) by whom
- Caesar crossed the Rhine River in 55 BC to fight what foe? A) the Britons B) the Greeks C) the Spaniards D) the Germans
- The flag of France, the 2018 World Cup soccer champions, is blue, white, and red. What are these colors in Latin?
A) purpureus et aureus et prasinus B) āter et albus et fuscus C) flammeus et flāvus et ruber
D) caeruleus et albus et ruber
- If your teacher says to your class, “*Claudite librōs vestrōs et aperīte aurēs vestrās*” for what is she asking?
A) your answer B) a discussion C) an essay D) your attention
- Theseus and Pirithous went to the Underworld, but Pluto tricked them into sitting on the Chair of Forgetfulness. What other hero pulled Theseus off the chair to help him return to the world above? A) Achilles B) Hercules C) Jason D) Perseus
- What island, located between Italy and North Africa, became Rome's first province?
A) Crete B) Sicily C) Britain D) Cyprus
- Thread, wax, and feathers are featured in the myths about which Greek inventor, who built the labyrinth and later escaped from Crete? A) Hercules B) Theseus C) Perseus D) Daedalus
- Who, formerly known as Octavian, became the first Roman emperor and ushered in the *Pax Romāna*? A) Pompey B) Marc Antony C) Augustus D) Crassus
- What Latin phrase is equivalent to the expression *prō certō*? A) *magnum opus* B) *sine dubiō* C) *cum laude* D) *nōlō contendere*
- The Latin ending *-tās*, as found in *hūmānitās*, *libertās*, and *pietās*, yields what ending in English?
A) -ty B) -ane C) -ous D) -tion

28. Your colleague is quite belligerent. A) knowledgeable B) loud C) aggressive D) lazy
29. Which state motto declares that its citizens try to preserve their rights? A) *Ad astra per aspera* (Kansas) B) *Labor omnia vincit* (Oklahoma) C) *Esse quam videri* (North Carolina) D) *Audemus iura nostra defendere* (Alabama)

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

TRANSPORTING CARGO

Aulus and Lucius make a sea voyage.

Aulus et Lūcius, duo nautae Rōmānī, ab urbe Athēnīs ad urbem
 Brundisium iter faciunt. Nāvis eōrum, “Fortūna” nōmine, vīgintī amphorās
 plēnās vīnī portat. Ventī sunt serēnī et caelum clārum. Nautae putant, “Quod
 malum fieri potest?” Subitō magna tempestās appāret. Aulus auxilium ā deīs,
 Iove et Neptūnō, implōrat. Rogat, “Servābitisne nōs ā nimbīs et undīs? Prō
 vōbīs in mare vīnum fundam.” Nautae duās amphorās ad puppem ferunt et in
 mare vīnum fundunt. Deī vōtum Aulī audīvērunt. Tempestās statim recessit.
 Aulus et Lūcius clāmant, “Eugepae!” Peius ēventum tamen mox adveniet.
Simul atque tempestās discēdit, pīrātae malī nāvem oppugnant et capiunt.
 Pīrātae aut aquam aut vīnum petēbant. Lūcius auxilium ā Bacchō implōrat:
 “Servābisne prō nōbīs vīnum nostrum?” Tum pīrātae duās amphorās vacuās
 vident et cum īrā sed sine vīnō discēdunt.
 “Grātiās deīs!” Aulus Lūciusque clāmant quod nāvis “Fortūna” eīs
 fortunam ferēbat. Ad portum Brundisium cum multīs amphorīs plēnīs vīnī
 etiam tūtē adveniunt.

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 2 **amphorās** = jars
 3 **Ventī** = The winds
 4 **fieri** = to happen
 5 **nimbīs** = storms;
 6 **fundam** = I will pour; **puppem** = deck
 7 **vōtum** = vow | of the ship
 8 **Peius** = worse
 9 **Simul atque** = As soon as
 10
 11 **vacuās** = empty
 12
 13
 14
 15 **tūtē** = safely

30. From which location are Aulus and Lucius sailing and where are they heading (lines 1-2)?
 A) from Spain to Italy B) from Greece to Italy C) from Africa to Greece D) from Britain to Gaul
31. What word should be understood between *caelum* and *clārum* (line 3)? A) *sum* B) *es* C) *est* D) *sunt*
32. What modern phrase is the closest in meaning to “*Quod mālum fieri potest?*” (lines 3-4)?
 A) What is the meaning of this evil thing? B) What could go wrong? C) Why can’t we agree to disagree?
 D) Must everything have a reason?
33. In line 5, Aulus asks the gods A) to pour some wine for them B) to help them escape the pirates
 C) to turn his ship around D) to save them from the storm
34. Where does Aulus say he will pour the wine (line 6)? A) onto the deck B) into the sea C) onto the altar
 D) into his mouth
35. What Latin words in the passage foreshadow the *pīrātae malī oppugnant* (line 9)?
 A) *amphorās plēnās vīnī* (lines 2-3) B) *auxilium ā deīs* (line 4) C) *vōtum Aulī* (line 7) D) *Peius ēventum* (line 8)
36. In line 10 (*Pīrātae...petēbant*), for what were the pirates searching? A) water or wine B) money and jewels
 C) olive oil and perfumes D) weapons or armor
37. According to lines 4-5 and 10, to which god do Aulus and Lucius NOT pray? A) Jupiter B) Mercury
 C) Bacchus D) Neptune
38. How was Lucius’ prayer fulfilled (line 12)? A) The pirates lost their water because of the storm.
 B) The pirates stole only two jars of wine. C) The pirates left thinking there was no wine on board.
 D) The pirates decided to drink wine with him and Aulus.
39. Lucius and Aulus started their journey with twenty jars full of wine. How many jars full of wine did they
 successfully deliver to Brundisium? A) duo B) duodēvīgintī C) vīgintī D) vīgintī et duo
40. Aulus’ and Lucius’ ship lived up to its name because A) the gods answered their prayers twice
 B) they were able to defeat the pirates in battle C) they ended up with more wine than they started with
 D) the gods filled their jars with wine