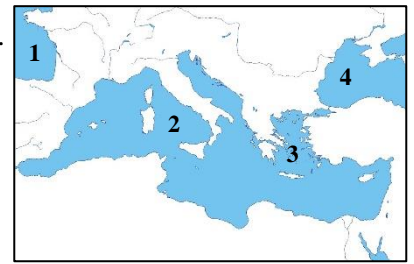


1. Discipulī hanc fabulam iam audivērunt. A) this story B) these stories C) that story D) those stories
2. Quīnque hōrās patrem meum expectābāmus! A) five hours ago B) at the fifth hour C) for five hours D) before the fifth hour
3. Frātrēs meī Rōmam numquam vīsītāverant. A) are never visiting B) were never visiting C) had never visited D) will never visit
4. Canem tēcum ambulāntem per viam vīdī. A) with you B) from you C) by you D) because of you
5. Equōs in silvā relictōs crās quaerēmus. A) the horses leaving from the forest B) the horses left behind in the forest C) to leave the horses behind in the forest D) while leaving the horses in the forest
6. Ecce! Puellae duodēvīgintī piscēs ē flūmine cēpērunt! A) twelve fish B) sixteen fish C) eighteen fish D) twenty fish
7. Omnēs hospitēs exclāmāvērunt, “Cibus patriae tuae est optimus!” A) by your country B) toward your country C) because of your country D) of your country
8. Quōmodo linguam Graecam ūnō annō legere discēs? A) When will you learn B) How will you learn C) Why will you learn D) Where will you learn
9. Pīrāta illās amphorās gravēs removērī nōlēbat. A) remove B) to be removed C) having been removed D) are removing
10. Calpurnia magnō cum gaudiō exclāmat, “Ego victrīx fēlicissima sum!” A) I am the luckiest winner! B) I am a rather lucky winner! C) I am a lucky winner! D) I am a winner with very little luck!
11. Liberī ad mātrēs patrēsq̄ue pictūrās portābant. What two words is the conjunction *-que* joining?
A) *Liberī* and *patrēs* B) *Liberī* and *pictūrās* C) *mātrēs* and *patrēs* D) *patrēs* and *pictūrās*
12. Dea rogat, “Quibus illās urnās aureās dabō?” A) From whom B) To whom C) With whom D) By whom
13. Unfortunately, the visitors will not be able to see the statue of Augustus today. A) *nōn poterant* B) *nōn potuerint* C) *nōn possunt* D) *nōn poterunt*
14. Titus altam arborem fortiter ascendit. A) braver B) bravest C) brave D) bravely
15. Necesse est mihi statim ad thermās pedem ferre. What is a Latin synonym for the phrase for *pedem ferre*? A) *īre* B) *dīcere* C) *sedēre* D) *manēre*
16. Vidēsne puerōs quōrum pater in Cūriā ōrātiōnem habet? A) whose B) for whom C) who D) by whom
17. Urbs in quā habitās multō minor est quam mea. A) much older B) much smaller C) much uglier D) much better
18. Trēs nāvēs ad urbem Pompeiōs ā Plīniō missae sunt. A) are being sent B) will be sent C) have been sent D) had been sent
19. Nōn licet cīvibus in arēnam nunc intrāre. A) It is not convenient B) It is not pleasing C) It does not happen D) It is not permitted
20. Mūsica mīrābilis ab omnibus in theātrō audiēbātur. A) because of everyone B) to everyone C) by everyone D) about everyone
21. Based on its Latin root, some items found in storage can be called antiques because they are _____. A) valuable B) old C) dirty D) broken
22. To what profession do the jobs of *litterātor*, *grammaticus*, and *rhētor* all relate? A) education B) religion C) law D) art
23. What Latin adjective describing a color gave its name to the room in a Roman house that originally contained a fire whose smoke darkened the walls and ceiling?
A) *ruber*, *rubra*, *rubrum* B) *āter*, *ātra*, *ātrum* C) *purpureus*, *purpurea*, *purpureum*
D) *albus*, *alba*, *album*
24. Pictured on the right, what character in Greek and Roman mythology ferried the souls of the dead across the River Styx? A) Cerberus B) Hades C) Persephone D) Charon
25. Who won the battle of Actium and later was awarded the title *Augustus*, meaning “revered one,” by the Roman Senate? A) Julius Caesar B) Octavian C) Marc Antony D) Cicero



26. What are your friends doing if they say to you, “*Fēlicem diem nātālem!*”? A) greeting you in the morning B) welcoming you to their home C) asking you about the weather D) wishing you a happy birthday
27. Alex spent several hours diligently completing homework assignments. What Latin phrase best describes this action? A) *labor omnia vincit* B) *caveat emptor* C) *errāre hūmānum est* D) *ex post factō*
28. The Greek king Aegeus flung himself into the sea after his son Theseus forgot to raise a white sail announcing his safe return home after defeating the Minotaur. Where is this sea on the map? A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4

28.



THE SHEPHERD FAUSTULUS ON THE PALATINE HILL

Trēs diēs multum pluerat, et aqua flūminis Tiberis super rīpās fluēbat. Quod aqua campum, quī erat prope flumen, inundābat, pastor Faustulus ad montem Palātīnum ovēs dūcēbat. Faustulus sēcum canem, quae gregem custodiēbat, quoque dūcēbat. Brevī tempore, ovēs in summō colle herbam cōnsūmēbant. Pāstor, gregem observāns, in columnā, quae ad terram ceciderat, sedēbat. Mox pluvia rediit. Faustulus ad ruīnās rēgiae rēgis Evandrī cucurrit. Ōlim Evander, rex Graecus, in Italiā habitāverat. Nunc placēbat Faustulō saepe per rēgiā antiquā errāre et īnspicere pictūrās in parietibus pictās. Faustulus canem lātrantem et ovēs balantēs audīvit. Statim rapuit baculum et celeriter ē ruīnīs cucurrit. Lupam, quae catulōs nuper genuerat, gregem petentem statim pāstor cōspexit! Faustulus, magnā vōce clāmāns et baculum tenēns, repellere lupam potuit. Proximō diē, ut scīs, pāstor reveniet atque lupam cum hastā quaeret. Quid inveniet?

- 1 **pluerat** = it had rained; **rīpās** = banks
 2 **inundābat** = was flooding
 3 **ovēs** = sheep
 4 **gregem** = flock
 5
 6 **pluvia** = rain
 7 **rēgiae** = of the palace
 8
 9 **parietibus** = walls
 10 **lātrantem** = barking; **balantēs** = bleating
 11 **baculum** = stick; **catulōs** = cubs
 12 **nuper genuerat** = had recently given birth to
 13
 14 **hasta** = spear
 15

Based on Roman legend

29. How long had it been raining (line 1)? A) for one day B) for two days C) for three days D) for four days
30. According to lines 1-2, why was the shepherd Faustulus taking the sheep to the Palatine Hill? A) The bridge across the Tiber River had washed away. B) The Tiber River had flooded the field where the sheep usually grazed. C) The grass on the Palatine Hill was greener. D) The rain had made the grass grow high.
31. According to lines 3-4 (*Faustulus...dūcēbat*), what was the shepherd Faustulus taking with him? A) a dog B) a spear C) a horse D) a scroll
32. What Latin adverb is the equivalent to the phrase *Brevī tempore* (line 4)? A) *saepe* B) *cotīdie* C) *semper* D) *mox*
33. What do lines 5-8 (*Pāstor...habitāverat*) tell us about the Palatine Hill? A) There was no grass on the hill. B) Shepherds often did not go there. C) It had a good view of the Tiber River. D) There were ruins from an earlier time.
34. According to line 6, what was the position of the column? A) It was leaning against a high wall. B) It was still standing. C) It had been lifted back up into place. D) It had fallen to the ground.
35. According to lines 6-7 (*Mox...cucurrit*), why did Faustulus run into the abandoned palace? A) He saw an enemy soldier approaching. B) A wolf was attacking the flock. C) It had started to rain again. D) He did not want the king to see him.
36. What noun does the participle *pictās* describe (line 9)? A) *Faustulō* B) *rēgiā* C) *pictūrās* D) *parietibus*
37. According to lines 8-9 (*Nunc...īnspicere*), what did Faustulus often like to do? A) act like he was the king of the Palatine Hill B) look at the wall paintings of the palace C) clean out and repair the ruins of the palace D) dig for treasure around the Palatine Hill
38. Why did Faustulus suddenly leave the palace (lines 9-10)? A) He heard the sounds of his animals. B) The king had returned. C) It had stopped raining. D) The other shepherds were calling for him.
39. According to lines 11-12, what did Faustulus see when he left the palace? A) soldiers trying to steal some sheep B) a she-wolf attacking the sheep C) the storm washing away the sheep D) the dog chasing away the sheep
40. Based upon your knowledge of Roman legend, what will Faustulus find when he returns the next day? A) the palace magically restored B) a flock of sacred geese C) abandoned twin boys D) Evander’s ghost