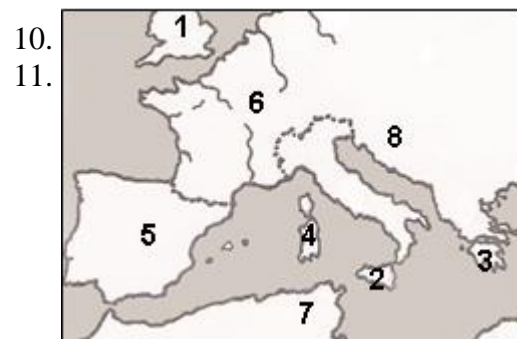
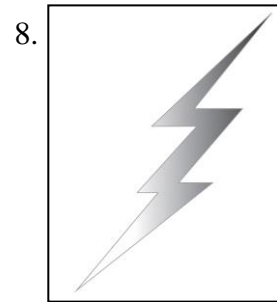


CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM A, B, C, OR D. MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

1. The motto *Labor omnia vincit* best reflects the actions of a Latin student who A) sleeps in class B) always does his work C) misses many days of school D) is friendly to the teacher
2. In the abbreviation *a.m.*, the letter *a* stands for the Latin word A) *aut* B) *ad* C) *ab* D) *ante*
3. Which Roman god rules the Underworld? A) Neptune B) Mars C) Pluto D) Apollo
4. In which room of a *vīlla* would Romans usually entertain friends at dinner? A) *ātrium* B) *cubiculum* C) *lātrīna* D) *trīclīnium*
5. What was the religious, economic, political, and social center of ancient Rome? A) *Forum Rōmānum* B) *Colossēum* C) *Via Appia* D) *Circus Maximus*
6. To which question would “*Bene!*” be an appropriate answer? A) *Quid agis?* B) *Quid est nōmen tibi?* C) *Quis est?* D) *Quis es?*
7. The worker’s *per annum* income was enough to meet their needs. A) daily B) weekly C) monthly D) yearly
8. Which deity’s symbol is shown in the picture?
A) Venus B) Cupid C) Jupiter D) Minerva
9. The long snout and watchful eyes of the creature made it appear lupine. A) cat-like B) goose-like C) wolf-like D) cow-like
10. *Britannia* is on the map in the area numbered A) 1 B) 3 C) 4 D) 8
11. What number on the map shows the location of *Hispania*? A) 2 B) 5 C) 6 D) 7
12. The youth left home in search of pecuniary rewards. A) education B) money C) freedom D) adventure



ITEMS 13-30 TELL A SHORT STORY.

HAVE YOU SEEN MY STYLUS?

13. *Iūlia, fēmina Rōmāna, sōla in tablīnō stat.* A) was standing B) to stand C) stands D) were standing
14. “Ubi est novus stilus meus?” *Iūlia* rogat. A) Why B) What C) Who D) Where
15. “Estne stilus meus in ātriō?” A) It is my stylus B) Is my stylus C) My stylus was D) Was it my stylus
16. In *ātriō* nōn est stilus. A) by the stylus B) of the stylus C) with the stylus D) the stylus
17. “*Hodiē ego eram* in *trīclīniō*.” A) was B) were C) am D) are
18. *Iūlia per vīllam* ambulat. A) through the house B) around the house C) behind the house D) out of the house
19. *Iūlia trēs* lectōs et *mēnsam* in *trīclīniō* spectat. A) one B) three C) six D) nine
20. “*Sed stilum in trīclīniō nōn tenēbam.*” A) he is not holding B) don’t hold C) I was not holding D) to not hold
21. *Iūlia ad hortum festīnat quod circumspectāre* temptat. A) are looking around B) were looking around C) to look around D) was looking around
22. Sed hortus *vīllae* est magnus. A) of the house B) the house C) by the house D) from the house
23. *Iūlia duōs servōs ē culinā* vocat. A) to the kitchen B) out of the kitchen C) in the kitchen D) around the kitchen

24. “Circumspectāte hortum!” exclāmat. A) To look around B) I look around C) We look around D) Look around
25. “Vōsne vidētis novum stilum meum in hortō?” A) Do they see B) Do you see C) Does she see D) Do we see
26. Servī magnum hortum tardē circumspectant. A) slow down B) slowness C) slowly D) to be slow
27. “Quid tenētis?” Iūlia rogat. A) When B) Where C) Who D) What
28. Servī dominae parvum stilum dant. A) to their mistress B) with their mistress C) by their mistress D) from their mistress
29. “Stilus meus nōn est parvus sed magnus et pulcher,” Iūlia lacrimat. A) and B) because C) but D) or
30. “Nōs stilum tuum nōn vidēmus,” servī respondent. A) of your stylus B) from your stylus C) with your stylus D) your stylus

READ THE REST OF THE STORY AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

A SPECIAL SEARCH

“Quaerite novum stilum meum!” domina clāmat. “Diem nātālem meum celebrābāmus ubi filius meus mihi stilum dedit. Erat dōnum. Stilum mihi dedit quod ego tam bene scrībere discēbam.”

Tum servus exclāmat, “Heri multae fēminae erant in theātrō. Portābāsne stilum tuum tēcum in theātrum?”

“Ita vērō,” domina respondet. “Ego cum amīcīs sedēbam. Ego eram laeta et stilum amīcīs meīs mōnstrābam. Fortasse stilus est in theātrō!”

Servī ad theātrum cum dominā festīnant. Domina sellam servīs mōnstrat et circumspectant. Servī stilum inveniunt et eum dominae dant.

“Grātiās vōbīs agō,” Iūlia dīcit. “Ego stilum meum ē vīllā numquam iterum portō!”

- 1 **Quaerite** = Look for
 2 **dedit** = gave
 3 **tam** = so; **discēbam** = was learning
 4 **Heri** = Yesterday
 5 **tēcum** = with you
 6
 7 **Fortasse** = Perhaps
 8
 9
 10 **inveniunt** = find; **eum** = it
 11
 12 **Grātiās vōbīs agō** = I thank you
 13 **numquam iterum** = never again

31. In line 1 (*Quaerite...clamat*), the woman Julia seems A) happy B) upset C) satisfied D) prepared
32. Who gave the stylus to the woman (lines 1-2)? A) an actor B) her husband C) a friend D) her son
33. What was the woman doing when she received the stylus (lines 1-2)? A) watching a play B) celebrating her birthday C) walking to the theater D) sitting with friends
34. Lines 1-2 (*Quaerite...dōnum*) indicate the woman valued the stylus because of A) the person who gave it B) the location in which it was found C) its previous owner D) its religious significance
35. In line 3, we understand that the woman received the stylus because she was learning A) to sing B) to recite a poem C) to write D) to run a business
36. Who was in the theater with Julia yesterday (lines 4-6)? A) friends B) her son C) slaves D) her husband
37. In lines 6-7, we learn that Julia was happy and that she A) showed the stylus to her friends B) wrote her son a congratulatory note C) rewarded her son with a stylus D) wrote to tell her friends
38. In lines 9-11, the stylus was found in A) the study B) the street C) the garden D) the theater
39. According to lines 12-13, what does the woman say she is never doing again? A) showing the stylus to others B) lending the stylus C) taking the stylus out of the house D) asking her son to put the stylus away
40. This story suggests that, for this Roman family, the mother’s literacy was A) ridiculed B) praiseworthy C) ignored D) longstanding