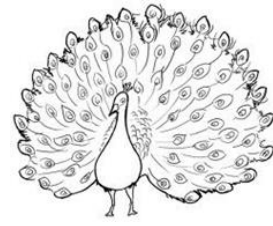


CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM A, B, C, OR D. MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

1. Aemilia cum sorōre in agrō lūdēbat. A) with her sister B) away from her sister C) for her sister D) toward her sister
2. Arborēs in Italiā sunt \_\_\_\_\_. A) pulchrae B) pulchrārum C) pulchrās D) pulchrīs
3. Argonautae trāns mare nāvigābant. A) near the sea B) across the sea C) from the sea D) by the sea
4. Ambulābunt filiae cum mātē ad templum? A) Are the daughters walking B) Were the daughters walking C) Will the daughters walk D) Did the daughters walk
5. Īcarus in caelō volāre cupīvit. A) is flying B) was flying C) will fly D) to fly
6. Dā, Mārce, puerō librōs! A) of the boy B) to the boy C) from the boy D) by the boy
7. Quis erat prīmus rēx Rōmānus? A) Who B) What C) When D) Where
8. Ego et tū semper \_\_\_\_\_ amīcī. A) fuī B) fuistī C) fuit D) fuimus
9. In forum heri filium meum dūxī. A) yesterday B) today C) tonight D) tomorrow
10. Portā, \_\_\_\_\_, in cubiculum togam meam! A) Pūblius B) Pūblī C) Pūblium D) Pūbliō
11. Magister stilō novō epistolam scrīpsit. A) new stylus B) to his new stylus C) of his new stylus D) with his new stylus
12. Quam antīqua est Italia! A) How B) Who C) That D) Whom
13. “Nōlīte in hortō currere,” clāmāvit pater. A) Run now B) Run quickly C) Do not run D) You cannot run
14. Liberī senātōris clārī erant discipulī bonī. A) famous senator B) of the famous senator C) for the famous senator D) by the famous senator
15. Trēs puerī et quīnque puellae in viā ambulānt. Quot in vīllā labōrant? A) sex B) septem C) octō D) novem
16. Familia mea in Germāniam iter fēcīt. A) refused to go B) traveled C) hurried back D) escaped
17. Vōs estis agricolae optimī in Italiā. A) He B) We C) You D) They
18. Rēx LXX equitēs dūxit. A) 25 horsemen B) 70 horsemen C) 120 horsemen D) 520 horsemen
19. Which abbreviation represents the government of the Roman Republic? A) N.B. B) A.D. C) R.I.P. D) S.P.Q.R.
20. Which Roman god was a blacksmith who forged weapons for gods and heroes? A) Vulcan B) Jupiter C) Mars D) Apollo
21. Herculaneum and Pompeii are located near A) Mt. Vesuvius B) the Aegean Sea C) Mt. Aetna D) the Black Sea
22. Which of these events happened last? A) Romulus killed his brother Remus B) Aeneas led his people out of Troy C) Augustus was made emperor D) Julius Caesar crossed the Rubicon
23. Quis erat deus mūsicae et sōlis et medicīnae? A) Mars B) Apollō C) Vulcānus D) Plūtō
24. Using its three levels of arches to support both a bridge and a water channel, the Pont du Gard is a famous A) aqueduct B) temple C) basilica D) amphitheater
25. *Intimidate* and *timorous* are derived from the Latin verb which means A) see B) cry C) fear D) sleep
26. Which of the following cities is farthest north? A) Brundisium B) Carthage C) Pompeii D) Rome
27. If you heard the phrase *Hodiē sōl nōn lūcet* on the radio, you would be listening to A) a weather forecast B) a sports commentary C) election returns D) movie reviews

28. The room in a Roman house that contained the *impluvium* was the A) *trīclīnium* B) *cubiculum* C) *ātrium* D) *culīna*
29. The Quirinal, Aventine, and Capitoline are all Roman \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) roads B) temples C) baths D) hills
30. What Roman goddess often is associated with the bird pictured here?  
A) Diana B) Juno C) Minerva D) Venus



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

A SUPER MAN  
*From cradle to Mt. Olympus*

Inter deōs antīquōs hodiē nōtissimus est Herculēs, fīlius Iovis. Fābulae dē Hercule sunt multae et mīrābilēs. Hic vī corporis et virōs et deōs superābat. Dum īnfāns in cūnīs iacet, in magnum perīculum vēnit. Iūnō, quod semper eī inimīca erat, duōs serpentēs contrā eum mīsīt. Īnfāns serpentēs suīs manibus necāvit.

Post multōs annōs, quod Iūnō eum īnsānum fēcerat, Herculēs uxōrem līberōsque necāvit. Magnō cum dolōre discessit et ad Apollinis ōrāculum vēnit. Ā deō auxiliū petīvit. Apollō Herculem rēgī Eurystheō servīre et duodecim labōrēs facere iussit. “Tum,” inquit deus, “immortālis eris.” Post illōs duodecim labōrēs, Herculēs ad Olym̄pum vēnit et fīliam Iūnōnis in mātīmōnium dūxit.

- 1 **nōtissimus** = most famous  
2 **Iovis** = of Jupiter  
3 **Hic** = He; **vī** = in strength  
4 **cūnīs** = cradle  
5 **eī** = to him; **eum** = him  
6 **suīs manibus** = with his own hands  
7  
8 **uxōrem** = wife  
9 **discessit** = he departed  
10 **servīre** (+ dat.) = to serve  
11  
12 **illōs** = those  
13

31. According to lines 1-2 (*Inter...Iovis*), who is most well known today? A) Jupiter B) Hercules C) Apollo D) ancient gods
32. According to lines 3-4 (*Dum...vēnit*), when does Hercules come into danger? A) when he was a baby B) when he tried to surpass all in strength C) when he married D) when he fought Juno
33. In lines 4-5 (*Iūnō...mīsīt*), we learn that A) Hercules had small serpents as pets B) Juno hated serpents C) serpents warned Juno about Hercules D) Juno sent serpents to attack Hercules
34. In line 5, *inimīca* describes A) *Herculēs* (line 1) B) *Iovis* (line 2) C) *perīculum* (line 4) D) *Iūnō* (line 4)
35. What is the best translation of *quod* in line 7? A) which B) than C) because D) that
36. In lines 7-8, Hercules could be described by the phrase A) *ad infīnītum* B) *nōn compōs mentis* C) *notā bene* D) *ab ōvō usque ad māla*
37. Of what crime was Hercules guilty? A) fratricide B) regicide C) uxoricide D) patricide
38. In lines 9-10 (*Ā deō...petīvit*), what did Hercules seek from the oracle? A) truth B) revenge C) help D) immortality
39. Quot labōrēs erant? A) II B) V C) VIII D) XII
40. In lines 12-13 (*Post...dūxit*), the reader learns that  
A) Hercules performed his labors after he came to Mt. Olympus B) Juno became the mother-in-law of Hercules  
C) the sons of Hercules came back to life D) Juno’s daughter helped Hercules with his labors