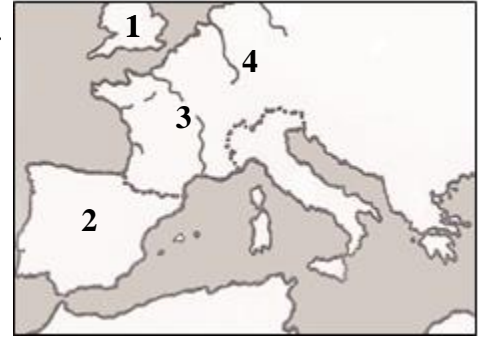


## CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM A, B, C, OR D. MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

1. What Roman god of music was often seen with a lyre? A) Mars B) Mercury C) Apollo D) Vulcan
2. Ubi est Germānia in pictūrā? A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4
3. Quis est pater Minervae? A) Iuppiter B) Neptūnus C) Saturnus D) Plūtō
4. A Roman woman would often wear a \_\_\_\_\_ over her *stola*.  
A) *tunica* B) *solea* C) *toga* D) *palla*
5. It's time for bed! In a *vīlla*, where would the father and mother sleep?  
A) *in cubiculō* B) *in vestibulō* C) *in tablīnō* D) *in culīnā*
6. VII et II sunt \_\_\_\_\_. A) III B) V C) IX D) X
7. If you met Antonia and Aula talking together in the Forum, how would you greet them? A) *Salvē!* B) *Valē!* C) *Salvēte!* D) *Valēte!*
8. The words were audible all over the building. Audible comes from the Latin verb meaning to A) see B) hear C) write D) read
9. If you wanted to scare a thief away from your home, which Latin phrase would you put on your door?  
A) *Carpe diem!* B) *Ē plūribus ūnum!* C) *Cavē canem!* D) *Tempus fugit!*
10. The concert was magnificent. A) long B) great C) crowded D) boring
11. The eruption of what volcano buried the city of Pompeii? A) Etna B) Olympus C) Ida D) Vesuvius
12. In an announcement of a person's death, which phrase would you most likely see? A) *ab urbe conditā* B) *mare nostrum* C) *festīnā lentē* D) *in memoriam*



## ITEMS 13-30 TELL A SHORT STORY.

## CLAUDIA'S GOOD SONS

13. Gnaeus et Aulus sunt filiī Claudiae. A) near Claudia B) Claudia C) of Claudia D) with Claudia
14. Gnaeus et Aulus sunt virī bonī. A) to be B) are C) was D) is
15. Claudia prope Rōmam habitat. A) to live B) are living C) was living D) is living
16. Gnaeus in villā prope Rōmam habitat. A) from a farmhouse B) to a farmhouse C) near a farmhouse D) in a farmhouse
17. Aulus prope Alexandriam in Aegyptō habitat. A) near Alexandria B) into Alexandria C) across Alexandria D) toward Alexandria
18. Claudia filiōs amat. A) her sons B) with her sons C) her son D) of her son
19. Claudia Gnaeum hodiē vīsitat. A) today B) happily C) often D) always
20. Claudia Aulum nōn vīsitat quod Aulus est in Aegyptō. A) and B) but C) because D) when
21. Ubi Gnaeus et Aulus erant puerī, Claudia stolās pulchrās amābat. A) used to love B) is loving C) are loving D) loves
22. Sed Claudia pecūniam nōn habēbat. A) of Claudia B) Claudia C) to Claudia D) by Claudia
23. Amīcī Aulī ex Aegyptō Claudiam vīsitant. Epistulās et pecūniam Claudiae semper dant. A) with Claudia B) from Claudia C) to Claudia D) by Claudia

24. Claudia ad portum ambulat et nautam rogat, “Nāvigāsne ad Aegyptum?” A) Are you sailing B) How are you sailing C) Why are you sailing D) When are you sailing
25. Nauta respondet, “Ita vērō, ego ad Aegyptum nāvigō.” A) No B) Maybe C) Yes D) Soon
26. Claudia Gnaeō nārrat, “Ego ad Aegyptum nāvigāre et Aulum vīsītāre parō.” A) He B) We C) I D) You
27. Gnaeus monet, “Mīnimē! Manē in Italiā! Est magnum periculum in Aegyptō!” A) To stay B) I am staying C) He stays D) Stay
28. Claudia rogat, “Quid est periculum?” A) When B) Where C) Who D) What
29. Gnaeus respondet, “Pīrātae cum nautīs Rōmānīs semper īrātē pugnāt.” A) angry B) angrily C) anger D) to anger
30. Nunc Claudia nāvigāre timet. A) was sailing B) to sail C) were sailing D) sail

**READ THE REST OF THE STORY AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.**

**WHAT IS MORE VALUABLE?**

Gnaeus Aulō frātrī epistulam scrībit et explicat, “Māter tē vidēre vult.”

Aulus in epistulā respondet, “Ego nunc tabernārius occupātus sum. Ego mātrem vīsītāre nōn possum quod ego octō tabernās meās claudere nōn possum.”

Aulus sēcum putat, “Māter semper stolās sēricās amābat, sed stolae erant pretiōsae.”

Aulus stolam sēricam ē tabernā ēligit et stolam ad mātrem mittit. Amīcus Aulī stolam ad Claudiam portat. Claudia stolam sēricam amat! Claudia stolam induit. Amīcae et amīcī Claudiae stolam laudant.

Claudia dīcit, “Stola est pulchra et stolam sēricam valdē amō. Sed ego filiū meū vidēre volō plūs quam ego etiam decem stolās sēricās habēre volō.”

- 1 **epistulam** = letter; **explicat** = explains
- 2 **vult** = wants
- 3 **tabernārius** = shopkeeper
- 4 **nōn possum** = am not able
- 5 **claudere** = to close
- 6 **sēcum putat** = thinks to himself; **sēricās** = silk
- 7 **pretiōsae** = expensive
- 8 **ēligit** = chooses; **mittit** = sends
- 9
- 10 **induit** = puts on
- 11 **valdē** = very much
- 12 **volō** = want; **plūs quam** = more than; **etiam** = even
- 13

31. In lines 1-2, Gnaeus writes that their mother wants A) their prayers B) to remarry C) to see Aulus D) a gift
32. In lines 3-5, how does Aulus describe his business? A) friendly B) failing C) slow D) busy
33. In lines 4-5, Aulus is not able to visit his mother because of his A) children B) shops C) slaves D) crops
34. In line 6, Aulus remembers his mother used to like A) flowers B) jewelry C) dresses D) food
35. In line 8, where does Aulus get a gift for his mother? A) a ship B) his shop C) a visiting merchant D) his neighbor’s wife
36. In line 9, who brings the gift to Claudia? A) a friend B) a messenger C) a sea captain D) a traveling merchant
37. In line 10, Claudia’s friends see her dress and A) praise it B) ignore it C) laugh at it D) criticize it
38. Line 11 says that Claudia A) loses the dress B) returns the dress C) donates the dress D) loves the dress
39. In line 12, what does Claudia want? A) to receive nine more dresses B) to see her son C) to know how her sons are getting along D) to travel the sea
40. The thing that Claudia values the most is A) money B) business C) property D) family