

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

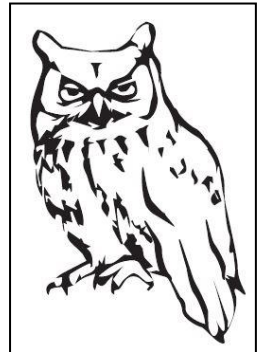
ITEMS 1-18 TELL A STORY.

1. In villā magnā cum frātribus et sorōribus habitō. A) toward my brothers and sisters B) by my brothers and sisters C) with my brothers and sisters D) for my brothers and sisters
2. Est silva prope villam familiae nostrae. A) to our family B) of our family C) by our family D) from our family
3. Pater meus est _____ et in agrīs cotīdiē labōrat. A) agricola B) agricolae C) agricolam D) agricolā
4. Sunt quattuor puerī et duae puellae in familiā meā. Quot liberī sunt in familiā meā? A) quīnque B) sex C) octō D) decem
5. Crās omnēs liberī ad urbem _____ et magistrum vidēbunt. A) ambulāvērunt B) ambulābant C) ambulāre D) ambulābunt
6. Magister semper exclāmābat, “Salvēte, discipulī! Sedēte! Nōlīte surgere!” A) Stand up now B) Stand up quickly C) Do not stand up D) Please stand up
7. Magister _____ librōs habēbat. A) multī B) multōs C) multās D) multō
8. Sed hodiē puerī puellaeque librōs nōn legunt. A) neither the boys nor the girls B) either the boys or the girls C) not only the boys but also the girls D) the boys and the girls
9. Discipulī stilīs in tabellīs scrībunt. A) for styluses B) of styluses C) with styluses D) the styluses
10. Magister, quī in sellā sedet, discipulōs semper spectat. A) always B) often C) never D) sometimes
11. Mārcus nōn scrībit, et magister clāmat, “Nunc scrībe, _____!” A) Mārcī B) Mārcō C) Mārcus D) Mārce
12. Amīcus Mārcō stilum dat. A) to Marcus B) of Marcus C) from Marcus D) by Marcus
13. Nunc omnēs discipulī magnā cum cūrā scrībunt. A) for great care B) by great care C) with great care D) of great care
14. Magister discipulīs nūntiat, “Ego laetus sum. Vōs estis discipulī bonī!” A) He B) You C) We D) They
15. Magister erat poēta. A) was B) were C) is D) will be
16. Discipulī verba poētārum Rōmānōrum saepe memoriā tenent. A) create B) offer C) remember D) respect
17. Quis est poēta optimus? A) What B) When C) Where D) Who
18. Omnēs Rōmānī Vergilium amāre dēbent. A) we love B) to love C) they love D) he loves

ITEMS 19-30 CONCERN LATIN IN USE, CULTURE, AND CIVILIZATION.

19. Which Roman deity’s symbol is shown in the picture? A) Juno B) Mīnerva C) Diana D) Venus
20. What is the name of the great, domed temple in Rome dedicated to all the gods? A) Circus Maximus B) Pantheon C) Campus Martius D) Palatine
21. In which room of a Roman house might you find the *larārium* and the *impluvium*? A) *trīclīnium* B) *cubiculum* C) *ātrium* D) *culīna*
22. *Transmission*, *missile*, and *emit* are all English derivatives of the Latin verb that means to A) remain B) move C) warn D) send
23. The abbreviation *i.e.* stands for the Latin words *id est* and is best translated A) that is B) for example C) therefore D) and the rest

19.



24. Which of the following places was NOT located on the Italian peninsula? A) Pompeiī B) Brundisium C) Troia D) Ōstia
25. Which Roman god is often represented by a statue of a long-haired youth with a lyre or a bow and a quiver of arrows? A) Apollo B) Mars C) Mercury D) Vulcan
26. The Latin words *Novus ordō seclōrum*, found on a U.S. dollar bill, may be translated A) Out of many one B) New order of the ages C) He has favored our beginnings D) In God we trust
27. How is the year 1976 expressed in Roman numerals? A) MCMLXXVI B) MMLX C) MCMVI D) MMXII
28. If a Latin student answers, “*Adsum*,” what does the teacher understand? A) everyone is ready B) someone is sick C) the student is late D) the student is present
29. *Iēntāculum*, *prandium*, and *cēna* are Latin words that refer to A) a woman’s clothes B) architecture C) meals D) rooms of a house
30. According to Roman history, Romulus, Numa, Tullus Hostilius, and Tarquinius Priscus were A) consuls B) emperors C) generals D) kings

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

CINCINNATUS
A Roman hero retires.

<p>Ōlim erat Rōmānus clārus, Cincinnātus nōmine. <u>Fuerat</u> dux magnus in bellō, sed <u>postea</u> erat agricola et cum dīligentiā agrōs cūrābat. Ēheu! Hostēs <u>ferocēs</u> ad urbem Rōmam iter faciēbant. Omnēs Rōmānī erant terrītī, et senātōrēs nūntiōs ad Cincinnātum mīsērunt. Nūntiī ad vīllam <u>eius</u> advēnērunt, sed Cincinnātus nōn cupīvit nūntiōs salūtāre quod <u>nōndum</u> togam gerēbat. <u>Postquam</u> togam induit et nūntiōs salūtāvit, exclāmāvērunt, “Erisne dictātor noster? Dā Rōmānīs auxiliū!” Cincinnātus cum nūntiīs ad urbem vēnit, et <u>proeliō</u> hostēs superāvit. Post victōriam senātōrēs <u>eum</u> rogāvērunt, “Remanēbisne <u>adhūc</u> dictātor?” Cincinnātus dēclārāvit, “Minimē! Necessē est mihi ad vīllam meam <u>redīre</u> et agrōs meōs cūrāre. Valēte!” Tum Cincinnātus ad agrōs suōs redīvit.</p>	<p>1 Fuerat = He had been 2 postea = afterwards; ferocēs = fierce 3 4 eius = his 5 nōndum = not yet; Postquam = After 6 7 proeliō = in battle 8 eum = him; adhūc = still 9 redīre = to return 10</p>
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31. According to lines 1-2, Cincinnatus had been known for his A) wealth B) artistic ability C) military leadership D) wisdom
32. Which English word best describes Cincinnatus as a farmer (line 2)? A) reckless B) careful C) negligent D) cautious
33. In lines 2-3 (*Hostēs...faciēbant*), we learn that the enemy was A) approaching the city B) stealing crops C) collecting more troops D) preparing to make camp
34. According to lines 3-4 (*Omnēs...mīsērunt*), the senators sent messengers because everyone in Rome A) feared the attackers B) wanted to surrender C) was fleeing D) was praying to the gods
35. What was Cincinnatus’ reaction when the messengers arrived (lines 4-5)? A) He laughed. B) He continued to read a book. C) He asked for time to think. D) He didn’t want to greet them.
36. In lines 5-7 (*Postquam...auxiliū*), the messengers A) asked for help B) helped Cincinnatus plow C) were disappointed D) arrived too late
37. After he won a victory over the attackers (lines 8-10), Cincinnatus did not want A) lots of money B) additional lands C) a triumphal parade D) a powerful position
38. In line 9, *mihi* is best translated A) by me B) for me C) with me D) from me
39. According to lines 9-10, Cincinnatus A) returned to farming B) ruled in Rome C) became a senator D) led the army
40. George Washington, the first U.S. president, is called the American Cincinnatus because he A) married a widow B) chopped down a cherry tree C) threw a coin across a river D) refused a third term as president