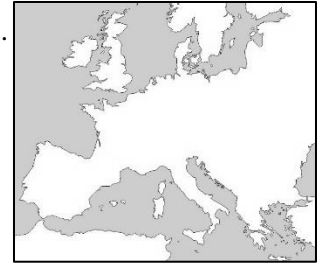


CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM A, B, C, OR D. MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

1. Quandō sōl surget? A) Why B) How C) Where D) When
2. Nōlumus audīre Cicerōnem in Forō ōrātiōnem habentem. A) We did not want B) We will not want C) We had not wanted D) We do not want
3. Multōs diēs trāns montēs ambulābant. A) for many days B) in many days C) after many days D) many days ago
4. Magnus erat numerus aquaeductuum in Hispāniā. A) aqueduct B) with an aqueduct C) of aqueducts D) aqueducts
5. Aulus multam pecūniam amīcō, _____, dedit. A) Mārcī B) Mārcō C) Mārcus D) Mārcum
6. Num elephantus est minor quam mūs? A) bigger B) heavier C) smaller D) faster
7. Virōs currentēs spectābāmus: Iūlius vīcit, proximus erat Antōnius, deinde Brūtus, deinde Cassius. Quis erat prīmus in certāmine? A) Antōnius B) Brūtus C) Cassius D) Iūlius
8. Postquam gladiātrīx leōnem superāvit, quid omnēs spectātōrēs clāmāvērunt? A) Eugepae! B) Heri! C) Caveat ēmptor! D) Meā culpā!
9. Claudia celerius amīcīs currit. A) quickly B) very quickly C) more quickly D) as quickly as possible
10. Brevī tempore ad forum adveniēs. A) you arrived B) you will arrive C) to arrive D) you were arriving
11. Cui hanc epistolam dabō? A) Who B) Of whom C) Whose D) To whom
12. Iānitor iānuam aperīrī iubet. A) was opened B) to open C) to be opened D) about to open
13. Paedagōgus librum novum sibi ēmit. A) for us B) for myself C) for you D) for himself
14. Clientēs cibum ad triclinium portātum laudāvērunt. A) brought B) to bring C) bringing D) to be brought
15. Take me to your leader. A) Dūcere B) Dūxī C) Dūc D) Dūcit
16. Propter magnam tempestātem, cīvēs montēs ascendere nōn poterant. A) After B) Before C) Underneath D) Because of
17. Fūr sēdecim gemmās cēpit et in urbe quattuor vendidit. Quot gemmās nunc habet? A) decem B) duodecim C) quattuordecim D) duōdēvīgintī
18. Montēs in Italiā sunt _____. A) altō B) altī C) altīs D) altōs
19. Subitō magnus fragor audītus est. A) was heard B) is being heard C) will be heard D) had been heard
20. Scīpiō, ad Āfricam nāvigātūrus, centuriōnēs convocāvit. A) when he had sailed B) as he was sailing C) about to sail D) having sailed
21. Licēbatne omnibus senātōribus in Cūriam ire? A) Were all the senators allowed to go into the Curia? B) Was it necessary for all the senators to go into the Curia? C) Why were all the senators going into the Curia? D) Was it pleasing for all the senators to go into the Curia?
22. Which one of the following colors describes the border on a senator's toga? A) *flāvus* B) *viridis* C) *caeruleus* D) *purpureus*
23. Which Greek hero, son of Zeus and Danaë, defeated the Gorgon Medusa and later rescued Andromeda from a sea monster? A) Perseus B) Jason C) Theseus D) Orpheus
24. Who battled and finally killed the multi-headed Hydra with help from his nephew, Iolaus? A) Perseus B) Daedalus C) Jason D) Hercules
25. On his way to Rome with his army, Julius Caesar crossed the Rubicon. What was it that he crossed? A) a small river B) a wide plain C) a mountain range D) a deep swamp
26. Vīsne ad forum hodiē ire? Which of the following is the most likely reply to this question? A) *Bene respondistī!* B) *Mihi placet.* C) *Heri sōl lūcēbat.* D) *Ubi est stilus meus?*
27. Based on its Latin root, which English word literally means "to make better?" A) minimize B) ameliorate C) magnify D) digitize

28. What Latin expression might be used to describe an author's most important book? A) *lapsus linguae* B) *status quo*
C) *magnum opus* D) *errāre hūmānum est*
29. Which land was farthest to the north? A) *Gallia* B) *Hispania* C) *Britannia* D) *Āfrica*
30. Which Roman, the adopted son of Julius Caesar, is generally considered to have been the first emperor? A) Augustus B) Cicero C) Antony D) Marius



READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

THE SAILOR AND THE LION

Animals are sometimes hard to understand.

Nauta, nōmine Elpis, ab īnsulā Samō per Mare Nostrum in Āfricam iter fēcit. Postquam ē nāve dēscendit, per silvās ambulāns, subitō leōnem ōre ferōcī cōspexit. Statim arborem fugā petīvit, Bacchum ōrāns. (Nam quis nōn ōrābit cum spēs nūlla est!) Leō nautam arborem ascendentem nōn impedīverat, sed sedēns prope arborem, virum intentē spectābat. Similis hominī ōrantī, leō miserātiōnem quaerēbat illō ōre apertō quō virum terruerat. Elpis iniūriam leōnis subitō intellēxit: leō aliud animal celerrimē dēvorāverat et os in dentibus haerēbat. Leō miser cruciābātur nōn tantum dolōre sed etiam famē. Nauta, magis ob mīrāculum quam ob timōrem cūctāns, tandem dēscendit et os extrāxit.

Multōs diēs nāvis in portū stābat et leō, animālia ab sē interfecta saepe ferēns, grātiam benefactorī agēbat. Quā dē causā, domum regressus, Elpis templum Bacchō dēdicāvit, quod, ab eō factō, Graecī "Templum Dionysī Ōre Apertō" appellāverunt. Haec fābula mihi trēs quaestiōnēs prōpōnit: Quōmodo leōnēs vēstīgia hominum recognōscunt? Cūr auxilium ab aliīs leōnibus nōn petunt? Quōmodo dē medicābilibus manibus hominis sciunt?

Based on Pliny the Elder, *Naturalis Historia*, VIII.24

31. From what place did the sailor begin his journey? (line 1) A) Elpis B) Samos C) Africa D) Mare Nostrum
32. Why did the sailor climb a tree? (lines 2-3) A) to look out for pirates B) to carry out Bacchus' orders
C) to escape a fierce lion D) to find out where he had landed
33. According to lines 3-4, why did the sailor pray? A) He was in a hopeless situation. B) He was grateful to have arrived.
C) His ship had left without him. D) He was a priest of Bacchus.
34. What do we find out about the lion in lines 4-5? A) It had been able to escape. B) It did not attack the sailor.
C) It was afraid of the sailor. D) It jumped up the tree.
35. In lines 6-7, what does the lion show the sailor? A) its open mouth B) the way to the shore C) a dead antelope
D) its litter of cubs
36. What did the sailor notice about the lion (lines 7-8)? A) Its back leg was badly broken.
B) There was a bone stuck in its teeth. C) It was able to run very fast. D) It was ready to pounce.
37. According to lines 9-10, why did the sailor hesitate to get down from the tree? A) He was alone in the woods.
B) He was waiting for the lion to leave. C) He was amazed at the sight. D) He had never seen a lion before.
38. If the sailor had lived in Rome, where might he already have seen a live lion? A) in the Pantheon B) in the *Cūria*
C) at the *Thermae* D) in the Colosseum
39. In lines 12-14, what did the sailor do when he arrived home? A) He showed his family the lion's hide. B) He built a famous restaurant called "The Open Mouth." C) He became a famous storyteller and poet. D) He dedicated a temple to the god who saved him.
40. What did the author wonder after he heard this story? A) How is it that lions know people can help them? B) Why do lions prey on other animals? C) How do people track animals? D) Why do some people have the gift of healing?

- 1 **Samō** = Samos (a Greek island)
2
3 **Bacchum** = Bacchus (i.e., Dionysus); **ōrāns** =
4 **cum** = when | praying to
5
6 **miserātiōnem** = compassion
7 **aliud** = another
8 **os, ossis, n.** = bone; **cruciābātur** = was tormented
9 **famē** = with hunger; **magis** = more
10 **cūctāns** = hesitating
11
12 **Quā dē causā** = For this reason
13 **regressus** = having returned
14
15 **vēstīgia** = footprints
16 **medicābilibus** = healing
17