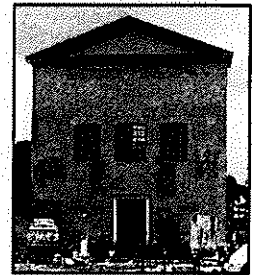
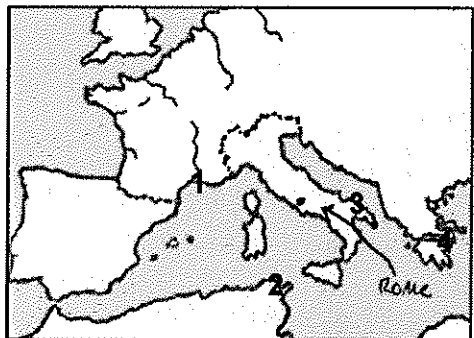
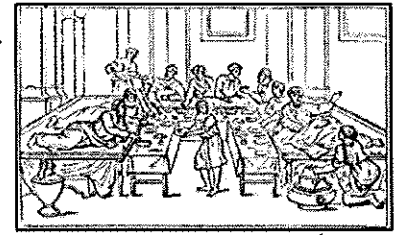


CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM A, B, C, OR D. MARK YOUR ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

- 1. Fābulam Latīnam heri legēbam. A) yesterday B) today C) tomorrow D) always
- 2. Lūdōs in amphitheatro spectāre poterātis. A) You were able to watch B) You are able to watch *erat was*
C) You will be able to watch D) You have been able to watch
- 3. Nōlīte clamāre ad mātrem! A) No one shouts *(B) Don't shout* C) I can shout D) They never shout *Neg. command*
- 4. Rōmānī et deōs et patriam honōrāvērunt. A) neither...nor *(B) both...and* C) either...or D) not only...but also *vocative address*
- 5. Fēmina dēclārat, "Redde mihi, _____, pecūniam meam!" A) mercātōris B) mercātōrem C) mercātōribus *(D) mercātōr* *him*
- 6. Spartacus prō libertate servōrum pugnābat. A) against the freedom B) in spite of the freedom C) without the freedom
D) for the freedom
- 7. Ego et tū multās amīcās _____. A) habeō B) habēs *(C) habēmus* D) habent *we*
- 8. Cupisne mēcum crās cēnāre? A) You don't want *(B) Do you* want C) Why do you want D) And you want *Question*
- 9. Legiō Rōmāna multōs hostēs prope urbem vidēbat. What word does multōs describe? A) Legiō B) Rōmāna *(C) hostēs*
D) urbem *word order | proximity accusative plural masculine*
- 10. Rēx deōrum est validus. A) The king is powerful for a god. B) The powerful king is a god. *deorum - genitive plural*
C) He is the king of powerful gods. D) The king of the gods is powerful.
- 11. Soror mea est mala! Mē _____ verberābat! A) librum *(B) librō* C) librōrum D) librī *with a book ablative*
- 12. Epistulam longam ad filium meum scribō. A) write *(B) am* writing C) I was writing D) I have written *first person - o*
- 13. Sex discipulī adsunt sed quattuor discipulī discēdunt. Nunc _____ discipulī manent. *(A) duo* B) tres C) quīnque
D) novem *exit*
- 14. Quid faciēbāis? A) What have you done? B) What were you doing? C) What are you doing? D) What will you do?
- 15. Magnum flūmen aquam ad urbem portat. A) to (the city) B) through the city C) by the city D) away from the city
- 16. Cēnam coquere bene sci isti. A) I knew how B) You knew how C) He knew how D) We knew how *perfect past tense*
- 17. Quo virōs vidit? A) When did he see the men? B) Who were the men he saw? C) How many men did he see? *question word*
D) Where did he see the men?
- 18. Cum diligentiā labōrābō. This sentence answers the question *question word: How?*
(A) Quōmodo labōrābis? B) *Ubi* labōrābis? C) *Cūr* labōrābis? D) *Quid* labōrābis?
- 19. Multās fābulās dē deīs memoriā tenēmus. *hold in memory* A) We hear B) We read
C) We remember D) We teach
- 20. Ubi est Brundisium in chartā geōgraphicā? A) 1 B) 2 *(C) 3* D) 4
- 21. Which city is due north of Sicily? *(A) Rome* B) Athens C) Carthage
D) Troy
- 22. Quid est animal? Est parvum et in villā saepe habitat. Novem vitās habet. *9 lives*
Mūs ab animalī fugit. A) elephantus B) equus C) piscis D) fēlēs *felines*
- 23. The picture to the right shows the Cūria in Rome. What took place there? *monuments in Rome*
A) weddings B) public bathing C) gladiatorial training *(D) senate meetings*
- 24. When you receive one hundred dollars a day for expenses on your business trip, you receive a/an A) pro bono *(B) per diem* C) ad hominem D) in toto *per day*
- 25. What child, whose name may derive from the Latin word for slave, seemed destined to be king when a flame danced above his head? *slaves servus*
A) Romulus B) Numa Pompilius C) Servius Tullius D) Tarquinius Superbus
- 26. What part of your body do you use to carry out the action of the verbs currere, ambulāre, and stāre?
A) caput B) oculī C) manus *(D) pedēs* *run walk stand*



27. What room of a Roman house is seen in the picture?
 A) *cubiculum* B) *culina* C) *peristylum* D) *triclinium* ^{garden walkway} "3 couches" dining room
28. What god is associated with the stories of Orpheus, Proserpina, and Cerberus?
 A) Jupiter B) Mars C) Pluto D) Neptune
29. What do you need if you tell your teacher, "*Necesse est mihi ire ad lātrīnam*"
 A) a drink of water B) the window opened C) another textbook D) a bathroom trip
30. The letter was illegible, meaning that it was not able to be A) written B) sealed C) read D) seen



Triclinium

legit = reads

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

ONE UNHAPPY BOY

Felix gives his father a proper funeral.

Fēlix erat infēlix puer. Pater iniūriā mortuus erat. Nunc Fēlix est paterfamiliās et fūnus patrī dare necesse est. Super corpus mortuī patris, nōmen patris clāmat quasi patrem ad vītā revocābat. Oculōs patris claudit et corpus aquā lavat. Fēlix imāginem patris facit. Pater tunicam et togam gerit et in ātriō in lectō funebri iacet. Fēlix inter dentes patris nummum pōnit. Prō nummō Charōn patrem trāns flūmen Stygem portābit.

Crās pompa erit. Actōrēs portābunt imāginēs maiōrum. In pompā erunt familia et hominēs qui cantābunt et īnstrūmentīs canent.

Diū Fēlix erit infēlix. Fēlix togam pullam geret. Fēlix cum pietāte patrem mortuum prīvātē et pūblicē honōrābit.

- 1 infēlix = unhappy; mortuus erat = had died
- 2 paterfamiliās = head of the household; fūnus = funeral
- 3 quasi = as if
- 4 lavat = washes
- 5 imāginem = wax mask
- 6 in lectō funebri iacet = lies on a funeral couch
- 7 nummum = a coin; Prō = In exchange for; Charōn =
- 8 Stygem = Styx | Charon (the ferryman)
- 9 pompa = funeral procession; maiōrum = of his ancestors
- 10
- 11 canent (+ abl) = will play
- 12 pullam = dark; geret = will wear
- 13 pietāte = devotion

31. According to line 1, from what did Felix's father die? (A) injury B) old age C) sickness D) murder
32. In lines 1-2 (*Nunc...necesse est*), what must Felix do now? A) run his father's business (B) take care of his burial
 C) settle his father's debt D) find someone to lead the household
33. In lines 2-4 (*Super...revocābat*), what does Felix do over the body of his father? A) He sheds tears.
 B) He promises to avenge his death. C) He looks for the cause of death. (D) He calls out his father's name.
34. In lines 3-4 (*nōmen...revocābat*), it seems as if Felix is A) dying with his father B) honoring his father's life
 (C) attempting to bring his father back to life D) naming all those he will punish
35. In lines 4-5 (*Oculōs...facit*), what does Felix NOT do to his father's body? A) close its eyes B) wash it in water
 C) make a mask of the face (D) burn it
36. According to lines 5-6, where is Felix's father placed? (A) in the main room B) in his office C) in the garden
 D) in the bedroom
37. In lines 6-7 (*Fēlix...pōnit*), where does Felix place a coin? (A) in his father's mouth B) on his father's eyes
 C) under his father's pillow D) in the doorway of the house
38. According to lines 7-8, the coin will be used to A) pay the debt he owes to his friends B) symbolize his wealth for all the gods
 (C) allow him to cross the River Styx D) grant him burial with all his wealth
39. According to lines 10-11, who will be among those in the funeral procession? A) the emperor and his wife
 B) a general and his soldiers (C) singers and musicians D) the chief priest and priestesses
40. Even after the funeral procession is over, how does Felix display his sorrow and thus continue to honor his father (lines 12-13)? A) He will sing sad songs. (B) He will wear dark clothing. C) He will place flowers daily on his grave.
 D) He will hang his picture in the dark atrium.