

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM A, B, C, OR D.

MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

1. Timeō periculum in silvā.

A) We are afraid of B) He is afraid of C) They are afraid of D) I am afraid of

2. Anna pulchram stolam fēminae spectat. A) woman B) from the woman C) of the woman D) by the woman3. **Mihi nomen est** means A) I have a sister B) My age is C) I am fine D) My name is

4. Quot columnas in p̄icturā vidēs? A) tres B) quinque C) sex D) quattuor

5. Cornēlia cum amicō ambulābat. A) with a friend B) of a friend C) to a friend D) from a friend

6. Quis est dea bellī et sapientiae? A) What B) Why C) Where D) Who

7. Magister discipulīs dicit, "Ambulāte, discipuli, ad chartam geographicam."

A) You will walk B) Walk C) I am walking D) They walked

8. What do you see in the picture on the right? A) Nauta ad terram nāvīgat

B) Servus in atrīō est C) Gladiātor in arenā pugnat D) Vir in agrō laborat

9. Pueri erunt in scholā. A) are B) were C) was D) will be

10. Spectābāsne Lūdōs Olympicōs in Australiā?

A) Is Australia the place for Olympic games? B) Were you watching the Olympic games in Australia?

C) Does Australia have the Olympic games? D) Are the Olympic games in Australia?

11. Servus tibi bonam cēnam parat. A) with you B) by you C) for you D) from you

12. Venus — filium amābat. A) parvōs B) parvum C) parvō D) parvīs

13. Ego in agrīs labōrō sed meus amīcus in horfō labōrat. A) when B) and C) or D) but

14. Ante bellum erāmus laeti. A) around B) into C) before D) to

15. Claudia et Quintia sunt — . A) bona amīca B) bonae amīcae C) bonīs amīcīs D) bonārum amīcārum

16. Quid in p̄icturā vidēs? A) taurus B) leō C) serpens D) piscēs

17. Puer sōlus sedēbat et miserē lacrimabat. A) sad B) is sad C) I am sad D) sadly

18. - - - - -

19. The Colosseum was dedicated in the year A.D. **LXXX**. A) 60 B) 130 C) 35 D) 80

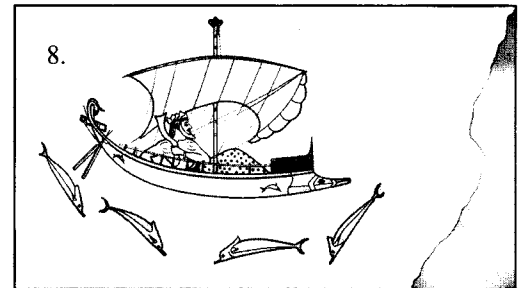
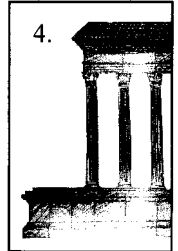
20. Quis est Romanus deus bellī? A) Mars B) Pluto C) Mercurius D) Iuppiter

21. The opera Company is auditioning new singers for the chorus. A) questioning B) hearing C) talking with D) making a list of

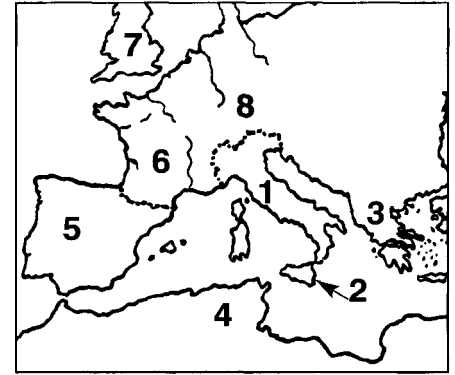
22. Olympus is famous as the _____ A) mountain home of the gods B) river on which Rome is located C) capital of Greece D) entry into the Underworld

23. **Mare Nostrum** was the name the Romans gave to the A) land of Italy B) Tiber River C) Mediterranean Sea D) Atlantic Ocean24. The abbreviation **i.e.** stands for **id est**, which means A) seize the opportunity B) that is C) note well D) before noon25. His malady was not treated for a long time. A) bad health B) older brother C) long hair D) large field

26. "What time is it?" Answer in Latin. A) Est secunda hora B) Librum non habeo C) Salve D) Sol lucet



27. The Greek goddess of wisdom, Athena, was known to the Romans as _____. A) Juno B) Minerva C) Proserpina D) Venus
28. It is a herculean task for schools to meet the technological needs of today's students.
A) necessary B) extremely difficult C) very expensive D) pointless
29. Hannibal was a great general who was born in the city of Carthage in **Africa**. What number on the map refers to **Africa**? A) 4 B) 5 C) 6 D) 7
30. Hannibal left **Hispania** and marched over the Alps with his army to make war on Rome. What number is **Hispania** on the map? A) 4 B) 5 C) 1 D) 5



READ THE STORY AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

LEO ET MUS

Mus = mouse

A lion and a mouse have an adventure.

Magnus leo in Silva dormiebat. Circum leonem multis mures lūdēbant. Unus mus nasum leōnis parvis pedibus tangēbat. Leo e somno excitabatur et parvum murem videbat. Leo unum pedem movēbat et murem capiebat. Mus territus clama- bat, “Ō rēx bestiarum, tuum nasum tangere nolebam. Te timeo. Noli me edere. Tibi magnum dōnum dabō.” Leo respondebat, “Miser mūs es, sed tū es parvus. Te non edam.”
Postero die leō per silvam ambulābat. Subito leō in laqueum ambulat. Leo vocat et mus leonem audit. Mūs pedēs leōnis in laqueō videt et den- tibus nōdōs dissecat. Mūs dicit, “Tū me non edēbās, et nunc tibi magnum dōnum do.”

Adapted from Aesop's *Fables*

- 2 **mūrēs** = mice; **ludēbant** = were playing; **nāsum** = nose
3 **pedibus** = with (his) paws; **tangēbat** = touched; **excitābatur** = was awakened
4 **mūrem** = mouse
5 **capiēbat** = seized
6
7 **nōlēbam** = I did not wish; **Nōlī . . . edere** = Don't eat
8
9 **nōn edam** = I shall not eat
10 **Postero diē** = The next day
11 **laqueum** = snare, net
12
13 **nōdōs** = rope; **dissecat** = cuts
14

31. What is the lion doing (line 1)? A) sleeping B) playing C) hunting D) waiting
32. What did the mouse do (lines 2-3)? A) touched the lion's nose B) ran away C) chewed the lion's nose D) washed his paws
33. When the lion woke up (lines 3-5), he A) drank some water B) scratched his nose C) roared loudly D) caught the mouse
34. What did the mouse call the lion (line 6)? A) Leo B) King of Beasts C) Your Honor D) Dear Sir
35. In line 6, **tangere** is best translated A) touching B) I am touching C) we touched D) to touch
36. In lines 7-8, the mouse says he will A) give the lion a great gift B) bite the lion C) not touch the lion again D) worship the lion
37. What does the lion do (line 9)? A) chases the mouse B) smacks the mouse with his paw C) decides not to eat the mouse D) goes back to sleep
38. What does the lion do the next day (line 10)? A) he meets another mouse B) he sees a man C) he flees from the woods D) he walks through the woods
39. The best translation of **Mus pedes leonis videt** (line 12) is A) the mouse sees the paws of the lion B) the feet of the mouse are small C) the paws of the lion capture the mouse D) the lion sees the feet of the mouse
40. What gift does the mouse give to the lion? A) food B) freedom C) a new home D) a net