

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

1. Canēs in hortō meō currunt! A) am running B) is running C) are running D) to run
2. Cicerō dē philosophiā scrīpsit. A) around B) out of C) under D) about
3. Senātor cum irā clāmābat. Quōmodo clāmābat? A) irātē B) irātam C) irātō D) irātī
4. Surge, \_\_\_\_\_! Nōlī sedēre! A) Rūfus B) Rūfe C) Rūfō D) Rūfum
5. Mater prīncipis erat bona. A) The mother was a good emperor. B) The emperor was good to his mother. C) The emperor's mother was good. D) The emperor and his mother were good.
6. Rēx cīvēs monuit quod hostēs urbem oppugnābant. A) warned B) to warn C) was warning D) will warn
7. Calpurnia et Portia erunt \_\_\_\_\_. A) amīca B) amīcās C) amīcae D) amīcārum
8. Vīdī templa deōrum in Forō Rōmānō. A) the temples B) in the temple C) of the temple D) to the temples
9. "Semper tē amābō!" clāmāvit P̄ramus. A) Always love me! B) I will always love you! C) You will always love me! D) I have always loved you!
10. Cūr multōs librōs legitis? A) How B) Why C) When D) Where
11. Vīta sine librīs est vacua. A) for books B) without books C) because of books D) among books
12. "Cupiō canem tuum capere," dīxit Herculēs. A) must capture B) I will capture C) I captured D) to capture
13. Arborēs altae in silvīs erant. A) are B) have been C) will be D) were
14. Dux militibus tubā signum dedit. A) The leader gave the soldiers a signal with a trumpet. B) The soldiers gave a trumpet as a signal to the leader. C) The signal of the trumpet led the soldiers. D) The soldiers used the trumpet to signal their leader.
15. Quot pedēs habet equus? A) duo B) trēs C) quattuor D) octō
16. Vir malus filiōs numquam laudāvit. A) often B) however C) never D) still
17. Lupus ad \_\_\_\_\_ fūrtim et tacitē ambulāvit. A) rīvus B) rīvī C) rīvum D) rīvō
18. The Roman numeral LIX represents the number A) 29 B) 59 C) 69 D) 109
19. What structure in ancient Rome was used for chariot racing? A) Pantheon B) Curia C) Basilica D) Circus
20. When a Roman matron left the house, she would cover her head and shoulders with a A) *palla* B) *solea* C) *tunica* D) *bullā*
21. Pompeii, Herculaneum, and Stabiae were all destroyed A) during the 2nd Punic War B) by the fire of A.D. 64 C) in an invasion by the Gauls D) by the eruption of Mt. Vesuvius in A.D. 79
22. His bird was the eagle, his tree was the oak. He punished mortals with his lightning bolt. Who was he? A) Ares B) Zeus C) Hermes D) Apollo
23. A Roman merchant would have navigated down the Tiber River in order to set sail from the port of A) Carthage B) Ostia C) Pompeii D) Brundisium
24. Quis erat deus bellī et pater Rōmulī Remīque? A) Mars B) Iuppiter C) Neptūnus D) Vulcānus
25. *Ad astra per aspera* and *Labor omnia vincit* are Latin sayings that encourage the value of A) being honest B) showing kindness C) working hard D) being humble
26. The English words *regal*, *regent*, and *regime* all derive from the Latin verb meaning A) plow B) rule C) build D) read

27. After 20 minutes of playing \_\_\_\_\_ with his classmates, the Latin student had to call out "*Ubi estis? Nōn possum vōs invenīre! Redīte ad mē!*" A) soccer B) basketball C) hide-and-seek D) tag
28. The common Latin abbreviation P.S. stands for A) per silvās B) post scientiam C) per stylum D) post scrīptum

### READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

#### PULCHER'S LAST FLIGHT

##### *A tragic downfall*

Magnus pīcus, nōmine Pulcher, erat superbus. "Sum certē pulcher!" clāmābat, ubi aquam spectābat et suam imāginem vidēbat. "Possum omnia facere!" cantābat, dum per caelum volābat. Ubi volābat, pinnae avis ad terram cadēbant. Ibi hominēs eās colligēbant. Laetus erat quod multī hominēs pinnās pulchrās tenēre cupiēbant. Diū volābat super hominēs, quod hominibus multās pinnās dare cupiēbat. "Hominēs glōriam pinnārum meārum amant!" cōgitābat Pulcher. Olim, ut volābat, subitō dolōrem magnum sēnsit. Sagitta, quam homō ē terrā ad caelum miserat, Pulchrum trānsfixit. Miser pīcus sagittam spectāvit et suās pinnās in eā cognōvit. Vīta ex ave discessit. Nōn iam superbus, nōn iam Pulcher, pīcus mortuus dē caelō cecidit.

Based on a fable by Aesop

- 1 **pīcus** = woodpecker  
 2  
 3 **suam imāginem** = his own image  
 4 **volābat** = he was flying  
 5 **pinnae** = feathers; **eās** = them (feathers)  
 6 **colligēbant** = were collecting  
 7 **Diū** = For a long time  
 8  
 9  
 10 **ut** = as; **dolōrem** = pain  
 11 **Sagitta, quam** = An arrow, which; **miserat** = had sent  
 12 **trānsfixit** = pierced  
 13 **in eā** = in it; **cognōvit** = he recognized  
 14 **cecidit** = fell

29. In lines 1-3, how does Pulcher know he is a pretty bird (*Magnus...vidēbat*)? A) by looking in a mirror B) by seeing his reflection in the water C) by being told by the gods in a dream D) by being told by many men
30. What is the best translation of "*Possum omnia facere!*" (line 3) A) I can do everything! B) I wish I could do everything! C) Everyone is able to do it! D) All are able to do everything!
31. In lines 4-5 (*Cum...cadēbant*), what often happens as Pulcher flies? A) He swoops to the ground. B) His brilliance rivals the sun. C) His feathers fall. D) His feathers become damp.
32. To keep the same basic meaning, *Diū* (line 7) could be replaced by the phrase A) *In arbore magnā* B) *Magnā cum celeritāte* C) *In caelō altō* D) *Multās hōrās*
33. What does Pulcher think about the people collecting his feathers (lines 5-9)? A) He is angry because they belong to him. B) He does not care one way or another. C) He is too busy admiring his own glory to notice. D) He is proud because he thinks people are admiring them.
34. What is the best translation of *cōgitābat*, line 9? A) thinks B) was thinking C) has thought D) will think
35. In lines 10-12, why does Pulcher feel great pain? A) A man shot him. B) The men preferred another bird. C) He watches a man get shot by an arrow. D) He flew too close to the sun.
36. What does Pulcher realize too late in lines 12-13 (*Miser...cognōvit*)? A) The men used his feathers against him. B) He should have trusted the men. C) His own weapons were useless. D) He couldn't fly without his feathers.
37. What does *Vīta ex ave discessit* (line 13) indicate? A) The bird's feathers fell out. B) The bird flew away. C) The bird died. D) The bird landed on the tree branch.
38. Pulcher's name echoes which of his traits? A) his size B) his foolishness C) his agility D) his beauty
39. *Subitō* (line 10) and *nōn iam* (lines 13 and 14) both answer the question A) Who? B) When? C) Where? D) Why?
40. What is the lesson of this fable? A) A friend to all is a friend to none. B) We often despise what is most useful to us. C) One's pride can be one's downfall. D) Birds of a feather flock together.