

SAMPLE (DRAFT)

A MORNING WALK

A family receives a few surprises while on a walk.

Ego sum pater. Ego duās filiās, Annam et Katharīnam, habeō. Et ego ūnum filium, Iācōbum, 1
 habeō. Mea familia in silvā ante vīllam ambulāre amat. Prope rīvum ambulāmus et lūdīmus. 2
 Rīvum spectāmus. Ūnō diē māne ego cum Annā et Katharīnā prope rīvum ambulābam sed 3 **māne** = in the morning
 meus filius aberat. “Ubi est Iācōbus?” rogābat Anna. “Nesciō” dīcēbam. Miser eram sed 4
 filiae erant laetae quod Iācōbus semper erat molestus. Anna dēclārat, “Hodiē multum pluit.” 5
 Ego mēcum cōgitō: “Iācōbus silvam et pluviam amat.” In rīvō paucōs piscēs vidēmus. “Ecce,” 6
 clāmat Katharīna, “sub arbore hortum nymphae plēnum aquae videō.” Aqua lacum creāvit 7 **plēnum** = full; **lacum** = pond
 ubī multae rānae saliēbant. Ego mēcum cōgitō: “Iācōbus rānās amat.” 8 **rānae** = frogs

- Who in the family is the narrator of this story? A) mother B) father C) daughter D) son
- According to lines 1-2 (*Ego...habeō*), how many children are there? A) one B) two C) three D) four
- What does the family love to do (line 2)? A) play in the house B) swim in the river C) walk in the river D) walk in the woods
- Who is the subject of *ambulāmus* (line 2)? A) I B) You C) We D) They
- Who was absent in lines 3-4? A) the narrator B) Anna C) Katherine D) Jacob
- What does Anna ask about her brother (line 4)? A) What he is doing? B) Who is with him? C) Where is he? D) How he is feeling?
- According to the story in line 4, the narrator is A) happy B) worried C) sad D) tired
- According to line 5, why are the girls happy? A) they love the woods B) their father is sad C) their brother is annoying and not there D) they are playing in the river with their brother
- When does Anna say that rain falls (line 5)? A) never B) yesterday C) today D) tomorrow
- What Roman god, who controls the sky and weather, might the family pray to so that the rain would stop? A) *Mārs* B) *Neptūnus* C) *Plūtō* D) *Iuppiter*
- What does Katherine shout (line 6)? A) “Oh no!” B) “Look!” C) “Hello!” D) “Yes!”
- Where is the garden (line 7)? A) far away B) in the river C) behind their house D) under a tree
- According to line 7, what do the girls do? A) They leave the forest and enter the garden of a fairy. B) They draw a picture of a fairy garden. C) They see a garden full of fairies. D) They see a fairy garden with a pond.
- The story lists many things that Jacob loves in lines 6 and 8. What is NOT something which the story says Jacob loves? A) his sisters B) the woods C) rain D) frogs
- What is the best meaning of *saliēbant* (line 8)? A) to jump B) are jumping C) were jumping D) have jumped
- Who knows how the narrator is thinking (*Ego mēcum cōgitō*, lines 6 and 8)? A) Jacob B) no one except the narrator C) the daughters D) the fish

The story continues...

Subitō meus fīlius, quī post arborem sē cēlāvit, exsiluit et clāmāvit, “Carpe diem! Carpe rānās!” Puer duās rānās capiēbat et in rīvum iaciēbat. Iācōbus molestus in hortō stābat. Pedēs eius lacum novum creābant et hortum dēlēbant. Multae rānae māgnō cum timōre saliēbant. Iācōbus clāmāvit, “Vēnī, vīdī, vīcī!” Anna et Katharīna erant irātae et sollicitae. Ego exclāmāvī, “Mē paenitet, filiae. Tuus frāter est molestus. Temptāte servāre rānās. Temptāte servāre hortum. Nōlī, Iācōbe, hortum dēlēre!”

Fīliae clāmābant et mē nōn audiēbant. Fīlius rīdēbat et mē nōn audiēbat. Sed nympha hortī mea verba audīvit et auxilium rānīs dedit. Nympha vocāvit rānās, quae ā meō fīliō salīre coepērunt. Statim Iācōbus ad rānās currēbat et in lūtō cadēbat. Tum in rīvum cadēbat. Ibi puer piscēs, nōn rānās, capere temptābat. Nympha hortum servāvit et tum in silvās rediit. Ego rīdēbam et mēcum cōgitābam, “Iācōbus quoque rīvum et piscēs amat.”

9 sē cēlāvit = hid, exsiluit =

10 jumped out

11 eius = his

12 timore = fear

13 sollicitae = worried

14

15

16

17 coepērunt = began; lūtō =

18 mud

19

17. Where was Jacob hiding (line 9)? A) in the river B) behind a tree C) at home D) in a pond
18. What did Jacob yell first (line 9)? A) “The day is young!” B) “What a great day!” C) “Seize the day!” D) “I love rainy days!”
19. What did Jacob proceed to do (line 10)? A) He jumped into the river. B) He shouted at the frogs. C) He grabbed his sisters and threw them into the mud. D) He grabbed frogs and threw them into the river..
20. What body part(s) does Jacob NOT use in his actions (lines 9-11)? A) *manūs* B) *pedēs* C) *aurēs* D) *ōs*
21. After his action, in line 12 Jacob shouts, “*Vēnī, vīdī, vīcī!*” What does he mean by this phrase? A) This will always happen to tyrants. B) Either he will find a way or make one. C) He found the site and he defeated it. D) The senate and the people of Rome will praise him.
22. How did the father comfort his daughters (line 13)? A) He told them he was sorry. B) He said that their brother would save the frogs. C) He said that their brother would save the garden. D) He said that the fairy would save them.
23. What does the father tell his daughters to do (lines 13-14)? A) save themselves B) save the fish and river C) save the frogs and the garden D) save the fairy
24. What does “*Nōlī, Iācōbe, hortum dēlēre!*” in line 14 mean? A) Jacob is not able to destroy the garden! B) Jacob, destroy the garden! C) Jacob does not destroy the garden! D) Don’t destroy the garden, Jacob!
25. What word is the direct object of *audīvit* (line 16)? A) Sed B) nympha C) horti D) verba
26. What is the best meaning of *rānīs* (line 16)? A) of the frogs B) to the frogs C) from the frogs D) without frogs
27. According to lines 15-16, who heard the father’s words? A) Anna and Katherine B) Jacob C) the frogs D) the fairy
28. Why did Jacob run toward the frogs (lines 16-17)? A) They were jumping higher. B) They were croaking at him. C) They were jumping into the river. D) They were jumping away from him.
29. What happened after Jacob slipped in the mud (line 17)? A) He caught more frogs. B) He destroyed the fairy garden. C) He ran toward the frogs. D) He fell into the river.
30. Anna and Katherine likely had their clothes spattered with mud during these events. What typical clothes would they be wearing if they were Roman girls? A) *togae* B) *tunicae* C) *soleae* D) *caligae*
31. How did Jacob’s attention change (line 18)? A) He was no longer interested in frogs. B) He became interested in the fairy. C) He was no longer interested in fish. D) He became interested in his father’s words.
32. Who saved the garden (lines 16-18)? A) Anna and Katherine B) Jacob C) the fairy and father D) the trees
33. Much like what man, summoned to serve as dictator in a time of crisis, did the hero of this story solve a crisis and then return home (*Nympha...rediit*)? A) Romulus B) Horatius C) Cincinnatus D) Tarquinius Superbus
34. How did the father respond to the change in events (line 19)? A) He became confused. B) He was amused. C) He became angry. D) He was very happy.
35. What word, derived from a noun or adjective in this passage, best describes Jacob in this story? A) miserable (from *miser*, line 4) B) puerile (from *Puer*, line 10) C) irate (from *irātae*, line 12) D) solicitous (from *sollicitae*, line 13)
36. At the end of the story, what did the father realize? A) Jacob is more annoying than he had thought. B) Jacob loved other things too. C) He should never walk in the woods on a rainy day. D) His daughters enjoyed Jacob’s behavior.