

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

1. Iter brevissimum ad Italiam fēcistī. A) a rather short journey B) the shortest journey C) a short journey D) the shorter journey
2. Antequam Brūtus et Collātīnus fuērunt cōsulēs, Rōma ā rēgibus rēcta erat. A) was being ruled B) is being ruled C) was about to rule D) had been ruled
3. Dīcite, liberī, magistrae nōmina vestra! A) by the teacher B) of the teachers C) to the teacher D) with the teachers
4. Mīlitēs Caesaris in Galliam dēcimō diē advenient. A) on the tenth day B) ten days before C) until the tenth day D) after ten days
5. Fēminae hōs librōs emere volunt. A) this book B) that very book C) the same books D) these books
6. “Ferte auxilium quam celerrimē!” clāmāvit rēx. A) He brings B) They bring C) To bring D) Bring
7. Nōnne nautās vidēs? A) Do you see the sailors? B) You see the sailors, don’t you? C) I don’t see the sailors, do you? D) You have not seen the sailors, have you?
8. Hī discipulī dīligentius quam illī labōrant. A) diligently B) more diligently C) very diligently D) as diligently as possible
9. Quis est parva puella _____ in ātriō sedet? A) quae B) quō C) quōs D) quem
10. Cīvēs ā monstrīs terrēbantur. A) among the monsters B) to the monsters C) by the monsters D) with the monsters
11. Vāstāre agrōs necesse erat. A) Destroy B) Intending to destroy C) Having been destroyed D) To destroy
12. Placet mihi vidēre rēgīnam. A) It is pleasing to me B) I am allowed C) It was necessary D) I am able
13. Thēseus multa sēcum portābat. A) with them B) with us C) with him D) with me
14. Cuius librum legis? A) With which B) Whose C) To whom D) From whom
15. Eratne pīnceps melior quam Augustus? A) stronger B) better C) worse D) sadder
16. Rēx cōsiliū ā Marte, _____ bellī, petīvit. A) deus B) deī C) deum D) deō
17. Puerī, clāmōre terrītī, ex silvā celeriter cucurrērunt. A) frightened B) about to frighten C) frightening D) to be frightened
18. Quot sunt sex et trēdecim? A) sēdecim B) septendecim C) ūndēvīgintī D) vīgintī
19. Frāter meus amīcos vīsītāre in animō habēbat. A) was intending B) was fearing C) was suggesting D) was traveling
20. What color is the sky on a sunny day? A) *rubrum* B) *viride* C) *caeruleum* D) *ātrum*
21. If a teacher said to a student, “*Bene respondistī*,” the student had A) not paid attention in class B) answered correctly C) asked to go to the office D) insulted another student
22. The inventor Daedalus designed a labyrinth on Crete to enclose A) the Minotaur B) Cerberus C) Pegasus D) the Chimera
23. What action of Julius Caesar is often referred to when making an irrevocable decision? A) invading Britain B) becoming consul C) rebuilding Corinth D) crossing the Rubicon
24. What woman was unfairly changed into a snake-haired monster? A) Medea B) Penelope C) Medusa D) Pandora
25. Where would a Roman have found a *frīgidārium*, *hypocaustum*, and *strigilis*? A) *templum* B) *forum* C) *thermae* D) *amphitheātrum*
26. What Thracian gladiator led a group of rebelling slaves in defeating five Roman armies? A) Spartacus B) Scipio C) Pompey D) Hannibal
27. Where were Aeneas, Hercules, Theseus, and Psyche going when they encountered the boatman Charon? A) Egypt B) Sicily C) Hades D) Mt. Olympus
28. Which number on the map was the sea on which Brundisium, an ancient seaport, is located? A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4

28.



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29. Which Latin phrase best captures the idea that a skill takes a long time to master but you can only use it for a short time? A) *lapsus linguae* B) *ars longa, vīta brevis* C) *caveat ēmptor* D) *status quō*

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

SYMPLEGADES, THE CLASHING ROCKS

Jason and the Argonauts have just driven off the Harpies to help the prophet Phineus.

Phīneus prō tantō beneficiō Iāsonī explicāvit quam perīculōsae Symplēgades essent. Symplēgades erant duo magna saxa quae ā Iove in mare posita erant et nautās ā Colchide prohibēbant. Haec saxa parvō spatiō in marī nātābant, et sī quid in medium spatium vēnerat, saxa incrēdibilī celeritāte concurrēbant. Postquam Iāson ā Phīneō doctus est quōmodo Symplēgades vītāre posset, ventō portātus, brevī tempore ad illa saxa appropinquāvit. Tum in prōrā stāns columbam quam in manū tenēbat ēmīsīt. Illa inter saxa volāvit. Antequam saxa concurrerunt, avis vīva ēvāsīt. Illa caudam amīsīt. Tum saxa utrimque discesserunt. Omnis spēs salūtis in celeritāte erat. Itaque antequam saxa rūsus concurrere potuerunt, Argonautae rēmīs quam celerrimē nāvigāverunt et nāvem incolumem perdūxerunt. Tum deīs grātiās maximās ēgērunt.

Adapted from *Ritchie's Fabulae Faciles* 66

- 1 **quam** = how
 2 **essent** = were
 3 **ā Colchide** = from Colchis (a region on the
 4 **nātābant** = were floating | Black Sea)
 5 | **quid** = anything
 6 **vītāre posset** = he could avoid
 7 **prōrā** = prow
 8 **columbam** = dove
 9 **ēvāsīt** = escaped; **caudam** = tail
 10 **utrimque** = on both sides; **salūtis** = of safety
 11
 12 **rēmīs** = by oars; **incolumem** = unharmed
 13

30. In lines 1-2, Phineus explains to Jason how to avoid the Clashing Rocks because A) Jason forces him to do so B) he wants to repay Jason's kindness C) the Clashing Rocks had injured him in the past D) he wants to trick Jason
31. In lines 2-3 (*Symplēgades erant...prohibēbant*), why did Jupiter place the Clashing Rocks where he did? A) to show how powerful he is B) to punish Phineus C) to keep sailors away from Colchis D) to test the cleverness of those sailing through
32. The best translation of *ā Iove* in line 3 is A) of Jupiter B) to Jupiter C) because of Jupiter D) by Jupiter
33. In line 6, *portātus* refers to A) Jason B) Phineus C) the wind D) Symplegades
34. In lines 7-8 (*Tum...ēmīsīt*), where was the dove? A) in Jason's hand B) caught in the sail C) in a cage D) on the shore
35. To what does *Illa* in line 8 refer? A) *Symplēgades* (line 6) B) *prōrā* (line 7) C) *columbam* (line 8) D) *manū* (line 8)
36. In lines 8-9 (*Illa inter saxa...āmīsīt*), the reader learns that A) the Clashing Rocks destroyed everything in their paths B) the dove escaped except for her tail C) the dove returned to the ship D) the ship sailed safely through the dangerous rocks
37. The Latin base of *discesserunt* (line 10) is *cēdō*, meaning "to move, to yield, etc." Which of the following is NOT a derivative of *cēdō*? A) intercede B) decadence C) recessive D) secession
38. In lines 10-12, what is the Argonauts' only hope of safety? A) the gods' protection B) favorable weather C) the ship's indestructability D) rowing quickly
39. The Argonauts give thanks to the gods for A) the safety of the dove B) killing their opponents C) creating an obstacle to test their strength D) their survival
40. In another story about the adventures of Jason and the Argonauts, who supposedly killed her brother to help Jason escape from Colchis? A) Circe B) Medusa C) Medea D) Scylla