

1. Sciō nōmina Mūsārum. A) of the Muses B) by the Muses C) the Muses D) about the Muses
2. In the forest lives a beautiful nymph. A) habitāre B) habitās C) habitābit D) habitat
3. Quis dabit meō amicō cibum et aquam? A) of my friend B) by my friend C) to my friend D) from my friend
4. Troiānus Aenēās erat vir _____. A) bonus B) bonī C) bonum D) bonō
5. Magistra cum quinque discipulīs sub arbore sedet. Quot sub arbore sedent? A) quattuor B) sex C) septem D) novem
6. Multa aedificia in Forō Rōmānō vīdistī. A) you saw B) you will see C) you see D) you were seeing
7. Graeci ex Asiā discēdere parant. A) they depart B) depart! C) they will depart D) to depart
8. Cūr Rōmulus cum frātre Remō pugnābat? A) has fought B) was fighting C) fights D) will fight
9. Multī poētae deōs deāsque laudāvērunt. A) of goddesses B) and goddesses C) for goddesses D) or goddesses
10. Hannibal elephantōs trāns montēs dūxit. A) through B) under C) around D) across
11. Paulus dixit, “____ cīvis Rōmānus sum.” A) Tū B) Nōs C) Ego D) Vōs
12. Fīlia lūli Caesaris est lūlia. A) Julius Caesar B) of Julius Caesar C) by Julius Caesar D) with Julius Caesar
13. They were swimming far from the shore. A) bene B) saepe C) longē D) miserē
14. _____ mihi, Cornēlia, fābulam dē familiā tuā! A) Narrā B) Narrāte C) Narrāvī D) Narrāre
15. aqua : aquās :: dux : _____ A) ducis B) ducī C) ducibus D) ducēs
16. Cavē _____ meum! Ferōx est! A) canis B) cane C) canem D) canēs
17. Aut discite aut discēde! A) Either...or B) Both...and C) One...another D) Now...later
18. Pater puellam portat quod parva est. A) what B) if C) why D) because
19. What type of government did Lucius Brutus, Rome’s first consul, establish in 509 B.C.? A) monarchy B) republic C) empire D) triumvirate
20. If your teacher says, “Scribe, quaesō, tuum nōmen in tābulā,” you will A) write out the new story B) put your book on the desk C) write your name on the board D) go to the door
21. Rome’s northernmost province, first invaded by Julius Caesar in 55 B.C., was A) Hispania B) Graecia C) Britannia D) Asia Minor
22. As the god of the Sun and light, who was also the patron divinity of poetry and prophecy? A) Athena B) Apollo C) Aphrodite D) Zeus
23. Quid faciēbant gladiātōrēs in amphitheatrō? A) cantābant B) pugnābant C) dormiēbant D) sē lavābant
24. Vasco da Gama was the first European explorer to circumnavigate Africa. A) establish colonies in B) discover gold in C) reach the interior of D) sail around
25. The change of seasons was explained by the sorrow or joy of _____, whose daughter was snatched away to the Underworld. A) Ceres B) Minerva C) Venus D) Juno
26. **Capitoline, Esquiline, and Palatine** are _____ of Rome. A) hills B) buildings C) emperors D) roads
27. The refugees were soon repatriated. A) given money B) returned to their country C) given new jobs D) sent to prison
28. If your teacher writes N.B. on the board, she is telling the class to A) give an example B) write more clearly C) note carefully D) stay after school
29. In which direction do you go as you leave Rome toward Pompeii on the Via Appia? A) north B) south C) east D) west
30. Constantinople was captured by the Turks in A.D. MCDLIII. A) 1053 B) 1153 C) 1453 D) 1553

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

THE HEN AND THE PEACOCKS

A proud hen learns a lesson.

Ōlim gallīna stulta et superba pennās pavōnum in terrā invēnit. Hīs pennīs sē adōrnāvit et dixit: “Nunc pulchra sum! Certē nunc pavōnēs pulchrae mē accipient!” Deinde gallīna suum genus contempsit et sē iūnxit ad pulchrās pavōnēs. Pavōnēs autem pennās impudentis gallinae ēripiunt et eam rostrīs fugant hīs verbīs: “Gallīna erās et es et semper eris!” Misera gallīna ad suum genus redire temptāvit sed etiam hae eam reppulērunt. Ūna ex gallīnis dixit: “Nātūra nōbīs locum dedit. Tū autem tuō locō nōn contenta fuistī. Pennae pavōnem non faciunt!”

- 1 gallīna = hen; pennās = feathers; pavōnum = of peacocks
- 2 Hīs = with these; sē = herself
- 3
- 4 suum genus contempsit = despised her own kind; iūnxit = joined
- 5 impudentis = of the insolent
- 6 eam = her; rostrīs = with their beaks; fugant = chase away
- 7 redire = to go back
- 8 hae = these, they
- 9
- 10

—Adapted from Phaedrus

31. In line 1 the hen is described as A) foolish and vain B) strong and beautiful C) fat and lazy D) loud and angry
32. Where did she find the peacocks’ feathers? A) in the henhouse B) in a tree C) on the fence D) on the ground
33. What did the hen do with the feathers (line 2)? A) put them on herself B) left them where they were C) took them to her friends D) refused to touch them
34. How is accipient (line 3) best translated? A) they accept B) they were accepting C) they will accept D) they have accepted
35. What did the hen hope for in line 3? A) to accept food from the farmer B) to be accepted by the peacocks C) to accept a reward for returning the feathers D) to accept many gifts
36. How did she treat her fellow hens (line 4)? A) she showed them kindness B) she asked them to join her C) she praised them D) she looked down on them
37. How did the peacocks treat the hen (lines 5-6)? A) they received her as one of them B) they drove her away C) they ignored her D) they praised her beauty
38. How is hīs verbīs (line 6) best translated? A) with these words B) of these words C) for these words D) these words
39. How did her fellow chickens treat the hen when she returned (line 8)? A) they welcomed her warmly B) they snatched the peacock feathers C) they drove her off D) they praised her new beauty
40. What is the lesson of this fable? A) Nature favors the beautiful. B) All are created equal. C) There is strength in numbers. D) Be content with what you are.