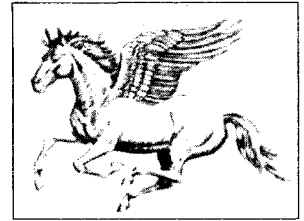
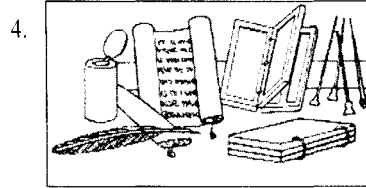
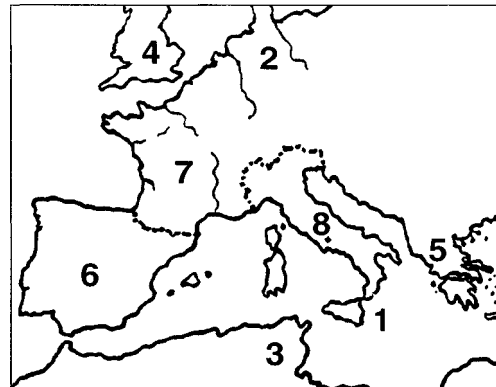


1. To **circumscribe** is to A) sail around the world B) cut circles in half C) draw a line around something D) walk in circles
2. A **narrator** is someone who A) believes negative things B) tells a story C) thinks only about himself D) directs the course of a ship
3. The slave who accompanied Roman children to school was the A) paedogōgus B) coquus C) agricola D) nauta
4. Which group of words identifies the objects in the picture?
A) stella, sōl, lūna B) taberna, vīnum, caupōna
C) cēna, mēnsa, cibus D) papyrus, stilus, tabella
5. Who was the Roman god who ruled the heavens and wielded the lightning bolt?
A) Jupiter B) Neptune C) Vulcan D) Pluto
6. What is the name of this mythical beast, pictured on the right, who carried Bellerophon?
A) Sphinx B) Medusa C) Cerberus D) Pegasus
7. The phrase **carpe diem** means A) during the day B) another day
C) seize the day D) for each day
8. The phrase **ad nauseam** means A) without reason B) to a sickening degree
C) at your pleasure D) to the stars
9. You would say **Valē** when A) opening a window B) going to the board
C) asking permission D) leaving the room
10. How many students are in this picture with their teacher?
A) quinque B) trēs C) sex D) octō



11. Locate **Graecia** on the map. A) 5 B) 7 C) 3 D) 8
12. Locate **Hispania** on the map. A) 7 B) 8 C) 6 D) 4



QUESTIONS 13-30 TELL A SHORT STORY:

A SCHOOL DAY FOR MARCUS

13. Marcus ad lūdum____. A) ambulat B) ambulō C) ambulat D) ambulāre
14. Servus cum puerō ambulat. A) by the boy B) with the boy C) to the boy D) before the boy
15. Servus Marcō tabellam dat. A) to Marcus B) of Marcus C) behind Marcus D) around Marcus
16. Marcus____videt. A) pugna B) pugnae C) pugnīs D) pugnam
17. Agricola et poēta in viā pugnant. A) will fight B) to fight C) were fighting D) are fighting
- 18.____Marcum monet. A) Servī B) Servus C) Servum D) Servō
19. Servus dīcit, "Festīnā! Nōs sumus tardī." A) We are B) They are C) You are D) He is
20. Marcus____servus ad lūdum festīnant. A) sed B) quod C) et D) ubi
21. "Salvē, magister," Marcus dīcit. A) May I enter B) I am here C) Excuse me D) Hello

22. "Marce, ___es tardus," magister respondet. A) Vōs B) Tū C) Ego D) Nōs
23. "Esne parātus recitāre?" magister rogat. A) Are you prepared? B) Will you prepare? C) Were you preparing? D) Do you want to prepare?
24. "Minimē," Marcus respondet et sedet. A) Always B) Yes C) No D) Maybe
25. "Cūr tū nōn es parātus recitāre?" magister rogat. A) recites B) were reciting C) to recite D) will recite
26. Marcus nōn respondet quod timet. A) when B) but C) if D) because
27. Magister est _____. A) Īrātō B) Īrātus C) Īrātī D) Īrātum
28. "Quīnte, recitā! Spectā, Marce!" magister clāmat. A) recite B) will recite C) are reciting D) were reciting
29. Quīntus stat et bene recitat. A) well B) publicly C) happily D) now
30. Magister Quīntum laudat, "Quīnte, tū es discipulus bonus." A) of Quintus B) to Quintus C) by Quintus D) Quintus

READ THE REST OF THE STORY AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

THE TEACHER MAKES A MISTAKE

Tum magister dicit, "Discipulī, nunc est tempus scribendī. Ego vōs litterās docēbō. Scribite in tabellās litterās! Magister discipulīs litteram nūntiat. Discipulī litteram scribunt. Magister secundam litteram discipulīs nūntiat. Marcus hanc litteram scribere temptat, sed litteram male scribit. Quīntus nōn labōrat quod est puer superbus. Quīntus in angulō dormit.

Magister inter discipulōs ambulat et tabellās discipulōrum spectat. Magister tabellam Marcī videt. Magister dicit, "Marce, quid est in tuā tabellā?"

Marcus nōn respondet quod est timidus.

Magister dicit, "Dā mihi tabellam. Marce, male scribis. Spectā tabellam Quīntī quod est discipulus bonus. Quīnte, quot litterae sunt in tuā tabellā?" Magister tabellam Quīntī spectat. Magister est attonitus. "Quīnte, nōn sunt litterae in tuā tabellā! Cūr nōn labōrabas? Marcus male scribēbat sed utique Marcus labōrare temptābat."

- 1 **tempus scribendī** = time to write
 2 **scribite** = write; **tabellās** = writing tablets
 3 **scribunt** = write
 4 **hanc** = this
 5 **superbus** = arrogant
 6 **angulō** = corner
 7
 8
 9
 10
 11 **scribis** = you write
 12
 13 **attonitus** = astonished
 14
 15 **utique** = at least

31. What is the best translation of **docēbō** (line 2)? A) I was teaching B) I am teaching C) I will teach D) I want to teach
32. What are the students practicing in class (lines 1-3)? A) reading a book B) writing the alphabet C) drawing pictures D) adding numbers
33. How is Marcus performing his task according to lines 4-5? A) badly B) slowly C) happily D) well
34. What is Quintus doing while Marcus is writing letters (lines 5-6)? A) eating B) writing C) copying D) sleeping
35. What is the best translation of the phrase **tabellās discipulōrum** (line 7)? A) writing tablets and the students B) writing tablets of the students C) writing tablets near the students D) writing tablets for the students
36. What does Marcus do because he is afraid (line 10)? A) gives the wrong answer B) walks out of class C) does not answer D) drops his writing tablet
37. What does the teacher tell Marcus to do with his own writing tablet (line 11)? A) give it to the teacher B) erase it C) hand it to Quintus D) write his name on it
38. What is the best translation of **quot litterae** (line 12)? A) long letters B) what letters C) good letters D) how many letters
39. What is the best translation of **cūr nōn labōrabās** (line 14)? A) Why are you not working? B) Why were you not working? C) Why will you not work? D) Why do you not work?
40. At the end of the story, the teacher compliments Marcus for A) staying awake B) reciting very well C) trying to do his work D) being on time

1. Senātor et filius, Quīntus, templum in Forō intrāvērunt. A) are entering B) will enter C) were entering D) have entered
2. In templō septem columnās vīdērunt. A) seven columns B) six columns C) three columns D) eight columns
3. "Spectā, pater! Columnae sunt magnae," dicit Quīntus. A) I am looking B) Look C) We looked D) To look
4. Quīntus et pater ē templō mox ambulāvērunt. A) around the temple B) through the temple C) in front of the temple D) out of the temple
5. "Quem in Viā Sacrā vides?" senātor filiū rogat. A) Whom B) Why C) How D) Where
6. "Curre, Quīnte! Tēptābimus convenīre cum meō amīcō," dicit pater. A) of Quintus B) to Quintus C) Quintus D) with Quintus
7. "Claudius est meus amicus," dicit senātor. "Est senātor. Cum meō amīcō dīcere cupiō." A) speaking B) to speak C) did speak D) will speak
8. Senātor fīliusque ad amīcum magnā cum celeritāte ambulābant. A) and his son B) with his son C) to his son D) for his son
9. "Salvē, Claudī! Multum negōtium tēcum habeō," dicit senātor. A) with me B) with us C) with you D) with them
10. "Salvē, Publī! Negōtium senātorum est magnum. Ubi convenient senātōrēs?" dicit Claudius. A) Why B) Whom C) How many D) Where
11. "Crās in cūriā conveniēmus," respondet Pūblius. A) we are meeting B) we met C) we shall meet D) we have met
12. "Cicerō orātīōnem scrīpsit. Crās senātōribus dīcet," continuat Pūblius. A) to the senators B) the senators C) by the senators D) of the senators
13. "Post senātōrum conventum ad urbem Alexandriam nāvīgābō," dicit Claudius. A) the senators B) of the senators C) to the senators D) with the senators
14. "Est urbs magna et___," dicit Pūblius. A) pulcher B) pulchrum C) pulchra D) pulchrās
15. "Tuum patrem in urbe Alexandriā certē vīdēbis," continuat Pūblius. A) certain B) a certain one C) not certain D) certainly
16. Senātor et Quīntus et Claudius eō tempore erant prope nāvem. A) will be B) have been C) were D) are
17. "Claudī, tū es___," dicit Pūblius. A) bonus amīcus B) bonō amīcō C) bonī amīcī D) bonum amīcum
18. Claudius dicit, "Valē!" et ambulāt ad nāvem. A) walked B) walks C) has walked D) will walk
19. The Latin motto of the United States **E Pluribus Unum** means A) Out of many one B) Live free or die C) Seize the day D) Hail and farewell
20. The Roman Republic began in 509 B.C. with L. Junius Brutus as A) dictator B) emperor C) consul D) king
21. How might one reply to the phrase **Quota hōra est?** A) The sun is shining B) Thank you C) I am sorry D) It is noon
22. Many Latin students read the writings of Caesar, Vergil, **et al.** The meaning of **et al.** is A) that is B) note well C) for example D) and others
23. The senator was famous throughout the province for his many **benefactions**. A) good deeds B) long speeches C) small paintings D) just laws
24. What girl fled from the god Apollo and was turned into a laurel tree? A) Europa B) Proserpina C) Psyche D) Daphne
25. Who is the Greek goddess of love and beauty whose name means "born from the foam of the sea"? A) Hera B) Aphrodite C) Demeter D) Artemis
26. Quintia, wearing a___, went to the Forum. A) cēna B) sella C) stola D) tabella
27. Traveling southeast from Rome to Brundisium, you would cross A) the Apennine Mountains B) the Mediterranean Sea C) Gaul D) the Alps
28. How would the year of Rome's traditional founding, 753 BC, be expressed in Roman numerals? A) DLIII B) DCIII C) DCLXIII D) DCCLIII
29. According to its Latin root, the word **centenarian** means a person who A) has inherited a large estate B) has lived 100 years C) has written books D) has built a library
30. What one-eyed monster did Ulysses encounter on his journey home to Ithaca? A) Cyclops B) Cerberus C) Medusa D) Minotaur

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

FORMĪCA ET COLUMBA

An Ant and a Dove Form an Unusual Friendship.

Ōlim formīca in agrō currēbat. Sōl lūcēbat. Brevī tempore formīca aquam bibere cupiēbat. Ubi erat aqua? Formīca bullam rīvī audīvit et ad rīvum cucurrit. Formīca ad aquam dēscendit. Subitō formīca in aquam cecidit. Columba in arbore sedēbat et formīcam in aquā vīdit. Columba, sollicita, folium ex arbore cēpit et folium in aquam prope formīcam ōmisit. Formīca in folium ascendit. Ventus formīcam in foliō trāns rīvum lentē mōvit. Formīca erat salva et laeta!

Homō qui reticulum portābat ad rīvum vēnit. Columbā intentē spectāvit et in reticulō capere cupīvit. Formīca hominem, columbā, et reticulum spectāvit. Formīca putāvit, "Columba nunc est mea amīca. Hominis pedem mordēbō." Homō, attonitus, magnā vōce clāmāvit et reticulum ōmisit. Columba āvolāvit nunc salva et laeta!

Documentum: Ūnum factum bonum meret alium factum bonum.

11

1

2 **bullam rīvī** = bubbling of a brook

3 **cecidit** = fell

4 **sollicita** = worried; **folium** = leaf

5 **ōmisit** = dropped

6

7 **quī** = who; **reticulum** = small net

8

9 **mordēbō** = I will bite; **attonitus** = stunned

10 **āvolāvit** = flew away

factum = deed

Adapted from Jean de la Fontaine

31. After running in the field, the ant wanted to (lines 1-2) A) find her friend B) have a drink of water C) return to the field D) talk with the dove
32. What did the ant do when she heard the bubbling of the brook (line 2)? She A) called to her friend B) returned to the field C) ran to the water D) nibbled on a blade of grass
33. **In aquam** (line 3) is translated A) into the water B) under the water C) in the water D) near the water
34. As the ant was climbing down to the water, she (lines 2-3) A) tried to jump into the water B) decided to swim downstream C) fell into the water D) drank her fill
35. A dove, sitting in the tree, saw the ant in the water. In lines 4-5, the dove A) dropped a leaf into the water near the ant B) called out to the ant to be careful C) urged the ant to climb up onto the leaf D) said that she would wait until the ant was safe
36. How did the ant get to be safe and happy (lines 5-6)? A) She swam across the brook to safety. B) The wind slowly moved the leaf across the brook to safety. C) The wind stopped blowing. D) The dove carried her on her back.
37. In line 9, **hominis** means A) by the man B) to the man C) of the man D) with the man
38. When the ant saw the man with the net, she (lines 8-9) A) called out for help B) told the dove not to worry C) said that she had a good plan D) decided to bite the man's foot
39. In lines 9-10, the man A) dropped the net B) ran off to the nearby woods C) became very angry D) spread his net over the dove
40. What is the moral of this story (line 11)? A) Every day brings a good deed. B) Not every good deed is recognized. C) Do not boast about your good deed. D) One good deed deserves another good deed.

- Grammatici in lūdō decem hōrās saepe mānsērunt. A) in ten hours B) at the tenth hour C) until the tenth hour D) for ten hours
- Tullia celerius quam frāter ambulat. A) quick B) more quickly C) as quickly as possible D) very quickly
- "Nōlī clāmāre ad tuōs amicōs trāns cameram," dixit magister. A) I did not shout B) Do you want to shout C) Do not shout D) I am not shouting
- Multi illa templa in Graeciā amant. A) these B) themselves C) which D) those
- Adnēas, ā Mercuriō monitus, Carthāgine nāvīgāvit. A) warning B) about to warn C) warned D) to warn
- Vigintī senātōrēs in Cūriā stant. Duodecim discēdunt. Quot senātōrēs manent? A) XII B) XXVII C) XVIII D) VIII
- Cīvēs bonās lēgēs huius ducis probant. A) to this leader B) with these leaders C) of this leader D) for these leaders
- Rōmulus, _____ rēx, frāter Remī erat. A) primus B) primī C) primum D) primō
- Librī, _____ discipulī legebant, erant difficīles. A) quae B) quōs C) quibus D) quōrum
- Puella ā suis frātribus terrēbatur. A) by her brothers B) with her brothers C) her brothers D) to her brothers
- Marcus domum tribus mēnsibus adveniet. A) within three months B) during the third month C) for three months D) until the third month
- Magister putat _____ bene scribere. A) puerōs B) puerī C) puerōrum D) puerīs
- Minerva erat sapientissima omnium deōrum. A) wiser B) wise C) rather wise D) wisest
- Ēchō Narcissus tangere nōn potuit. A) has not been able B) had not been able C) is not able D) will not be able
- Sciō gladiātōrēs in arēnā pugnāvisse. A) are fighting B) will have fought C) fought D) will fight
- Explōrātōrēs terram incognitam intrantēs erant perterritī. A) entered B) entering C) will enter D) enter
- Rōma ā septem rēgibus rēcta erat. A) ruling B) ruled C) had been ruled D) will have ruled
- Venīte nōbiscum ad Forum. A) with us B) to us C) for us D) us
- The abbreviation **cf. (confer)** means A) see above B) with care C) compare D) and the following
- Orpheus made a futile trip to the Underworld to rescue his bride A) Andromeda B) Atalanta C) Daphne D) Eurydice
- Magna Graecia**, an area of Greek colonization, was located in A) Gallia B) Italia C) Hispania D) Helvetia
- Pelias ordered Jason to A) capture the Cretan bull B) kill the Gorgon Medusa C) bring back the Golden Fleece D) build the Wooden Horse
- Shoppers should always remember this motto: A) sine loco B) pro tempore C) caveat emptor D) rigor mortis
- Fluency, influence, and affluence** are all derived from a Latin verb meaning to A) flow B) fall C) weep D) steal
- Which emperor, who built the **Domus Aurea**, was blamed for the great fire of Rome in A.D. 64? A) Augustus B) Vespasian C) Trajan D) Nero
- Elysium, Tartarus and the river Styx were located A) in Colchis B) in the Underworld C) on Mt. Olympus D) in the Aegean Sea
- With what structure did the Romans associate the **apodyterium, frigidarium, and palaestra**? A) templum B) viae C) theātrum D) thermae
- In 510 B.C., Brutus and Collatinus were responsible for the A) destruction of Alba Longa B) defeat of Hannibal C) expulsion of Rome's last king D) kidnapping of the Sabine women
- Where would you likely see Myrmillones, Retiarii, and Samnites fighting each other? A) templa B) Curia C) Colosseum D) basilica
- A Roman child, who has not learned to share, might exclaim A) "Meum est!" B) "Amicum sciō!" C) "Tē amō!" D) "Venī mēcum!"

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

IUPPITER ET RĒGĪNA APIUM

How a Bee Gained Protection for Herself

Rēgīna apium Montem Olympum ascendit et Iovī dulce mel ā favō dat. Iuppiter est laetus quod mel est multum bonumque. Iuppiter prōmittit sē rēgīnae datūrum esse quid libeat. Rēgīna improbum et acūtum aculeum cupit. Paulisper cōgītāns, rēgīna dīcit, "Nunc dā mihi acūtum aculeum. Hominēs meum mel capere saepe temptant. Meum mel aculeō custōdiam. Hominēs nōn amō itaque aculeō eōs vulnerāre volō."

Iuppiter erat irātus quod ipse hominēs amābat sed rēgīnae negāre nōn poterat aculeum quod prōmiserat. Iuppiter respondit, "Id quod postulāvistī dabō, sed periculum tuae vitae erit. Postquam hominem pungāveris, aculeus tuus in corpore hominis manēbit. Tum sine aculeō tuō ē vitā discēdēs."

- apium** = of the bees; **Iovī** = to Jupiter; **mel** = honey
- favō** = honeycomb
- quid libeat** = whatever she wants
- improbum** = wicked; **aculeum** = stinger; **paulisper** = for a little while
-
- custōdiam** = I will protect
-
-
-
-
- postulāvistī** = you have requested
- pungāveris** = you will have stung
-

Adapted from Aesop's *Fables*

- In lines 1-2, why does the queen bee visit Jupiter? A) to praise his kindness B) to give him a gift C) to ask for wings D) to receive a punishment
- Iuppiter est laetus quod (line 2) A) the bee leaves Mt. Olympus B) the bee is so beautiful C) he receives lots of honey D) he is worshipped by the bee
- In line 3, **datūrum esse** is best translated as A) gives B) will give C) was giving D) has given
- According to lines 3-4, the bee wants to A) feed men honey B) receive a stinger C) punish dishonest men D) give honey to Jupiter
- From lines 5-6, the reader discovers that A) the bee wants to make more honey B) men often try to take the bee's honey C) some men do not eat honey D) the bee cannot make enough honey
- Why did Jupiter grant the queen bee her request (lines 8-9)? A) the bee will sting him B) the bee will kill men C) he had promised the bee D) he loves the bee
- Why was Jupiter, who loved mankind, angry (lines 8-9)? A) he felt the bee had tricked him B) the honey was not as good as it looked C) he feared he would not get the honey again D) he did not understand what men wanted
- In lines 11-12, where will the stinger stay? A) on the bee B) in a man's body C) in Jupiter's possession D) in the honeycomb
- What does Jupiter predict will happen to the queen bee (line 12)? A) she will sting many men B) she will die C) she will give Jupiter more honey D) she will keep her stinger
- Three of the following answers are possible morals for this story. Which one is NOT? A) be careful what you wish for B) not all gifts are sweet C) never look back D) be careful what you promise

- Multōs hostēs extrā hanc prōvinciam habēmus. A) in front of B) outside C) near D) within
- Meus filius equōs in campō _____ mōnstrāvit. A) tē B) tuum C) tuī D) tibi
- Lesbia, quācum Catullus sedēbat, carmina in hortō audiēbat. A) by whom B) with whom C) of whom D) for whom
- C. Plīnius, incolās ē periculō ereptūrus, nāvem cōscendit. A) rescues B) intending to rescue C) having been rescued D) rescuing
- "Mihi sunt," Marcus Tullius dixit. "magnae villae per multās regiōnēs Italiae!" A) I have B) I expect C) I need D) I want
- Imperātor tot Gallōs quot arborēs in magnā silvā cōspexit. A) both...and B) so much...that C) not only...but also D) as many...as
- Oppugnāvisse illam urbem fuit stultissimum! A) To attack B) To be about to attack C) To be attacked D) To have attacked
- Quam ingrātus princeps erat Tiberius! A) When B) Why C) How D) Where
- Rēgulus honōris grātiā Carthāginem rediit. A) with honor and grace B) for the sake of honor C) instead of honor D) by means of honor
- Licet omnibus servīs magnō cum gaudiō celebrāre Saturnālia. A) It is agreed B) It is suggested C) It is tiresome D) It is permitted
- Dux Troiānus timet nē tempestās nāvēs submergat. A) that the storm has sunk the ships B) that the storm was sinking the ships C) that the storm had sunk the ships D) that the storm is sinking the ships
- Styx est flūmen deis immortālibus sacerrimum. A) very sacred B) sacred C) less sacred D) rather sacred
- Mors, mī amīce, nōn nōbīs metuenda est! A) is not fearing B) was not fearing C) must not be feared D) has not been feared
- Sī pater dīves essem, tunicās novās meis filiis emerem. A) I would buy B) I had bought C) I was buying D) I will have bought
- Tribūnus civēs in Forō brevius quam senātor adlocūtus est, A) briefly B) very briefly C) more briefly D) brief
- What figure of speech is illustrated by the Latin quotation portae patent, proficiscere? A) chiasmus B) alliteration C) simile D) oxymoron
- Octāvius loquendō ex animō populum tranquillābat. A) by speaking B) was speaking C) about to speak D) to have spoken
- Nescivī quōmodo equ effugissent. A) would escape B) were escaping C) had escaped D) are escaping
- What Latin expression refers to a criminal's pattern of behavior? A) modus operandi B) sine die C) infra dignitatem D) summum bonum
- What great Roman general rid the Mediterranean Sea of pirates, defeated Mithridates, and joined the triumvirate with Caesar and Crassus? A) Pompey B) Lucullus C) Sulla D) Marius
- In ancient Rome, on what day of the month did the **Nones** usually fall? A) 1st B) 5th C) 13th D) 30th
- Naiads, Dryads, and Oreads**, the beautiful female divinities in Greek mythology who inhabit rivers, trees, and mountains, are known today as A) Sirens B) Gorgons C) Muses D) Nymphs
- The words **orient** and **occident** come from Latin words that mean A) far, near B) rising, falling C) head, foot D) left, right
- The *De Bello Civili* and *De Bello Gallico* were commentaries written by A) Sallust B) Ovid C) Julius Caesar D) Livy
- What Titan created mankind out of clay and stole fire for him from Mt. Olympus? A) Sisyphus B) Prometheus C) Midas D) Polyphemus
- Flamines, Salii,** and the **Pontifex Maximus** were different types of Roman A) gladiators B) engineers C) priests D) soldiers
- In 27 BC, the Senate granted to Octavian Caesar the title A) Celer B) Pius C) Augustus D) Magnus
- What place was considered the center of the universe and contained an oracle of the god Apollo? A) Delphi B) Athens C) Olympia D) Mycenae

THE GERMANS CLAIM TWO GREEK HEROES

Tacitus writes how Hercules and Ulysses left their marks on Germany

Germānī Herculem fuisse apud sē memorant, primumque omnium virōrum fortium itūrī in proelia canunt. Sunt illīs haec quoque carmina, quae barditum vocant. Haec carmina animōs accendunt, futūraeque pugnae fortunam ipsō cantū augurantur... Etiam Ulixēn quīdam opinantur longō illō et fābulōsō errōre advisse terrās Germāniae, oppidumque, quod in ripā Rhēnī situm hodiēque incolitur, ab illō cōstitutum nōminātumque; āram etiam Ulix cōsecrātā, adiectō Laertae patris nōmine, eōdem locō olīm repertam. monumentaque et tumulōs quōsdam Graecīs litterīs inscriptōs in finibus Germāniae adhūc exstāre. Quae neque cōfirmāre argumentīs neque refellere in animō est; ex ingenio suō quisque dēmat vel addat fidem.

- barditum = war-cry
- augurantur = they foretell; Ulixēn = Greek accusative case
- opinantur = are of the opinion
- āram = altar
- Ulix = dative case; repertam = discovered
- refellere = to disprove
- ex ingenio suō =

dēmō, dēmere = to take away

Adapted from Tacitus, *Germania*, III

- The Germans believed that Hercules was (lines 1-2) A) rather frightening B) ruthless C) somewhat intelligent D) very brave
- According to lines 1-2 (**Germānī...canunt**), the Germans would sing songs about Hercules A) before they went into battle B) in the midst of battle C) after a victorious battle D) to commemorate a past battle
- According to lines 2-3 (**Sunt...augurantur**), what is **NOT** a reason why the Germans would sing these songs? A) to encourage their spirits B) to predict the outcome of the battle C) to raise a war-cry D) to curse their enemy
- In lines 3-4 (**Etiam...Gennāniae**), the wandering of Ulysses is described as A) tiring and suspicious B) long and renowned C) brave and exciting D) foolish and dangerous
- The best translation of **advisse** (line 4) is A) will come to B) came to C) must come to D) is coming to
- According to lines 4-5, the town was situated A) on the shore of the North Sea B) deep in a dense forest C) on the bank of the Rhine River D) on the top of a steep hill
- The Germans claimed that the town (lines 4-5) A) was attacked and captured by Ulysses B) graciously welcomed Ulysses C) helped Ulysses find his way home D) was founded by Ulysses
- In lines 5-6, the Germans claim that there was an altar dedicated to Ulysses which contained A) the name of his father B) descriptions of the Trojan War C) loot from his long journey D) a statue of Hercules
- According to lines 5-8 (**āram...exstāre**), what evidence do the Germans cite as proof of a Greek presence in Germany? A) the descendants of the Greeks still live there B) they still celebrate many Greek holidays and customs C) Greek inscriptions still exist on local monuments and tombs D) many residents still remember the Greek heroes
- In lines 8-9, Tacitus writes that he A) does not wish to commit himself B) believes the Germans' claim C) thinks that this information is historically significant D) demands that the subject be explored immediately
- What is the best translation for **quisque dēmat** (line 9)? A) each one will take away B) each one took away C) each one takes away D) let each one take away
- According to lines 8-9, Tacitus tells his readers that A) the Germans are correct in asserting Greek influence on their culture B) they must decide for themselves what they believe C) they should visit these sites if interested in Greek history D) he does not believe what the Germans say

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

LATIN IV EXAM G

- Iam tē premet nox et fābulae mānēs. A) is overwhelming B) will overwhelm C) has overwhelmed D) is overwhelmed
- Quid magis dūrum est saxō, quid mollius undā? A) softest B) soft C) so soft D) softer
- Augustus erat princeps cui epistulās Ovidius scripsit. A) to whom B) who C) of whom D) whom
- Rōmānīs appropinquantibus, hostēs metū fūgērunt. A) of their fear B) because of fear C) without fear D) to fear
- Militēs mātrōnam rogāvērunt quō iret. A) where she was going B) when she would go C) why she was going D) how she is going
- Mēnsā remōtā, senēs somnum petivēre. A) you will seek B) seek C) sought D) to be sought
- Ego rūs ibō atque ibi manēbō. A) in the countryside B) of the countryside C) from the countryside D) to the countryside
- Quis est tam dēmētis ut libenter ad rēgna Plūtōnis dēscendat? A) that B) like C) how D) lest
- Senāt ribus loquentibus, omnēs civēs tacēbant. A) after the senators spoke B) the eloquence of the senators C) speaking to the senators D) while the senators were speaking
- Ovidius uxōrī et filiae nūntiāvit sē discessūrum esse. A) he B) she C) it D) they
- Exēgī monumentum rēgālī sitū pyramidum altius. A) than the regal site B) of the regal site C) from the regal site D) for the regal site
- Lūcius erat quaestor abhinc annōs quattuordecim. A) in fourteen years B) fourteen years ago C) within fourteen years D) for fourteen years
- Sic fātus validis ingentem vīribus hastam contorsit. A) Having spoken thus B) Thus my fate C) About to say this D) As if he spoke
- Hominis mēns et discendō et cōgitandō alitur. A) I thought B) of thinking C) must be thought D) by thinking
- Simul atque haec dixit. orātor scīvit sē errāvisse. A) had been wrong B) will be wrong C) is wrong D) would be wrong
- Nisi anserēs strepitum fēcissent, urbs Rōma nōn servāta esset. A) did not save B) had not saved C) would not have been saved D) is not being saved
- What sort of gift is a **mūnusculum**? A) official document of thanks B) deed to property C) small present D) useful tool
- The words **imber**, **nebula**, **nivēs**, and **tonitrus**, often seen in poetry, are concerned with A) death B) military glory C) weather D) unrequited love
- The words **conjugation** and **conjugal** come from the Latin verb meaning A) join B) solve C) try D) throw
- Delos, the birthplace of Apollo and Diana, is a small island in the A) Adriatic Sea B) Aegean Sea C) Black Sea D) Atlantic Ocean
- C. Julius Caesar and M. Tullius Cicero lived during the Roman A) Monarchy B) Republic C) Archaic Period D) Empire
- When a character in a play by Plautus says, "Eāmus!" he means A) So long! B) Let's eat! C) Let's go! D) Hurrah!
- Martial and Juvenal wrote epigrams which often A) were funny and satirical B) described Stoic philosophy C) were sacred hymns D) told Rome's early history
- Who was Helen's husband who insisted that the Greeks go to war against Troy to get her back. A) Achilles B) Menelaus C) Agamemnon D) Ulysses
- To the Romans, the words **dī penātēs** meant A) most sacred days B) household gods C) high priests D) divine punishments
- Just before he died, Augustus is said to have uttered, "**Acta est fābula**." which means A) Hear my story B) My actions will be legendary C) The drama is finished D) All of you have acted in my comedy

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

THE ARRIVAL OF AURORA

The dawn begins her daily journey

| | |
|---|--|
| Iam super Ōceanum venit ā seniōre maritō | 1 |
| <u>flāva pruīnōsō</u> quae vehit axe diem... | 2 flāva = golden dawn; pruīnōsō axe = frozen sky |
| Tē surgit <u>quamvis</u> lassus veniente viātor | 3 quamvis = however |
| et miles saevās aptat ad arma manūs. | 4 |
| Prīma <u>bidente</u> vidēs onerātōs arva colentēs, | 5 bidente = pitchfork |
| prīma vocās tardōs sub <u>iuga panda</u> bovēs. | 6 iuga panda = curved yokes |
| Tū puerōs somnō <u>fraudās</u> trādisque magistrīs | 7 fraudās = cheat, deprive |
| ut subeant tenerae <u>verbera</u> saeva man s. | 8 verbera = blows |
| Tū, cum fēmineī possint cessāre labōrēs, | 9 |
| <u>lānificam</u> revocās ad sua <u>pēnsa</u> manum. | 10 lānificam = woolmaking; pēnsa = duties |

Ovid. *Amores* I, xiii

- In lines 1-2, we learn that Dawn begins her journey by A) calling for a chariot B) leaving her older husband C) causing the sky to freeze D) removing yesterday's mists
- In line 2, **quae** refers to A) Oceanum (line 1) B) flāva (line 2) C) axe (line 2) D) diem (line 2)
- In line 3, we learn that the traveler is A) frightened B) weary C) worried D) hungry
- The meaning of the phrase **tē veniente**, taken from line 3, is A) you will come B) at your arrival C) I come to you D) after he came to you
- What does **saevās** (line 4) modify? A) miles (line 4) B) viātor (line 3) C) arma (line 4) D) manūs (line 4)
- The subject of **vidēs** (line 5) is the same person as A) Dawn B) the traveler C) the husband D) the soldier
- Colentēs** (line 5) means A) those carrying B) those cultivating C) those lifting D) those throwing
- What is described as "slow" (line 6)? A) Dawn B) farmers C) yokes D) oxen
- Who are the **puerōs** (line 7)? A) peasants B) liars C) young soldiers D) students
- The scansion of the first four feet of line 7 is A) DDDS B) SSSD C) DSSS D) DSDD
- Who/What is blamed for depriving children of sleep (lines 7-8)? A) schoolwork B) teachers C) parents D) sunrise
- Line 8 contains an example of A) hendiadys B) litotes C) chiasmus D) anaphora
- The clause **cum ... labōrēs** (line 9) describes A) a possible rest from work B) men doing women's work C) complaints about suffering D) impossible tasks
- How does Ovid characterize Dawn in these lines? A) a gift of the gods B) full of hope C) a demanding mistress D) bright and warm

READ THE PASSAGES AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

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

MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

A GLORIOUS FUNERAL

Artemisia memorializes her beloved husband Mausolus.

Artemisia Mausolūm virum amāsse fertur suprā omnēs amōram fābulās ultrāque affectiōnis hūmānae fidem. Mausolus autem fuit, ut M. Tullius ait, rēx terrae Cāriae. . . . Is Mausolus, ubi fātō perfūctus inter lamenta et manūs uxōris, fūnere magnificō sepultus est, Artemisia, luctū atque dēs deriō marītī flagrāns uxor, ossa cineremque eius mixta odōribus contūsaque in faciem pulveris aquae indidit ēbibitque mixtaque aliō violent amōris indicia fēcisse dicitur. Mōlita quoque est ingentī impetū operis cōservandae marītī memoriae sepulcrum illud memorātissimum dignātumque numerārī inter septem omnium terrārū spectācula. Id monumentum Artemisia cum dīs mānibus sacrum Mausolī dicāret, "agona," id est "certāmen" laudibus eius dīcendīs, facit pōnitque praemia pecūniae aliārūque rērum bonārū amplissima. Ad eās laudēs dēcertandās vēnisse dicuntur virī nōbiles ingenio atque linguā praestabili. . . .

Aulus Gellius, *Attic Nights*, Book X. xvii.1-6

- 1
2
3 **perfungor** (3) = fulfill (takes the ablative)
4
5 **contūsa** = ground up
6 **aquae indidit** = put into water; **indicia** = indications
7 **Mōlita est** = She erected
8
9
10 **dīs mānibus** = the deified shades; **dicāret** = dedicated
11
12 **dēcertandās** = decreeing
13

- In line 1, **amāsse** is a syncopated form of A) amāvissēm B) amāvissē C) amāta esse D) amāvissēt
- What is the best translation of **fertur** (line 1)? A) is carried B) is offered C) is reported D) is endured
- The love that Artemisia felt for her husband Mausolus is described in lines 1-2 as
A) surpassing the love of glory of ancient warriors B) beyond the love of parents toward their children
C) the most intense love ever felt between mortals D) exceeding the passion of the gods
- M. Tullius** (line 2) is a reference to A) Caesar B) Cicero C) Pompey D) Livy
- In line 3, **fātō perfūctus** is an example of A) euphemism B) onomatopoeia C) alliteration D) oxymoron
- According to lines 3-4, Mausolus died A) far from home B) because of an accident C) after a long illness
D) in the presence of his wife.
- With the words **luctū flagrāns**, taken from lines 4-5, Artemisia is described as A) rousing the citizens to revolt
B) setting fire to her palace C) burning her husband's possessions D) blazing with grief
- According to the words **ossa** .. . **odōribus** (line 5), what did Artemisia do with the bones and ashes of her husband?
A) purified them with wine B) put them in an urn C) mingled them with fragrances D) spread them in the sun
- According to the phrase **contūsaque** .. . **pulveris** (lines 5-6), she A) placed the urn under her bed
B) dressed the bones in her husband's clothes C) poured off the wine into jars D) reduced the mixture to powder
- The words **aquae** .. . **ēbibitque** (line 6) inform us that Artemisia A) drank the powder that had been mixed in water
B) placed the soaked bones in her bed C) offered food and water to the bones
D) served to guests the water she had poured over the bones
- In line 6, **multa** modifies A) ossa (line 5) B) faciem (line 6) C) amōris (line 6) D) indicia (line 6)
- In lines 6-7 (**multaque** .. . **dicitur**), we learn that Artemisia A) took on other lovers in her husband's absence
B) showed her passionate feelings toward her husband in many ways C) gave many possessions of her husband to others
D) freed many who had been her husband's attendants.
- The expression **ingentī impetū operis** (line 7) is indicative of the A) effort used in building the tomb
B) resentment of the workers C) attacks made on the tomb D) opposition to building the tomb
- According to lines 7-9, the tomb that Artemisia erected was so magnificent that A) it took seven years to complete
B) copies of it were built in seven different lands C) it was recognized as the seventh largest tomb in the world
D) it was considered one of the seven wonders of the world
- The best translation of **cum** (line 9) is A) when B) since C) although D) with
- In line 10, **eius** refers to A) Artemisia (line 9) B) manibus (line 10) C) Mausoli (line 10) D) certamen (line 10)
- What sort of contest did Artemisia institute at the dedication of the tomb (lines 10-11)? A) a chariot race B) a wrestling contest
C) an oratorical contest D) a foot race
- According to lines 11-12, the winner of this contest was rewarded with A) praise fit for a king B) money and other goods
C) his likeness carved on the tomb D) the gift of a costly slave
- The participants in the contest are described as (lines 12-13) A) able to speak many different languages B) tall and handsome
C) having outstanding talent and eloquence D) possessing significant athletic ability
- This story of Mausolus gives us the English word **mausoleum**, which means A) overwhelming grief B) magnificent tomb
C) worthy prize D) lasting honor

THE GOOD LIFE

The poet Tibullus describes
what he considers to be a fulfilling life.

| | | |
|--|----|---|
| Sic placeam vōbīs: alius sit fortis in armīs | 1 | |
| <u>Sternat</u> et adversōs Marte favente ducēs, | 2 | sternō, -ere = lay low, destroy |
| Ut mihi <u>pōtant</u> possit sua dīcere facta | 3 | pōtō, pōtāre = drink |
| Mīles et in mēnsā pingere castra merō. | 4 | merum = wine |
| Quis furor est ātram bellīs <u>arcessere</u> Mortem? | 5 | arcessō, arcessere = summon |
| Imminet et tacitō clam venit illa pede. | 6 | |
| Nōn <u>seges</u> est infrā, nōn vīnea culta, sed audāx | 7 | seges, segitis = field of grain |
| Cerberus et Stygiae nāvita turpis aquae; | 8 | |
| Illic percussisque <u>genīs ustō</u> que capillō | 9 | genīs = cheeks; ustō = burnt |
| Errat ad obscurōs pallida turba lacūs. | 10 | |
| Quam <u>potius</u> laudandus hic est, quem <u>prōle parātā</u> | 11 | potius = rather, more; prōle parātā = blessed with children |
| Occupat in parvā <u>pigra senecta</u> casā. | 12 | pigra senecta = sluggish old age |
| Ipse suās sectātur ovēs, at filius agnōs, | 13 | sectātur = tends |
| Et calidam <u>fessō</u> comparat uxor aquam. | 14 | fessō = fessō virō |

Tibullus, *Elegiae, I, 10*, lines 29-42

21. With the words **Sic placeam vōbīs** (line 1) the poet politely addresses A) brave heroes B) Mars C) his readers D) soldiers in arms
22. The present subjunctives **sit**, **sternat**, and **possit** (lines 1-3) indicate that the poet A) is doubtful of Mars' will B) wants a brave person to help him in battle C) fears that Mars is unfavorable D) wishes to leave the pursuit of war to someone else
23. Line 2 contains an example of A) chiasmus B) polysyndeton C) synchysis D) anaphora
24. The case of **pōtantī** (line 3) is A) dative B) ablative C) nominative D) genitive
25. While the soldier is talking (lines 3-4), the poet will be A) praying B) drinking C) drawing D) distracting him
26. The soldier (line 4) is A) slurring his words because of the wine B) describing camp life without wine C) drawing his camp on the table D) sprawled out asleep because of the wine
27. In line 5, the poet asks why one would A) create delay when war is imminent B) infuriate Death by ignoring war C) go mad in deliberating about wars D) invite Death by engaging in war
28. The antecedent of **illa** (line 6) is A) **furor** (line 5) B) **bellis** (line 5) C) **Mortem** (line 5) D) **pede** (line 6)
29. Which of the following does Death **NOT** do in line 6?? A) approach quietly B) loom over us C) release us from cares D) arrive secretly
30. From the context of lines 6-8, **infrā** (line 7) indicates A) the Underworld B) the soldier's camp C) the poet's lower social status D) the soldier's depressed state
31. According to lines 7-8, two things the poet would miss if he should die prematurely are A) food and drink B) friends and family C) warmth and security D) wealth and power
32. The best translation for **turpis** (line 8) is A) deep B) foul C) soothing D) irritating
33. The descriptive terms in line 9 indicate great A) distress and suffering B) pride and respect C) happiness and joy D) anger and revenge
34. The pallida **turba** (line 10) represents A) soldiers in battle B) poets at work C) the souls of the dead D) enemies in war
35. Quam (line 11) is best translated A) than B) which C) as D) how
36. According to lines 11-12, **laudandus** indicates that the more praiseworthy person is a A) father B) soldier C) dead person D) child
37. The subject of **occupat** (line 12) is A) **laudandus** (line 11) B) **prōle** (line 11) C) **senecta** (line 12) D) **casā** (line 12)
38. How many dactyls are there in line 13? A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 0
39. According to the poet (lines 13-14), a desirable occupation is that of A) ruler B) shepherd C) soldier D) carpenter
40. At the end of the passage the poet indicates that one of the features of the good life is A) a delicious meal B) a large house C) pleasant conversation D) a hot bath

INTRO

Then the teacher says, "Students, now it is time to write. I will teach you the letters. Write the letters onto your writing tablets!" The teacher announces a letter to the students. The students write the letter. The teacher announces a second letter to the students. Marcus tries to write this letter, but he writes the letter badly. Quintus is not working because he is an arrogant boy. Quintus is sleeping in a corner.

The teacher is walking among the students and looking at the writing tablets of the students. The teacher sees the writing tablet of Marcus. The teacher says, "Marcus, what is on your writing tablet?"

Marcus does not reply because he is afraid.

The teacher says, "Give the writing tablet to me. Marcus, you write badly. Look at the writing tablet of Quintus because he is a good student. Quintus, how many letters are on your writing tablet?" The teacher looks at the writing tablet of Quintus. The teacher is astonished. "Quintus, there are no letters on your writing tablet! Why were you not working? Marcus was writing badly but at least Marcus was trying to work."

LATIN I

Once upon a time an ant was running in a field. The sun was shining. In a short time the ant wanted to drink water. Where was the water? The ant heard the bubbling of a brook and she ran toward the brook. The ant climbed down toward the water. Suddenly the ant fell into the water. A dove was sitting in a tree and saw the ant in the water. The dove, worried, took a leaf from the tree and dropped the leaf into the water near the ant. The ant climbed up onto the leaf. The wind slowly moved the ant on the leaf across the brook. The ant was safe and happy!

A man who was carrying a small net came to the brook. He looked intently at the dove and wanted to catch (her) in his net. The ant looked at the man, the dove, and the net. The ant thought, "The dove is my friend now. I will bite the man's foot." The man, stunned, shouted in a loud voice and dropped the net. The dove flew away, now safe and happy!

The moral: One good deed deserves another good deed.

LATIN II

The queen of the bees climbs Mount Olympus and gives sweet honey from a honeycomb to Jupiter. Jupiter is happy because there is much and good honey. Jupiter promises that he will give to the queen whatever she wants. The queen desires a wicked and sharp stinger. Thinking for a little while, the queen says, "Now give me a sharp stinger. Men often try to take my honey. I will protect my honey with (my) stinger. I do not like men and so I desire to wound them with (my) stinger."

Jupiter was angry because he himself loved mankind, but he was not able to deny to the queen the stinger which he had promised. Jupiter responded, "I will give (you) that which you have requested, but there will be danger to your life. After you will have stung a man, your stinger will stay in the man's body. Then, without your stinger, you will depart from life (die).

LATIN III-IV PROSE

The Germans recount that Hercules was among them, and when they are about to go into battles they sing about (him) (as the) first (i.e., the greatest) of all brave men. These are also songs for them which they call a war-cry. These songs encourage their minds, and they foretell the

fortune of the future battle with that very song... Certain ones are of the opinion that even Ulysses, in that long and renowned wandering, came to the lands of Germany, and that the town, which is located on the bank of the Rhine and is inhabited today, was founded and named by that one; moreover that there is even an altar dedicated to Ulysses, with the name of his father Laertes added, once discovered in the same place. and that monuments and certain tombs inscribed with Greek letters still exist in the territory of Germany. There is in (my) mind neither to confirm nor to disprove these things with proof; let each one take away or add faith according to his own inclination.

LATIN III-IV POETRY

Now Flava (Golden Dawn), who conveys the day from the frozen sky, comes from her older husband over the Ocean. At your arrival, the traveler, however weary, arises and the soldier fits his savage hands to his weapons. You (are the) first (to) see men, burdened with the pitchfork, cultivating the fields; you are the first to summon the slow oxen under curved yokes. You deprive boys of their sleep and you hand (them) over to teachers so that their tender hands may undergo savage blows. You, when feminine labors might be able to cease, recall the wool-making hand to its duties.

LATIN V-VI PROSE PASSAGE

Artemisia is reported to have loved her husband Mausolus (with a love) beyond all the tales of passion and more than the pledge of human affection. Mausolus moreover was, as M. Tullius says, ruler of the land of Caria. . . . When this Mausolus, having fulfilled his fate amid the lamentations and the arms of his wife, was buried with a magnificent funeral, his wife Artemisia, blazing with grief and with longing for her husband, put into water his bones and ashes (that had been) mixed with fragrances and ground into the appearance of a powder, and she drank (them); and she is said to have carried out elsewhere many indications of her vehement passion. For perpetuating the memory of her husband, she also erected, with great force of labor, that tomb, most celebrated and worthy to be numbered among the seven wonders of all lands. When Artemisia dedicated this monument, consecrated to the deified shades of Mausolus, she instituted an "agon", that is, a "contest" for proclaiming his praises, and she offered very splendid prizes of money and other goods. For the purpose of decreeing these praises, noble men of outstanding talent and eloquence are said to have come. . . .

LATIN V-VI POETRY PASSAGE

So that I may please you: let another be brave in war,
and lay low hostile leaders with Mars favoring him,
so that he as a soldier can tell me his deeds while I drink,
and draw his camp on the table with wine.
What madness it is to summon dark Death with wars!
It threatens (us) and comes secretly on silent foot.
There is no field of grain below, no tended vineyards,
only bold Cerberus, and the foul boatman of Styx's water.
There, with sunken (having been stricken) cheeks and burnt hair,
a pallid crowd wanders near the dark lakes.
How much more must this one be praised whom, blessed with children,
sluggish old age keeps occupied in his humble cottage.
He tends the sheep, but his son the lambs,
and his wife provides hot water for (her) weary (husband).

**2005 NATIONAL LATIN EXAMINATION
ANSWER KEY**

| Intro | Latin I | Latin II | III-IV Prose | III-IV Poetry | Latin V-VI |
|--------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. C | 1. D | 1. D | 1. B | 1. B | 1. B |
| 2. B | 2. A | 2. B | 2. D | 2. D | 2. C |
| 3. A | 3. B | 3. C | 3. B | 3. A | 3. C |
| 4. D | 4. D | 4. D | 4. B | 4. B | 4. B |
| 5. A | 5. A | 5. C | 5. A | 5. A | 5. A |
| 6. D | 6. C | 6. D | 6. D | 6. C | 6. D |
| 7. C | 7. B | 7. C | 7. D | 7. D | 7. D |
| 8. B | 8. A | 8. A | 8. C | 8. A | 8. C |
| 9. D | 9. C | 9. B | 9. B | 9. D | 9. D |
| 10. B | 10. D | 10. A | 10. D | 10. A | 10. A |
| 11. A | 11. C | 11. A | 11. D | 11. A | 11. D |
| 12. C | 12. A | 12. A | 12. A | 12. B | 12. B |
| 13. C | 13. B | 13. D | 13. C | 13. A | 13. A |
| 14. B | 14. C | 14. A | 14. A | 14. D | 14. D |
| 15. A | 15. D | 15. C | 15. C | 15. A | 15. A |
| 16. D | 16. C | 16. B | 16. B | 16. C | 16. C |
| 17. D | 17. A | 17. C | 17. A | 17. C | 17. C |
| 18. B | 18. B | 18. A | 18. C | 18. C | 18. B |
| 19. A | 19. A | 19. C | 19. A | 19. A | 19. C |
| 20. C | 20. C | 20. D | 20. A | 20. B | 20. B |
| 21. D | 21. D | 21. B | 21. B | 21. B | 21. C |
| 22. B | 22. D | 22. C | 22. D | 22. C | 22. D |
| 23. A | 23. A | 23. C | 23. B | 23. A | 23. All Answers Correct |
| 24. C | 24. D | 24. A | 24. C | 24. B | 24. A |
| 25. C | 25. B | 25. D | 25. B | 25. B | 25. B |
| 26. D | 26. C | 26. B | 26. C | 26. C | 26. C |
| 27. B | 27. A | 27. D | 27. C | 27. B | 27. D |
| 28. A | 28. D | 28. C | 28. A | 28. B | 28. C |
| 29. A | 29. B | 29. C | 29. D | 29. B | 29. C |
| 30. D | 30. A | 30. A | 30. A | 30. B | 30. A |
| 31. C | 31. B | 31. B | 31. D | 31. D | 31. A |
| 32. B | 32. C | 32. C | 32. B | 32. A | 32. B |
| 33. A | 33. A | 33. B | 33. B | 33. B | 33. A |
| 34. D | 34. C | 34. B | 34. C | 34. D | 34. C |
| 35. B | 35. A | 35. B | 35. D | 35. D | 35. D |
| 36. C | 36. B | 36. C | 36. A | 36. C | 36. A |
| 37. A | 37. C | 37. A | 37. C | 37. D | 37. C |
| 38. D | 38. D | 38. B | 38. A | 38. C | 38. C |
| 39. B | 39. A | 39. B | 39. D | 39. A | 39. B |
| 40. C | 40. D | 40. C | 40. B | 40. C | 40. D |