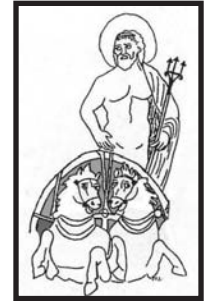


1. The primary purpose of a **dormitory** is A) reading B) swimming C) sleeping D) eating
2. The poet had a **premonition** of the disaster. A **premonition** is a A) regret B) laugh C) question D) forewarning
3. The **peristylum** in a Roman villa often contained A) a desk, cupboard, and chairs  
B) columns, statues, and fountains C) a grinding stone and oven D) exercise equipment and a swimming pool
4. The father of a Roman household had his office in the A) **tablinum** B) vestibulum C) **culina** D) cubiculum
5. Which Roman god was lame and forged Jupiter's thunderbolts? A) Neptune B) Apollo C) Mars D) **Vulcan**
6. Quis est deus Rōmānus in pictūrā? A) Apollo B) Vulcan C) **Mercury** D) Mars
7. The Latin phrases **cavē canem** and **caveat emptor** both express  
A) joy B) **warnings** C) regret D) greetings
8. The Latin expression **festinā lentē** means  
A) **make haste slowly** B) one from many C) seize the opportunity D) time flies
9. What would a Latin student say to express thanks?  
A) **valēte omnēs** B) tempus fugit C) carpe diem D) **grātiās agō**
10. Quot equī sunt in pictūrā? A) I B) **II** C) III D) V
11. Mt. Vesuvius erupted and buried Pompeii and Herculaneum  
in A.D. **LXXIX**. A) 39 B) 61 C) **79** D) 81
12. What route, according to the map, did Julius Caesar use when he traveled  
from Rome to Gaul? A) **1 to 6** B) 2 to 4 C) 3 to 8 D) 5 to 7



### QUESTIONS 13-30 TELL A SHORT STORY.

#### THE LIFE OF A FARMER

13. Agricola in casā **habitat**. A) **is living** B) was living C) to live D) will live
14. Casa **agricolae** in silvā est. A) the farmer B) **of the farmer** C) by the farmer D) from the farmer
15. Agricola equum **et** canem habet. A) **and** B) but C) or D) because
16. Equum agricola **bene** cūrat. A) badly B) happily C) now D) **well**
17. Agricola **equō** cibum parat. A) **for the horse** B) of the horse C) by the horse D) from the horse
18. Agricola ad equum \_\_\_\_\_ portat. A) aqua B) aquae C) **aquam** D) aquarum
19. Semper agricola et equus bene \_\_\_\_\_. A) labōrō B) labōrās C) **labōrant** D) labōrat
20. Equus agricolae per silvam **ambulāre** amat. A) is walking B) was walking C) will walk D) **to walk**
21. Canis cum \_\_\_\_\_ in cubiculō dormit. A) **agricolā** B) agricolam C) agricolās D) agricolae
22. \_\_\_\_\_ in casā nōn dormit sed in silvā dormire amat. A) **Equus** B) Equō C) Equorum D) Equī

23. Agricola canem vocat quod tempus fugit. A) although B) because C) and D) where
24. “Ego tē exspectābam,” agricola dīcit. A) am waiting for B) wait for C) was waiting for D) will wait for
25. “Ubi erās tū?” agricola rogat. A) Why B) What C) Where D) How long
26. “Cūr tū in vīllā nōn manēs?” agricola rogat. A) we B) you C) I D) they
27. “Nunc, sedē!” agricola dīcit. A) I am sitting B) sit C) we will sit D) we were sitting
28. “Sed tū \_\_\_\_\_ bonus canis!” agricola canem laudat. A) sum B) es C) est D) sunt
29. “Ego \_\_\_\_\_ cēnam tibi parābō.” A) optimās B) optimōs C) optimam D) optimum
30. “Tum nōs stellās spectābimus.” A) we watch B) we are watching C) we were watching D) we will watch

**READ THE REST OF THE STORY AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.**

**THE LADY AND THE HORSE**

Cotīdiē fēmina in viā per silvam ambulat. Per agrōs ad agricolae vīllam ambulat. Fēmina agricolae duōs nummōs dat et agricola fēminae decem māla dat. Ubi fēmina ad vīllam suam revenit, cantat. Cotīdiē equus fēminam audit et ad fēminam ambulat. Fēmina semper equō ūnum mālum dat.

Quondam lātrō fēminam et decem māla videt. Lātrō fēminam pulsat et in silvam trahit. Fēmina est exanimāta et lātrō decem māla capit. Tum fēmina sē recuperat. Est sōla. Clāmat sed nēmō respondet. Silva est obscura. Quod fēmina temptat esse placida, cantat. Equus fēminam audit et ad fēminam festīnat. Equus fēminam ē silvā portat. Nunc fēmina duo māla equō cotīdiē dat.

- 1 Cotīdiē = Every day  
 2 nummōs = coins  
 3 māla = apples  
 4 suam = her; revenit = returns  
 5 mālum = apple  
 6 Quondam = One day; lātrō = robber  
 7 trahit = drags; exanimāta = unconscious  
 8 capit = takes; sē recuperat = regains consciousness  
 9 sōla = alone; nēmō = no one; obscura = dark  
 10 placida = calm  
 11  
 12

31. In lines 2-3, we learn that the woman gets ten apples from A) two boys B) two apple trees C) a merchant D) a farmer
32. Lines 3-4 indicate that on the way home the woman A) meets friends B) sings C) runs D) sells apples
33. Line 5 shows the woman A) likes the horse B) fears the horse C) buys the horse D) avoids the horse
34. In lines 4-5, the horse comes to the woman every day because she A) rides him B) feeds him C) waters him D) brushes him
35. In lines 6-8, the robber gets the apples by A) stealing them when the woman is running B) tricking the woman C) attacking the woman D) praising the woman
36. Where does the woman awake (lines 6-9)? A) in the road B) in a wagon C) by a stream D) in the forest
37. In line 10, the woman tries to calm herself by A) counting sticks B) drinking some water C) making a campfire D) singing a song
38. In lines 9-11, the only one to hear the woman is A) the horse B) the robber C) another woman D) the farmer
39. In lines 10-11, the horse hurries to the woman because A) he is thirsty B) the farmer sends him C) the robber frightens him away D) he recognizes her voice
40. Now the woman gives the horse two apples every day because the horse A) has been sick B) kicked the robber C) rescued her D) summoned the villagers