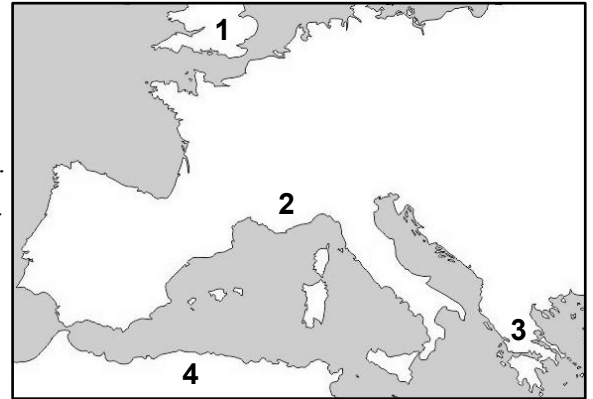


**2024 ACL/NJCL NATIONAL LATIN EXAM INTRODUCTION TO LATIN EXAM EXAM A**  
**CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM A, B, C, OR D. MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.**

- If you are getting together with a friend in the p.m., when will you two meet? A) before sunrise B) before lunch C) after noon D) after midnight
- Which Latin word refers to something that would be prepared in the *culīna* and served in the *trīclīnium*? A) *toga* B) *cēna* C) *taberna* D) *pecūnia*
- When the teacher calls your name for attendance, what would be your correct response? A) *Adsum!* B) *Abest!* C) *Valē!* D) *Minimē!*
- Ubi est Graecia in pictūrā? A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4
- Which location on the map does NOT border *Mare Nostrum*? A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4
- Quattuor et quīnque sunt \_\_\_\_\_. A) *ūnus* B) *septem* C) *octō* D) *novem*
- Which of the Roman gods, pictured to the right with his three-headed dog, ruled the underworld? A) Jupiter B) Neptune C) Vulcan D) Pluto
- Who was the Roman goddess of wisdom, known to the Greeks as Athena? A) Juno B) Minerva C) Venus D) Diana
- Which word fits best in the following list, based on its meaning: *equus, lupus, fēles, \_\_\_\_\_*? A) *canis* B) *cibus* C) *lūdus* D) *gladius*
- Which word fits best in the following list, based on its meaning: *cubiculum, hortus, culīna, \_\_\_\_\_*? A) *amīcus* B) *ātrium* C) *māter* D) *stella*
- Based on Latin roots, what word in English means “under the sea”? A) subterranean B) submarine C) subscription D) suburban
- Vitality, vitamin, and revitalize are all related to the Latin word for \_\_\_\_\_. A) light B) size C) journey D) life



**ITEMS 13-30 TELL THE FIRST PART OF A STORY.**

ON THE WAY TO THE TEMPLE

- Mārcia et Aulus sunt duo amīcī.* A) kind friends B) ten friends C) two friends D) old friends
- Mārcia et Aulus in urbe semper labōrābant.* A) with B) or C) not D) and
- In urbe erat magnus portus. A) is B) was C) are D) to be
- Amīcī anxīi nāvem expectābant.* A) are waiting for a ship B) do wait for a ship C) were waiting for a ship D) to wait for a ship
- Sed hodiē Aulus et Mārcia ad templum Neptūnī festīnant. A) today B) always C) soon D) everyday
- Deō dōnum habent. A) The god was having gifts. B) They have a gift for the god. C) The god has the gift. D) To have gifts from a god.
- Subitō nauta perterritus in viā Mārciam et Aulum vocat. A) called B) to call C) was calling D) calls
- Nauta clāmat, “Cēlāte mē!” A) Hide B) To hide C) They are hiding D) He hides
- “Pīrātae mē ad nāvem dūcere temptābant.” A) inside a ship B) away from a ship C) to a ship D) behind a ship
- “Nunc ego ē nāve pīrātārum fugiō. Date mihi auxilium!” A) from the ship of the pirates B) from the ship for the pirates C) the pirates from the ship D) from the pirates on the ship
- Sed amīcī respondent, “Tempus fugit! Nōs ad templum festīnāmus.” A) You B) We C) He D) They
- Amīcī auxilium nautae nōn dant, sed ad templum festīnant.* A) by the sailor B) with the sailor C) from the sailor D) to the sailor
- Ecce! Nunc Mārcia et Aulus nūntium in viā vident. A) Look! B) Good-bye! C) Yes! D) No!

26. Equus nūntiū male et tardē ambulat. A) quickly B) badly C) proudly D) angrily
27. Nūntius anxius rogat, “Amātisne equōs?” A) Does he like B) They like C) Do you like D) We like
28. “Stāte cum equō meō quod mihi necesse est pedem equī spectāre.” A) am looking at B) is looking at C) are looking at D) to look at
29. Amīcī ā nūntiō et ab equō festīnant et respondent, “Minimē! Tempus fugit!” A) near the horse B) to the horse C) away from the horse D) in front of the horse
30. Sed quis est nunc in viā? A) what B) who C) where D) why

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

### BE CAREFUL WHAT YOU CARE FOR

Nunc Aulus et Mārcia puellam et puerum in viā vident. Puella et puer	1
lacrimant. Līberī miserī amīcīs explicant, “Canem <u>nostrum</u> <u>āmīsimus</u> . Date	2 <b>nostrum</b> = our; <b>āmīsimus</b> = we lost
nōbīs auxilium.”	3
Aulus et Mārcia līberīs respondent, “Minimē! Ad templum Neptūnī	4
festīnāmus.”	5
Mox amīcī ad templum Neptūnī <u>adveniunt</u> et laetē clāmant, “Euge!	6 <b>adveniunt</b> = arrive
Nōs sumus prīmī! Mox Neptūnus nāvem <u>servābit</u> .”	7 <b>servābit</b> = will protect
Ecce! Nauta perterritus cum <u>sacerdōte</u> ambulat.	8 <b>sacerdōte</b> = priest
<u>Sacerdōs</u> ad amīcōs clāmat, “Neptūnus nautās cūrat sed vōs <u>nihil</u> nautae	9 <b>Sacerdōs</b> = The priest; <b>nihil</b> = nothing
dabātis. Neptūnus nihil vōbīs <u>dabit</u> . <u>Abīte!</u> ”	10 <b>dabit</b> = will give; <b>Abīte!</b> = Go away!
Mārcia et Aulus ad templum <u>Mercurī</u> ambulant. Sed nūntius anxius	11 <b>Mercurī</b> = of Mercury
cum sacerdōte stat.	12
Sacerdōs ad amīcōs clāmat, “Vōs equō et nūntiō auxilium nōn dabātis.	13
Mercurius nihil vōbīs dabit. Abīte!”	14
<u>Tandem</u> amīcī prope templum Vestae ambulant. Sed nunc līberī miserī	15 <b>Tandem</b> = At last
stant cum <u>sacerdōte quae</u> dicit, “Vōs parvīs līberīs auxilium nōn dabātis.	16 <b>sacerdōte quae</b> = the priestess who
Vesta familiās cūrat sed vōs līberōs nōn cūrābātis. Ubi vōs <u>cultōrēs</u> deōrum	17 <b>cultōrēs</b> = followers
cūrātis, deī vōs cūrant.”	18

31. In line 1, whom do Aulus and Marcia see in the road? A) two girls B) two boys C) many girls and boys D) a girl and boy
32. In lines 1-2, what are the children (*Līberī*) doing? A) sitting B) shouting C) crying D) working
33. In lines 2-3, why do the children need help? A) They lost their dinner. B) They lost their dog. C) They lost their money. D) They lost their way.
34. What pleased Marcia and Aulus in lines 6-7 (*Mox...prīmī!*)? A) They met a friend walking to the temple. B) They bought something. C) They found a lost item. D) They thought they arrived first at Neptune’s temple.
35. In line 8, who is already with the priest at the temple of Neptune? A) the injured horse B) the sad children C) the terrified sailor D) the worried messenger
36. In lines 9-10, why does the first priest shout at the friends? A) They did not help the sailor. B) They did not keep their promise. C) They frightened the sailor. D) They gave a warning to the pirates.
37. According to lines 11-12, who is standing with the priest at the temple of Mercury? A) the worried messenger B) the sad children C) the lost dog D) the terrified sailor
38. According to line 13, at whom does the next priest shout? A) the sailor B) the sad children C) the dog and horse D) Aulus and Marcia
39. According to lines 15-16, who is standing with this priest? A) the horse B) the dog C) the sailor and messenger D) the sad children
40. According to lines 17-18 the gods will not help you if you do not \_\_\_\_\_. A) arrive on time at the temple B) approach the temple individually C) care for what the gods care for D) speak to the temple’s priest or priestess



## Part II - 5 Words to Know

Choose the five most challenging words from the test (if you know them all, choose the five biggest words). Write them in the left column. Look them up in a Latin dictionary (or Latin911.com - dial '7'). Write the English meaning in the right column. You may list extra words for extra credit.

Latin Word	English Meaning
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2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	

## Part III - Translation and Margin Notes

In the left column, complete a translation of the passage located just before question #31. Don't use any resources for your translation (just use context and margin notes, like you do with your weekly free translation.) Use question marks or blanks if you can't guess the meaning of a word. In the "Words to Know" section, define the words that you couldn't figure out from context. You may use all available resources for this.

English Translation	
Words to Know	Words to Know
1.	4.
2.	5.
3.	6.

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

1. The tourists amble along the path. Based on its Latin root, amble means A) run B) laugh C) sit D) walk
2. In pictūrā, ego dē Olympō ad terram dēscendō. Sum nūntius et deus Rōmānus. Quis sum?  
A) Mercurius B) Neptūnus C) Mars D) Apollō



3. Based on its Latin root, Spain's Canary Islands had a large number of \_\_\_\_\_. A) horses B) dogs  
C) pigs D) snakes

4. Identify from the map the province that the Romans acquired through warfare with Celtic and Gallic people. A) 2 B) 3 C) 4 D) 5

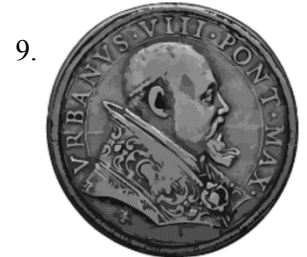
5. Identify from the map the Roman province where the Spanish language developed. A) 1 B) 2 C) 5 D) 6

6. Which woodland deity would a Roman call upon while hunting?  
A) Mars B) Venus C) Bacchus D) Diana

7. Patrōnus sum. In villā prope ātrium labōrō et semper scrībō. Multōs librōs et epistulās habeō. Ubi sum? A) in tablīnō B) in culinā C) in monte D) in flūmine

8. Why would you use the Latin abbreviation P.S. (*post scriptum*) in an email? A) to greet the recipient  
B) to add something after the message C) to introduce the subject of the message D) to provide an example

9. On the top of this old medal, what Roman number is represented in the inscription [VRBANVS•VIII•PONT•MAX]? A) septem B) octō C) novem D) decem



10. What did a Roman call multi-level apartment buildings in the city? A) *īnsulae* B) *fora*  
C) *templa* D) *thermae*

11. Māter filium rogat, “Ambulāsne hodiē ad Circum Maximum?” Filius respondet, “\_\_\_\_\_, ad Colossēum ambulō.” A) Salvēte B) Minimē C) Nihil est D) Grātiās vōbīs

12. When teachers say “*Meā culpā*,” what are they indicating? A) They are admitting a mistake. B) It is the end of class.  
C) There is a new assignment. D) It is time for partner work.

#### ITEMS 13-30 TELL THE FIRST PART OF A SHORT STORY

##### LOST ON A SMALL ISLAND

13. Septem nautae ab Italiā nāvīgābant. A) around Italy B) to Italy C) from Italy D) near Italy
14. Sed hodiē ūnus nauta sōlus est in parvā īnsulā. A) today B) always C) now D) however
15. Nauta, nōmine Decimus, est perterritus. A) to be B) are C) was D) is
16. Nauta cibum nōn videt et aquam nōn habet. A) or B) but C) not D) and
17. Ecce! Magna silva est in parvā īnsulā. A) In a large forest B) A large forest C) Across the large forest  
D) From the large forest
18. Per magnam silvam timidē ambulat. A) Through the large forest B) Near the large forest C) Out of the large forest  
D) The large forest
19. Nauta puellam in silvā videt. A) was seeing B) were seeing C) sees D) to see
20. Decimus rogat, “Quid nōmen est tibi?” A) What are you doing? B) What is your name? C) Where are you?  
D) Where are you going?
21. Puella respondēre nōn timet et dīcit, “Tiberīna.” A) to reply B) replies C) was replying D) were replying

22. Decimus rogat, “Ubi habitās?” A) Who B) What C) Where D) Why
23. “Cum patre habitō,” respondet puella. “Trāns silvam in parvā casā habitāmus.” A) I live B) She lives C) We live D) They live
24. Tum Decimus rogat, “Habēsne aquam?” A) Where do you have B) Do you have C) Why do you have D) Who has
25. Tiberīna respondet, “Ita vērō. Ego et pater aquam habēmus.” A) Hello B) Goodbye C) No D) Yes
26. “Festīnā ad casam meam! Nōs aquam et cibum habēmus.” A) Hurry B) To hurry C) Was hurrying D) Were hurrying
27. Pater et filia aquam nautae dant. A) water B) in the water C) under the water D) through the water
28. Pater cibum nautae parat. A) the sailors B) for the sailor C) from the sailors D) by the sailor
29. Decimus dicit, “Ego et multī nautae ad Graeciam nāvigābāmus.” A) you B) we C) he D) I
30. “Magister nāvis festīnābat quod multam pecūniam expectābat.” A) he is expecting B) to expect C) he was expecting D) expect

READ THE REST OF THE STORY AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

### TWO JOURNEYS TO THE ISLAND

“Magister noster dōnum deō Neptūnō nōn dabat quod festīnābat. Trēs hōrās nāvigābāmus. Subitō magnus ventus nāvem ē kursū impulit. Tum ingēns tempestās nāvem superābat. Nāvis erat fracta et aqua nāvem implēbat. Mox nāvis erat summersa. Nōs septem nautae per magnās undās nātābāmus. Laetus sum quod ad hanc īnsulam advēnī, sed miser quod sum sōlus.”

Tum Decimus rogat, “Cūr tū et pater in īnsulā habitātis?”

Tiberīna respondet, “Pater meus imperātōrem nōn dēlectābat. Imperātōr patrem meum ad īnsulam relēgāvit. Ego cum patre meō in īnsulā sum quod patrem cūrō. Sed difficile est terram arāre quod pater meus est senex et fessus. Potes terram arāre! Hīc manē! Tū in casā nostrā habitāre potes. Placetne tibi?”

Decimus respondet, “Mihi placet.”

- 1  
2 **Subitō** = Suddenly; **ventus** = wind; **kursū** = course  
3 **impulit** = pushed; **ingēns** = huge; **fracta** = broken  
4 **implēbat** = was filling; **Mox** = Soon; **summersa** = sunk  
5 **nātābāmus** = were swimming; **hanc** = this  
6 **advēnī** = I arrived  
7  
8 **dēlectābat** = was pleasing  
9 **relēgāvit** = banished  
10 **arāre** = to plow  
11 **Potes** = You are able; **Hīc** = here  
12 **Placetne tibi?** = Does this please you?  
13

31. In line 1, what did the captain of the ship (*magister nāvis*) fail to do because he was in a hurry? A) buy enough supplies for the journey B) give an offering to the god C) plot the correct course D) wait for a favorable wind
32. In line 2, how long were the sailors at sea? A) three hours B) seven hours C) three days D) seven days
33. In lines 2-3, the ship was damaged by \_\_\_\_\_. A) sea monsters B) pirates C) a storm D) a coral reef
34. In lines 4-5, how many sailors were swimming through the waves? A) five B) seven C) nine D) ten
35. In lines 5-6, how many sailors did Tiberina meet on the island? A) one B) three C) five D) seven
36. According to lines 8-9, why was Tiberina’s father living on the island? A) He was cheated by a banker. B) He displeased the emperor. C) He murdered a senator. D) He was kidnapped by a pirate.
37. According to lines 9-10, why was Tiberina on the island? A) She committed a crime. B) She was tricked by a pirate. C) She was caring for her father. D) She displeased the gods.
38. According to lines 10-11, why has it been difficult to cultivate the land? A) The land is full of weeds. B) The land is rocky. C) There is no water. D) The father is old.
39. In lines 11-12, where was Tiberina suggesting Decimus stay? A) in their hut B) in a nearby cave C) by the river D) by the seashore
40. What phrase best describes the conclusion of the story (lines 9-13)? A) Always beware of strangers. B) Cooperation benefits everyone. C) Care for yourself before others. D) Nature is beautiful and powerful.



## Part II - 5 Words to Know

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English Translation	
Words to Know	Words to Know
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## CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM A, B, C, OR D. MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

- Who was the Roman goddess of marriage and the queen of the gods, seen in the picture?  
A) Minerva B) Vesta C) Diana D) Juno
- What should you say when leaving a group of friends? A) *Cūr?* B) *Quot?* C) *Salvē!* D) *Valēte!*
- What was the *paterfamiliās* in charge of in ancient Rome? A) the household B) the government  
C) the army D) the gladiator school
- According to its Latin root, if something is a multi-unit structure, what does it have?  
A) small units B) square units C) many units D) empty units
- Venus was the goddess of \_\_\_\_\_. A) wisdom B) home and hearth C) love and beauty D) hunting



- Based on its meaning, which word fits best into the following list:  
*toga, tunica, \_\_\_\_\_, palla?* A) *stola* B) *via* C) *cubiculum* D) *filius*
- Find *Hispania* on the map to the right. A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4
- Find *Mare Nostrum* on the same map to the right. A) 3 B) 4 C) 5 D) 6
- Solve the following equation:  $V + V = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ . A) III B) VI C) VIII D) X
- Stellar, solar, and lunar all describe objects that can be found where?  
A) *in caelō* B) *in silvā* C) *in rīvō* D) *in forō*
- If you are told that you have an a.m. meeting, what do you learn about the meeting? A) It's on a boat. B) It's before noon. C) It's at your house. D) It's after dinner.
- Why would a worker typically receive a bonus? A) Their work was late. B) Their work was average.  
C) Their work needed correction. D) Their work was good.



## ITEMS 13-30 TELL A SHORT STORY.

## FRIENDS IN THE FIELDS

- Multī virī et fēminae poētam saepe audiēbant. A) is often listening to B) often used to listen to C) are often listening to  
D) to listen to often
- Poētam laudābant. A) I was praising B) We were praising C) They were praising D) You were praising
- Sed dux in forō īrātē clāmābat. A) angry B) anger C) angrily D) to be angry
- Dux rogābat, “Quid poētae nōmen est?” What was the leader asking? A) What is the name of the poet?  
B) Who named the poet? C) Why is the poet named that? D) How many poets have this name?
- Dux clāmābat, “Poēta nōn erat in perīculō, sed \_\_\_\_\_ eram semper in magnō perīculō.” A) tū B) ego C) vōs D) nōs
- “Quod multās victōriās habeō, laudāte mē!” A) am praising B) praises C) praise D) was praising
- Hodiē virī et fēminae poētam laudāre timent quod dux poētam nōn amat. A) to praise B) are praising C) were praising  
D) praise
- Hodiē poēta cum agricolā labōrat. A) with the poet B) near the poet C) the poet D) from the poet
- Cūr poēta in agrīs labōrat? A) Who B) What C) Where D) Why
- Poēta, quod pecūniam nōn habet, in agrīs labōrat. A) was not having B) does not have C) not to have D) were not having
- Agricola et poēta sunt amīcī. A) is B) to be C) were D) are
- Agricola semper labōrat quod multōs agrōs habet. A) or B) and C) because D) but

25. Post trēs annōs agricola poētae agrum dat. A) After three years B) Before three years C) For three years D) With three years
26. “Tū mihi magnum dōnum dās,” poēta clāmat. A) I B) to me C) to you D) you
27. Poēta laetus in agrō novō labōrat et cantat. A) near his new field B) across his new field C) into his new field D) in his new field
28. Equus poētam audit et agrum novum intrat. A) The poet listens to the horse B) The horse hears the poet C) She hears the horse and the poet D) The horse and the poet listen
29. Poēta clāmat, “Ecce! Neptūnus mihi equum dat.” A) Hello! B) No! C) Look! D) What!
30. Poēta equō aquam et cibum laetē dat. A) to the horse B) horses C) from the horse D) with the horses

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

### WHO SENT THE MESSAGE?

Postrīdiē equus adhūc in agrō est.  
 Agricola equum videt et clāmat, “Ecce! Dea Cerēs equum ad nōs mīsīt.  
 Agrōs cum equō arāre possumus.”  
 “Minimē!” respondet poēta. “Deus Neptūnus equum ad nōs mīsīt.  
 Est bona fortūna. Neptūnus equum labōrāre nōn vult.”  
 Agricola monet, “Ego tibi labōrem et tuae familiae cibum dedī.  
 Ego tibi agrum dedī. Tū mihi multum dēbēs.”  
 Poēta respondet, “Ita vērō, sed est signum. Ubi equus est laetus,  
 fortūna est bona. Ubi equus est fessus, fortūna est mala. Necesse est  
 equum cūrāre.”  
Māne agricola cum equō agrum arāre temptat. Poēta, ubi  
 agricolam et equum in agrō videt, est irātus. Poēta et agricola clāmant.  
 Poēta in silvam equitat. Equum līberat.  
 Post annum poēta in agrō novō magnam segetem habet. Agricola  
 et poēta nōn iam sunt amīcī.

- 1 **Postrīdiē** = The next day; **adhūc** = still  
 2 **Cerēs** is the goddess of agriculture; **mīsīt** = has sent  
 3 **arāre possumus** = We are able to plow  
 4 **Neptūnus** is the god of horses  
 5 **nōn vult** = does not want  
 6 **Ego...dedī** = I gave  
 7 **dēbēs** = owe  
 8 **signum** = sign  
 9 **fessus** = tired  
 10  
 11 **Māne** = In the morning  
 12  
 13 **equitat** = rides the horse  
 14 **segetem** = crop  
 15 **nōn iam** = no longer

31. In lines 1-2, where did the farmer first see the horse? A) on the hill B) in the forest C) on the road D) in the field
32. In line 2, to whom did the farmer say the horse was sent? A) to the farmer himself B) to the poet C) to both the farmer and the poet D) to no one
33. According to the poet in line 4, who sent the horse? A) Ceres B) Neptune C) Diana D) Apollo
34. In line 5, the poet felt the horse was \_\_\_\_\_. A) bad luck B) good luck C) helpful for plowing D) owed to him
35. In lines 6-7, what was one thing the farmer gave to the poet? A) work B) the money C) praise D) a sign
36. According to lines 8-9, at what point did the poet feel his luck would be good? A) when the horse was sold B) when the horse was tired C) when the horse was working D) when the horse was happy
37. In line 11, what did the farmer try to do with the horse? A) plow a field B) ride to town C) pull a wagon D) cross a river
38. In lines 11-12, how did the poet feel when he saw the farmer with the horse? A) sad B) frightened C) angry D) ashamed
39. In line 13, what did the poet do after arguing with the farmer? A) He took the horse home. B) He set the horse free. C) He traded the new field for the horse. D) He plowed the new field with the horse.
40. What started the disagreement between the poet and the farmer? A) whether money should be repaid to the farmer B) ownership of the field C) when to begin to plow the fields D) a different understanding of a divine gift



## Part II - 5 Words to Know

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4.	
5.	

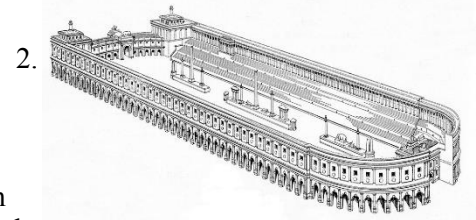
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English Translation	
Words to Know	Words to Know
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2.	5.
3.	6.

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

1. What word best fits into the following list: *pater*, \_\_\_\_\_, *filius*, *filia*? A) *stella* B) *equus* C) *ager* D) *māter*
2. What was the most popular and largest location for chariot racing in the city of Rome? A) Colosseum B) Circus Maximus C) Forum D) Pantheon
3. Which god ruled the Underworld and possessed its mineral wealth? A) Mars B) Mercury C) Pluto D) Apollo
4. What legendary Trojan led refugees from the fall of Troy across the Mediterranean Sea to establish a homeland in Italy? A) Aeneas B) Achilles C) Hector D) Romulus
5. What number on the map indicates *Graecia*? A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4
6. What area was NOT physically connected to the Roman Empire by land? A) *Hispania* B) *Britannia* C) *Germānia* D) *Gallia*
7. Which Latin phrase could you use to encourage someone to hurry? A) *cum laude* B) *e pluribus unum* C) *nota bene* D) *tempus fugit*
8. When a list ends with *etc.*, it indicates that A) the list is very important B) the list is complete C) there are more items D) the last item is incorrect
9. Solve the following equation:  $V - I =$  A) III B) IV C) VI D) IX
10. *Respondē Latīnē*: Were you alive in ancient Roman times? A) *Quis est?* B) *Valēte!* C) *Salvē!* D) *Minimē*.
11. October, octet, and octave are all related to the Latin word for A) eye B) ocean C) eight D) music
12. When sailors circumnavigate an island, they sail A) across it B) around it C) through it D) under it



## READ ITEMS 13-30, WHICH BEGIN TO TELL A SHORT STORY, AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

## MĀRCUS ET LŪCIUS

13. Mārcus est agricola. A) are B) was C) to be D) is
14. Mārcus multōs agrōs habet. A) many fields B) near many fields C) toward many fields D) with many fields
15. Mārcus per agrōs laetē ambulat. A) happy B) happily C) happiness D) to be happy
16. Mārcus terram arāre temptat. A) to plow B) are plowing C) was plowing D) were plowing
17. Mārcus semper labōrat. A) Marcus B) with Marcus C) near Marcus D) to Marcus
18. Mārcus cum familiā in casā habitat. A) his family B) near his family C) around his family D) with his family
19. Mārcus virīs et fēminīs multum cibum ex agrīs dat. A) a man and a woman B) to men and women C) from men and women D) with a man and a woman
20. Mārcus vītā dūram sed laetam habet. A) not B) and C) but D) because
21. Lūcius erat poēta. A) were B) was C) are D) is
22. Lūcius cantābat; virī et fēminae Lūcium laudābant. A) were praising B) is praising C) are praising D) to praise
23. Pecūniam Lūciō dabant. A) They used to give B) You used to give C) We used to give D) I used to give
24. Hodiē virī et fēminae Lūcium nōn laudant. A) well B) always C) when D) not
25. Hodiē Lūcius prope agrōs per viam ambulat. A) from the fields B) near the fields C) across the fields D) to the fields

26. Mārcus aquam ad agrōs portat. A) was carrying B) are carrying C) is carrying D) were carrying
27. Mārcus Lūcium videt et rogat, “Quis es tū?” A) Who are you? B) What are you doing? C) Why are you here? D) Where are you from?
28. Lūcius respondet, “Ego sum Lūcius.” A) We B) you C) me D) I
29. Lūcius rogat, “Tūne aquam habēs?” A) Where is there water? B) Who has water? C) Do you have water? D) Is the water yours?
30. Mārcus respondet, “Ita vērō. Ecce! Potā aquam!” A) To drink B) Drink C) Drinks D) Does drink

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

### FOOD FOR TWO SOULS

Mārcus rogat, “Cūr <u>tam longē</u> ab urbe ambulās?”	1 <b>tam longē</b> = so far
Lūcius respondet, “Ego cibum <u>quaerō</u> . <u>Bacās</u> quaerō.	2 <b>quaerō</b> = am looking for; <b>Bacās</b> = berries
Ego sum poēta. <u>Ōlim</u> ego <u>carmina</u> recitābam et	3 <b>Ōlim</b> = Once; <b>carmina</b> = poems
multī <u>cīvēs</u> mihi pecūniam dabant.”	4 <b>cīvēs</b> = citizens
“Tum ego <u>contrā imperātōrem</u> carmina recitābam.	5 <b>contrā imperātōrem</b> = against the emperor
Imperātōr erat irātus et <u>nunc nēmō</u> pecūniam mihi dat.	6 <b>nunc</b> = now; <b>nēmō</b> = no one
<u>Itaque</u> cibum in agrīs quaerō quod pecūniam nōn habeō.	7 <b>Itaque</b> = And so
Mārcus <u>dicit</u> , “ <u>Hunc frūctum</u> habē! Multum	8 <b>dicit</b> = says; <b>Hunc frūctum</b> = this fruit
frūctum habeō. Ego multum semper labōrō. <u>Fortasse</u>	9 <b>Fortasse</b> = Perhaps
hodiē tū auxilium mihi <u>dabis</u> .”	10 <b>dabis</b> = you will give
Mārcus et Lūcius per <u>tōtum diem</u> <u>ūnā</u> labōrant.	11 <b>tōtum diem</b> = the whole day; <b>ūnā</b> = together
Mārcus Lūcium ad cēnam invitat. Post cēnam	12
Lūcius Mārcō et <u>uxōrī</u> et parvae filiae carmina recitat.	13 <b>uxōrī</b> = to his wife
Poēta carmina nova dē <u>gravitāte agricolārum</u> cantat et	14 <b>gravitāte agricolārum</b> = importance of farmers
Mārcum laudat. Mārcus est laetus quod Mārcus carmina	15
<u>tam</u> pulchra dē agricolīs <u>numquam antea</u> audīvit.	16 <b>tam</b> = so; <b>numquam antea audīvit</b> = never before heard

31. In line 2, what does Lucius need? A) money B) clothes C) housing D) food
32. In lines 3-4, Lucius once earned his living through what sort of performances? A) acting B) juggling C) wrestling D) reciting
33. In lines 5-6, people stopped giving money to Lucius because he A) did not please the emperor B) kept forgetting his poems C) was always late D) charged too much
34. In lines 6-7, since Lucius has run out of money, he has decided to A) search for food in the fields B) borrow money from a banker C) sell his old poems D) take offerings from temple altars
35. In line 8, what does Marcus do? A) offers food to Lucius B) drives Lucius off his land C) gives some coins to Lucius D) refuses to speak further with Lucius
36. In line 12, what does Marcus suggest that Lucius do at the end of the day A) never return B) sleep at his farm C) have dinner with him D) apologize to the emperor
37. In lines 12-13, to whom does Lucius recite his poems? A) himself only B) the emperor in disguise C) Marcus and his family D) another poet and his wife
38. In lines 8-15, what inspired the new poems that Lucius recites? A) the beauty of nature and the fields B) the hard work and generosity Marcus showed that day C) the taste of fruit right off the tree D) the long lonely walk he took that day
39. Marcus feels happy in lines 15-16 because the new poems A) will make him well known in the city B) helped his daughter to sleep C) reminded him about the power of the gods D) praise him and farming
40. Lucius and Marcus are from two different backgrounds in Roman society and by the end of the story A) both men are suspicious of each other B) they are not able to relate to each other C) both men appreciate each other’s talents D) they realize they have the Roman gods in common



## Part II - 5 Words to Know

Choose the five most challenging words from the test (if you know them all, choose the five biggest words). Write them in the left column. Look them up in a Latin dictionary (or Latin911.com - dial '7'). Write the English meaning in the right column. You may list extra words for extra credit.

Latin Word	English Meaning
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	

## Part III - Translation and Margin Notes

In the left column, complete a translation of the passage located just before question #31. Don't use any resources for your translation (just use context and margin notes, like you do with your weekly free translation.) Use question marks or blanks if you can't guess the meaning of a word. In the "Words to Know" section, define the words that you couldn't figure out from context. You may use all available resources for this.

English Translation	
Words to Know	Words to Know
1.	4.
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3.	6.



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

1. In the picture, who is the Roman goddess of the hearth and home and the eldest of the Olympians?

- A) Venus B) Vesta C) Ceres D) Minerva

1.



2. What is the **opposite** of the response “*Minimē*”? A) *Salvē* B) *Ita* C) *Ante* D) *Nōn*

3. Which of the following was a common piece of clothing worn by all Romans?

- A) *taberna* B) *fenestra* C) *tunica* D) *hōra*

4. Based on its Latin root, a constellation is a group of A) birds B) islands C) stars D) ships

5. Fabulous, fable, and fib are all related to the Latin word for a A) story B) spectacle C) valuable object D) library

6. In which part of the world is the star on the map located? A) *Britannia* B) *Graecia* C) *Aegyptus* D) *Italia*

7. The star on the map indicates what city located on the Tiber River?

- A) *Athēnae* B) *Alexandrīa* C) *Londīnium* D) *Rōma*

8. An *ātrium*, a *cubiculum*, and a *tablīnum* could all be found

- A) *in villā* B) *in silvā* C) *in agrō* D) *in amphitheatrō*

9. From this series of **odd** Roman numerals, I, III, V, \_\_\_\_\_, IX, which Roman numeral is missing? A) II B) IV C) VII D) VIII

10. What abbreviation indicates that a reader should pay close attention to what follows? A) N.B. B) a.m. C) etc. D) P.S.

11. What is Latin for “out of many, one,” the motto held by the eagle on the Great Seal of the United States of America?

- A) *excelsior* B) *carpe diem* C) *in deo speramus* D) *e pluribus unum*

12. The three Olympian brothers whose realms were the sky, the Underworld, and the seas were Jupiter, Pluto, and

- A) Mars B) Neptune C) Apollo D) Vulcan

6.

7.



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

#### FRIENDS

13. Flāvia est parva puella. A) a poor girl B) a smart girl C) a happy girl D) a little girl

14. Quārtus est parvus puer. A) near Quartus B) to Quartus C) with Quartus D) Quartus

15. Pater Flāviae est poēta et pater Quārtī est agricola. A) Flavia B) of Flavia C) by Flavia D) from Flavia

16. Patrēs semper clāmābant et nōn erant amīcī. A) were shouting B) was shouting C) are shouting D) to shout

17. Patrēs sunt inimīcī sed Flāvia et Quārtus sunt amīcī. A) and B) not C) because D) but

18. Hodiē amīcī in viā per silvam ambulant. A) Today B) Always C) Slowly D) Happily

19. Flāvia et Quārtus flōrēs in silvā sine patribus spectāre amant. A) are looking at B) to look at C) was looking at D) were looking at

20. Amīcī cibum et aquam portant. A) of food and water B) to food and water C) food and water D) with food and water

21. Ecce! Flāvia et Quārtus magnum equum in mediā silvā vident. A) Hello! B) Look! C) No! D) What!

22. Flāvia et Quārtus ad equum ambulant. A) toward the horse B) with the horse C) from the horse D) around the horse

23. Puer equum vocat et clāmat, “Ambulā ad nōs!” A) To walk B) He was walking C) Walk D) They were walking
24. Equus ad amīcōs nōn ambulat sed ab amīcīs festīnat. A) are hurrying B) was hurrying C) were hurrying D) is hurrying
25. Amīcī ā viā post equum ambulant. A) the road B) away from the road C) down the road D) near the road
26. Flāvia rogat, “Vidēsne viam?” A) When did you see the road? B) You don’t see the road, do you? C) Do you see the road? D) And did you see the road?
27. Quārtus timidus circumspēctat et respondet, “Ego viam nōn videō.” A) you B) I C) me D) us
28. Puella rogat, “Ubi sumus?” A) Where is it? B) Where are you? C) Where are we? D) Where am I?
29. Puer timidē lacrimat. A) fear B) to fear C) fearful D) fearfully
30. Puella aquam puerō dat. A) to the boy B) of the boy C) from the boy D) with the boy

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

LOST IN THE WOODS

Flāvia et Quārtus sunt terrītī. Sunt tam parvī et silva est tam magna. Sedent et auxilium exspectant. Flāvia et Quārtus aquam bibunt. Nēmō venit. Mox lūnam vident. Puella cōnsilium capit. Puella callida ad equum cantat. Equus puellam audit et ad līberōs venit. Sed equus est inquiētus et prope līberōs stāre nōn vult. Puer callidus equō cibum dat. Amīcī equum mulcent. Equus līberōs in tergō sedere sinit. Equus eōs ex silvā ad villās portat.

Patrēs sunt laetī quod Flāvia et Quārtus revēnerunt. Duo patrēs inter sē iam nōn clāmant quod sunt tam grātī. Pater Quārtī equō cibum et aquam dat. Pater Flāvīae Laribus precēs recitat.

Postrīdiē duo patrēs ad templum Neptūnī ambulant quod Neptūnus est deus equōrum. Ergō Neptūnō dōnum ūnā dant.

- 1 **tam** = so  
 2 **auxilium** = help  
 3 **Nēmō** = No one; **Mox** = Soon  
 4 **cōnsilium capit** = has an idea; **callida** = clever  
 5 **līberōs** = **Flāviam et Quārtum**  
 6 **inquiētus** = uneasy; **nōn vult** = does not want  
 7 **mulcent** = pat; **tergō** = its back  
 8 **sinit** = allows; **eōs** = them  
 9 **revēnerunt** = have returned  
 10 **inter sē** = at each other; **iam** = now  
 11 **grātī** = grateful  
 12 **Laribus** = to the household gods; **precēs** = prayers  
 13 **Postrīdiē** = On the following day  
 14 **Ergō** = Therefore; **ūnā** = together

31. In line 2, what are the children doing while waiting for help? A) sitting B) shouting C) jumping D) crying
32. In lines 2-3, while waiting for help, the children have some A) soup B) bread C) fruit D) water
33. In line 4, the girl’s idea is to A) throw a net over the horse B) climb a tree to shout for help C) sing a song to attract the horse D) start a small fire to send up a smoke column
34. In lines 5-6, the horse is afraid to A) cross the road B) get close to the children C) jump a log D) climb a hill
35. In lines 6-7, the children are able to pat the horse after the boy A) gives it water B) releases it from a net C) removes a stone from its hoof D) gives it food
36. In lines 7-8, the children escape from the forest after A) they ride the horse out B) their parents follow the horse to them C) they follow the horse out D) their parents send out search parties
37. In line 9, when the fathers see the children, the fathers are A) confused B) happy C) surprised D) angry
38. In lines 10-11, the two fathers A) kiss the children B) have a big banquet C) stop their shouting D) build a shelter for the horse
39. In line 12, prayers are recited to the household gods by A) Quartus B) the father of Quartus C) Flavia D) the father of Flavia
40. On the following day the two fathers A) feed and water the horse B) spend the day with their children C) give a gift to Neptune D) go back to arguing



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NLE Intro Practice Exam Answer Key

NLE 2024	NLE 2023	NLE 2022	NLE 2021	NLE 2020
1. C	1. D	1. D	1. D	1. B
2. B	2. A	2. D	2. B	2. B
3. A	3. B	3. A	3. C	3. C
4. C	4. A	4. C	4. A	4. C
5. A	5. A	5. C	5. A	5. A
6. D	6. D	6. A	6. B	6. D
7. D	7. A	7. B	7. D	7. D
8. B	8. B	8. D	8. C	8. A
9. A	9. B	9. D	9. B	9. C
10. B	10. A	10. A	10. D	10. A
11. B	11. B	11. B	11. C	11. D
12. D	12. A	12. D	12. B	12. B
13. C	13. C	13. B	13. D	13. D
14. D	14. A	14. C	14. A	14. D
15. B	15. D	15. C	15. B	15. B
16. C	16. D	16. A	16. A	16. A
17. A	17. B	17. B	17. A	17. D
18. B	18. A	18. C	18. D	18. A
19. D	19. C	19. A	19. B	19. B
20. A	20. B	20. C	20. C	20. C
21. C	21. A	21. D	21. B	21. B
22. A	22. C	22. B	22. A	22. A
23. B	23. C	23. D	23. A	23. C
24. D	24. B	24. C	24. D	24. D
25. A	25. D	25. A	25. B	25. B
26. B	26. A	26. B	26. C	26. C
27. C	27. A	27. D	27. A	27. B
28. D	28. B	28. B	28. D	28. C
29. C	29. D	29. C	29. C	29. D
30. B	30. C	30. A	30. B	30. A
31. D	31. B	31. D	31. D	31. A
32. C	32. A	32. C	32. D	32. D
33. B	33. C	33. B	33. A	33. C
34. D	34. B	34. B	34. A	34. B
35. C	35. A	35. A	35. A	35. D
36. A	36. B	36. D	36. C	36. A
37. A	37. C	37. A	37. C	37. B
38. D	38. D	38. C	38. B	38. C
39. D	39. A	39. B	39. D	39. D
40. C	40. B	40. D	40. C	40. C