Passage #1:
in parva casa prope magnam silvam formica impigra habitabat. aestate formica laborabat et cibum in casam portabat. laeta erat sed non cantabat.
prope casam formicae impigrae cicada pigra habitabat. formica impigra pigram cicadam monebat, sed cicada non laborabat; semper cantabat. hieme formica cibum habebat; cicada cibum non habebat. misera cicada clamat, “tu cibum habes; ego cibum non habeo; cibum oro.”
formica clamat, “tu pigra es! aestate ego laboro; aestate tu non laboras. cicadae aestate non laborant; hieme vos cibum non habetis. vos pigrae estis! cur non laboratis?”
cicada misera a casa formicae volat. non iam cantat.

Vocabulary:
formica – ant  cicada – grasshopper

1. Where did the ant live?
   a. in a box  b. in a small house  c. in the ground  d. in a poor man’s house
2. What case is casa (line 1)?
   a. nominative  b. accusative  c. ablative  d. dative
3. What is the best translation of prope…silvam in line 1?
   a. through the forest  b. in the forest  c. for the forest  d. near the forest
4. Which of the following words best explains what makes the ant impigra (line 1)?
   a. aestate  b. laborabat  c. cibum  d. cibum
5. When does the action in lines 1-2 take place?
   a. winter  b. spring  c. summer  d. autumn
6. What does the laeta (line 2) modify?
   a. formica  b. aestate  c. cantabat  d. cicada
7. How did the ant treat the grasshopper in line 3?
   a. he helped him work  b. he always shared with him  c. he scolded him  d. he paid him to work
8. What did the grasshopper do while the ant worked?
   a. sang songs  b. ate his food  c. complained  d. watched
9. In line 5, what made the grasshopper misera?
   a. he didn’t like the time of year  b. he was working too hard  c. the ant went away  d. he had no more food
10. Which word in line 5 best tells us that the grasshopper was desperate for help?
    a. misera  b. cibum  c. non habeo  d. oro
11. What was the mood of the ant in line 6?
    a. irata  b. laeta  c. misera  d. perterrita
12. What case is cicadae in line 6?
    a. nominative  b. genitive  c. dative  d. ablative
13. What is the subject of laboratis (line 7)?
    a. cicada  b. vos  c. nos  d. ego
14. After the ant spoke, what did the grasshopper do?
    a. answered  b. thanked the ant for the food  c. flew away  d. wanted help
15. What case is formicae in line 8?
    a. nominative  b. genitive  c. dative  d. accusative
Passage #2:
Anna est filia Galbae. Galba est agricola; prope magnam silvam habitat. in silva densa sunt multae ursae. 1
Galba filiam de ursis saepe monet.
2
“silva est periculosa, quod ursae sunt in silva,” dicit. “ambula semper in via lata.”
3
olim autem Anna sola in magna et obscura silva ambulat. caelum, non viam, spectat. mox a via errat.
4
subito magnam ursam videt. ursa stat; Annam expectat. ursa Annam spectat; Anna ursam spectat.
5
Anna perterrita clamare temptat, neque clamare potest. viam non videt, sed celeriter ambulat per densam
6
silvam. ursa quoque celeriter ambulat. Anna lente ambulat; ursa quoque lente ambulat. denique ursa
7
prope viam stat et Annae viam pede monstrat.
8
nunc laeta Anna casam videt; pater et mater pro casa stant. Anna de ursa narrat.
9
Galba dicit, “ursa benigna est Callisto. olim Callisto erat femina pulchra; nunc est ursa pulchra. saepe
10
agricolae ursam necare temptant, sed ursam non necare possunt.”

17. In line 1, what case is Galbae?
   a. nominative   b. dative   c. genitive   d. ablative

18. What relationship do Anna and Galba have?
   a. wife and husband   b. they are sisters   c. mother and daughter   d. father and daughter

19. What makes the forest periculosa (line 3)?
   a. it is big and dense   b. there are many bears   c. there are no streets   d. there are ghosts

20. What does Galba instruct Anna to do?
   a. walk on the wide path   b. walk on the narrow path   c. walk on the well-lit path   d. don’t walk too late in the day

21. What does the adjective sola (line 4) modify?
   a. Anna   b. magna   c. silva   d. ursa

22. What case is silva (line 4)?
   a. nominative   b. genitive   c. accusative   d. ablative

23. Why did Anna a via errat (line 4)?
   a. she couldn’t see   b. she’s adventurous   c. she got scared   d. she wasn’t paying attention

24. After Anna got lost, how soon did she notice something was wrong?
   a. a long time later   b. right away   c. after a few minutes   d. she never noticed

25. How did Anna try to get away?
   a. walked quickly then quietly   b. walked as fast as possible then stopped   c. walked quickly then slowly   d. walked slowly then quietly

26. How did Anna find the path to get out of the forest?
   a. by accident   b. the bear showed her   c. she never found it   d. she felt it with her foot

27. What case is pede (line 8)?
   a. nominative   b. accusative   c. dative   d. ablative

28. What made Anna laeta (line 9)?
   a. she found the road   b. she got back home   c. she saw her parents   d. she was friends with the ursa

29. Where were the pater et mater waiting for Anna (line 9)?
   a. inside the house   b. next to the house   c. in front of the house   d. away from the house

30. What distinguishing characteristic told Galba that the ursa was Callisto?
   a. a scar   b. it talked   c. it was big   d. it was kind

31. How do the farmers behave when they see the ursa?
   a. they ask it for help   b. they follow it   c. they try to kill it   d. they use its magic powers
32. What is the subject of *possunt* (line 11)?
   a. Anna  
   b. agricolae  
   c. pater et mater  
   d. ursam

**Passage #3:**

33. Which of the following is not a characteristic of Castor and Pollux, as described in line 1?
   a. young  
   b. attractive  
   c. brave  
   d. nice to people

34. What case is *magna virtute* (line 1)?
   a. nominative  
   b. dative  
   c. accusative  
   d. ablative

35. Which of the following distinguished Castor and Pollux *in multis bellis* (lines 2-3)?
   a. they welcomed many guests  
   b. they killed many enemies  
   c. they had great beauty  
   d. they were kind to their hosts

36. What case is *tempestas* (line 2)?
   a. nominative  
   b. accusative  
   c. dative  
   d. genitive

37. Which of the following is the best translation for *sed auxilio deorum discessit* (line 2)?
   a. but the aid of the gods sent it away  
   b. but he begged for the help of the gods  
   c. but it scattered by the help of the gods  
   d. but it came by the desire of the gods

38. What did the sailors see (line 3)?
   a. two stars  
   b. two chairs  
   c. two horns  
   d. two rocks

39. How did the sailors react to what they saw on Castor and Pollux’s heads?
   a. fear  
   b. excitement  
   c. confusion  
   d. relief

40. What case is *omnes* (line 4)?
   a. nominative  
   b. accusative  
   c. dative  
   d. genitive

41. Which of the following is the best translation of *fratres boni sunt causae salutis nostrae* (line 4)?
   a. the good brothers are the cause of safety for us  
   b. the good brothers are our cause for safety  
   c. the good brothers are the cause of our safety  
   d. the brothers are our cause of good safety

42. *cur magnus dolor Pollucem occupavit* (line 5)?
   a. Castor was dead  
   b. a guest thought they were bad  
   c. he (Pollux) was dead  
   d. Castor and Pollux had to travel to the underworld

43. To whom does *is* (line 5) refer?
   a. Castor  
   b. hostis  
   c. Pollux  
   d. dei

44. From whom did Pollux seek help (line 6-7)?
   a. Apollo  
   b. Castor  
   c. Jupiter  
   d. Pluto

45. What tense is the verb *dabo* (line 7)?
   a. present  
   b. imperfect  
   c. future  
   d. pluperfect
46. What case is *vitae* (line 8)?
   a. nominative  b. genitive  c. dative  d. accusative

47. What case is *Castori* (line 8)?
   a. gentive  b. dative  c. accusative  d. ablative

48. How often did the brothers trade places?
   a. weekly  b. daily  c. yearly  d. only once

49. What word makes *eas* (line 9) need to be feminine?
   a. stellas  b. homines  c. Geminos  d. appelabant

50. What is the best translation of *ut* (line 10)?
   a. so that  b. when  c. until  d. as