

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

1. Quaedam togae nōn sunt albae. A) These B) Certain C) The same D) Those
2. Iūlius Caesar factus est _____. A) cōsul B) cōsulis C) cōsulī D) cōsulem
3. Explōrātōrēs hostium Rōmam veniēbant. A) through Rome B) of Rome C) to Rome D) from Rome
4. Līberī ex silvā quam celerrimē cucurrērunt. A) rather fast B) that fast C) as fast as possible D) very fast
5. Mīlitēs oppidum oppugnāre ausī sunt. A) rejoiced B) dared C) were accustomed D) seemed
6. Fēminae urnās in umerīs ad aquam portandam posuērunt. A) who carried the water B) by carrying the water C) having carried the water D) to carry the water
7. Magistra discipulōs fābulam dē Geminīs doctūra erat. A) has taught B) wanted to teach C) was going to teach D) must teach
8. Caesar prope oppidum Alēsiam castra posuit. A) pitched camp B) marched C) waged war D) formed a plan
9. In mūsēo erant multae statuae Herculis, virī magnae fortitūdinis. A) with great strength B) a strong man C) whose strength was great D) a man of great strength
10. Verba Vergilī discipulīs discenda sunt. A) The words of Vergil had been learned by the students. B) The words of Vergil must be learned by the students. C) The students would like to learn the words of Vergil. D) Vergil's words will be learned by the students.
11. Rōmānī dīxērunt _____ esse fortissimōs. A) Poenī B) Poenōrum C) Poenōs D) Poenus
12. Dīdō erat tam audāx _____ dux nōminārētur. A) enim B) igitur C) fortasse D) ut
13. Fīliae dīxērunt sē mūsicam in theātrō audīvisse. A) were hearing B) will hear C) hear D) had heard
14. Omnibus rēbus parātīs, familia ad urbem profecta est. A) By preparing all things B) For preparing all things C) In order to prepare all things D) After all things had been prepared
15. Iāson Mēdēae persuāsit ut auxilium ferret. A) with Medea B) by Medea C) Medea D) from Medea
16. Magister librum unī discipulō dedit. A) The teacher gave one book to his student. B) The teacher gave a book to one student. C) Each teacher gave the student a book. D) The teacher gave each book to the student.
17. Cornēliae discēdere nōn licuit. A) Cornelia was not allowed to leave. B) Cornelia did not want to leave. C) Cornelia should not have left. D) Cornelia was not able to leave.
18. Cum sōl clārē lūcēret, viae tamen erant obscūrae. A) With B) After C) Since D) Although
19. Patrōnus hospitēs hortātus est ut in hortō ambulārent. A) to walk in the garden B) when to walk in the garden C) as they were walking in the garden D) how to walk into the garden
20. Ubi erant Cūmae et Capua et Mediolānum et Brundisium? A) in Italiā B) in Galliā C) in Hispaniā D) in Graeciā
21. In mythology, who was NOT changed into a tree? A) Daphne B) Niobe C) Philemon D) Baucis
22. Octavian's victory at the Battle of Actium took place in 31 BC A) on the sea off the coast of Greece B) in a valley of Thrace C) on the plain near Troy D) on a river of southern Gaul
23. What modern date is represented by *a.d. iii Kal. Aug.*? A) July 23 B) July 30 C) August 3 D) September 3
24. The *tunica rēcta*, the *flammeum*, and *sex crīnēs* are terms related to A) funerals B) triumphs C) chariot races D) weddings
25. At the root of the words innate, renaissance, and nascent is the Latin verb *nāscor* meaning A) to obtain B) to tell C) to be born D) to be able
26. A possible response to the question *Vīsne habēre plūs aquae?* would be A) *Ita vērō, volō bibere!* B) *Ignōsce mihi, meā culpā!* C) *Valē! In viā ambulābō.* D) *Est statua in ātriō!*
27. What motto refers to military power giving way to civil authority? A) *Esse quam videri* B) *Cedant arma togae* C) *Ars gratia artis* D) *Virtute et armis*
28. Who of the following was a foreign king who fought against Rome? A) Horatius B) Sulla C) Pyrrhus D) Tiberius

29. Quis sum? Sum dea Rōmāna. Sum dea focī domūsque. Sorōrēs meae sunt Iūno et Cerēs. Virginēs templum meum cūrant. A) Diana B) Vesta C) Minerva D) Pandora
30. If I always carry my cell phone, that phone can be referred to as my _____. A) *nolo contendere* B) *vade mecum* C) *non sequitur* D) *sui generis*

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

STANDING UP FOR RIGHTS

After the Second Punic War, Roman women support the repeal of the Oppian Law.

Ōlim Rōmae rēs parva, quae inter perīcula bellōrum magnōrum intercessit, causa magnī certāminis fuit. Duo tribūnī Lēgem Oppiam abrogāre voluērunt. Haec lēx imperāvit nē qua mulier plūs aurī quam sēmiunciam habēret, nec veste versicolōrī ūterētur, nec vehiculō in urbe, nisi sacrōrum pūblicorum causā, veherētur.

Mōns Capitōlīnus turbā hominum faventium lēgī adversantiumque complēbatur. Mātrōnae nec ūllā auctōritāte nec verēcundiā nec imperiō virōrum continērī in domiciliīs suīs poterant. Omnēs viās urbis aditūsque in Forum obsidēbant. Augēbātur turba mulierum cotīdiē; nam etiam ex parvīs oppidīs conveniēbant.

- 1 **intercessit** = happened
 2 **abrogāre** = repeal
 3 **qua** = any; **sēmiunciam** = half ounce
 4 **versicolōrī** = multicolored
 5
 6
 7 **verēcundiā** = by modesty
 8
 9 **obsidēbant** = were blocking
 10

31. In line 2, *magnī certāminis* is in DIRECT CONTRAST to which Latin phrase? A) *Ōlim Rōmae* (line 1)
 B) *rēs parva* (line 1) C) *inter perīcula* (line 1) D) *Duo tribūnī* (line 2)
32. In line 2, the best translation of *voluērunt* is A) wanted B) had wanted C) used to want D) will have wanted
33. In line 3, *imperāvit nē qua mulier...habēret* means A) lest he had any woman order B) lest he order any woman to have
 C) no one ordered any woman to have D) ordered that not any woman have
34. In lines 3-5 (*Haec...veherētur*), we learn that the intent of the law is to forbid women from A) traveling to other cities
 B) presenting lavish entertainments at home C) spoiling their children with gifts D) living expensive and showy lives
35. Lines 7-8 (*Mātrōnae...poterant*) describe a dispute between A) Roman men and their wives B) generals and their soldiers
 C) religious leaders and their followers D) mothers and their children
36. In lines 8-10 (*Omnēs...conveniēbant*), we learn that A) officials tried to calm the crowds B) the crowd threatened the women
 C) the women fled to nearby small towns D) women from outside the city joined the protest

The story continues...

M. Porcius Catō cōsul haec verba fēcit: “Sī quisque vestrum, virī, in suā uxōre iūs marītī retinisset, minus negōtī cum hīs fēmīnīs habērēmus. Hāc lēge abrogātā, quid nōn temptābunt?” Valerius, ūnus ex tribūnīs, contrādīxit: “Rēs pūblica in meliōre statū nunc est. Munditiāe et ornātus et cultus sunt fēmīnārum īsignia; hīs gaudeant et glōrientur.”
 Lēx abrogāta est!

- 11 **in** = over
 12 **iūs marītī** = power of the husband;
 13 **negōtī** = trouble
 14 **Munditiāe** = Elegance
 15
 16

Based on Livy’s *Ab Urbe Condita* 34.1-7

37. In lines 11-13, what does the consul Cato consider the major cause of the women’s demands?
 A) the women being ignored by their husbands B) the Roman husbands’ lack of control over their wives
 C) the financial pressures of two wars D) bad influences from other towns
38. In lines 13-15, Valerius counters Cato’s argument by saying that A) women should have the right to vote B) women should be able to own their own businesses C) the Republic should depend on its women for victory D) women should be allowed to enjoy the improved conditions of the Republic
39. In line 15, the best translation of *gaudeant* is A) they will rejoice B) let them rejoice C) they are rejoicing
 D) they were rejoicing
40. According to lines 11-16, what helps to bring about the repeal of the Oppian Law in line 15? A) the men’s pleas
 B) the consul’s power C) the tribune’s words D) the presence of the soldiers