CAESAR EXAMINATION
Classical Association of Virginia
2014 Latin Tournament

MAXIMUM TIME: **2 hours**

TEST FORMAT: **75 Multiple Choice Questions**
25-point Sight Translation

TEST INSTRUCTIONS

1. Fill in your information on the SCANTRON. (See below)

2. Tear off the back sheet of this test. It has all the Latin passages to which you need to refer to answer questions 11-75.

3. Choose the best answer for each multiple choice question. Fill in the corresponding oval **completely** on the SCANTRON.

4. Turn over the SCANTRON to write your translation for the Sight Translation passage. Skip the first three lines from the top before you begin writing.

On the front of the SCANTRON:

(A) NAME Neatly print your name.

(B) SUBJECT Print the name of your school with no abbreviations other than H.S. (High School) or M.S. (Middle School).
Only exceptions: TJHSST, SSSA, MWGS

(C) PERIOD Put your year of Latin: 1, 1-Advanced, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, etc.
"AP" is NOT a year of Latin.

(D) DATE Put the title of your test. (Caesar).

(E) BELOW THE BOX Write the name of your Latin Teacher.

NAME Publius Vergilius Maro

SUBJECT Lavinium H.S.

PERIOD 4   *DATE* Caesar

Mr. Maecenas

CAESAR EXAMINATION
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DIRECTIONS:

Select the best answer for each question, and fill in <u>completely</u> the corresponding oval on the SCANTRON sheet.

I. BACKGROUND on Caesar's Life, the Roman Army, and the Geography of Gaul.

1. Caesar's ***Lacus Lemannus*** is closest to which of these modern cities?
    a. Brindisi   b. Geneva   c. Marseilles   d. Milan

2. What year did Julius Caesar assume the proconsulship of Gaul?
    a. 63 BC   b. 62 BC   c. 60 BC   d. 58 BC

3. Which river divided the Aquitanians from the Celts?
    a. ***Garumna***   b. ***Rhodanus***   c. ***Rhēnus***   d. ***Matrona***

4. Where did Caesar study oratory from Apollonius Molon?
    a. Rhodes   b. Athens   c. Rome   d. Cyprus

5. The rear guard of the Roman army was called the …
    a. ***āciēs***   b. ***prīmum agmen***   c. ***posterī***   d. ***novissimum agmen***

6. Which of these was the title for "first centurion of the first cohort"?
    a. ***primipilus***   b. ***decurio***   c. ***quaestor***   d. ***legatus***

7. Which of these women was NOT married to Caesar?
    a. Calpurnia   b. Pompeia   c. Sulpicia   d. Cornelia

8. Where did Caesar's final defeat of the Gauls take place?
    a. ***Bibracte***   b. ***Lutetia***   c. ***Alesia***   d. ***Massilia***

9. What was the ***fossa*** of a Roman army camp?
    a. guard tower   b. the trench   c. entrance gate   d. main street

10. What title was given to the Quartermaster General of a Roman legion?
    a. ***praefectus***   b. ***quaestor***   c. ***lēgātus***   d. ***tribūnus mīlitum***

DIRECTIONS:

Tear off the back sheet of this test. It has all the Latin passages to which you need to refer to answer questions 11-75. This way you will not have to keep flipping back and forth to see the passages.

Read over each passage, select the best answer to the questions about the passage, and mark your answer on the scantron sheet.

II. READING COMPREHENSION: Seen Passages
All passages in part two come from the Caesar section of the AP Latin: Caesar/Vergil syllabus.

PASSAGE ONE: *dē Bellō Gallicō* **I. 7** *[Caesar's first actions in Gaul]*

11. Because this selection comes from the beginning of Book One of Caesar's *Commentaries on the Gallic Wars*, we know that *eōs* (line 1) refers to the …
    a. Sequanians   b. Haeduans   c. Allogroges   d. Helvetians

12. What use of the infinitive is *cōnārī* (line 1)?
    a. objective   b. subjective   c. indirect statement   d. complementary

13. Which is NOT true about Caesar's journey (lines 1-3)?
    a. He was in a hurry.   c. He had to fight against farther Gaul.
    b. He had to leave Rome.   d. He covered over 20 miles a day.

14. What is the best translation of *quam maximīs potest itineribus* (line 2)?
    a. by daily travels as great as possible
    b. which he was able do by very great marches
    c. what very great journeys could accomplish
    d. he can do better than the longest marches

15. What was the most pressing problem which he met in *Prōvincia* (lines 3-4)?
    a. There was only one legion there.   c. The bridge at Geneva had been destroyed.
    b. Nobody was in charge.   d. He commanded too many soldiers.

16. What did Caesar first want done with the bridge upon reaching his destination (line 5)?
    a. fortify it   b. demolish it   c. rebuild it   d. hide it

17. What does Caesar mean by *dē eius adventū Helvētiī certiōrēs factī sunt* (lines 5-6)?
    a. He learned about the Helvetians' arrival.
    b. The Helvetians awaited his arrival.
    c. Certain Helvetians suspected his arrival.
    d. The Helvetians learned of his arrival.

18. The case of *lēgātōs* (line 6) depends on …
    a. *ubi* (line 5)   b. *mittunt* (line 6)   c. *cīvitātis* (line 6)   d. *obtinēbant* (line 7)

19. Why is *dīcerent* (line 7) subjunctive?
    a. relative clause of characteristic   c. indirect statement
    b. result clause   d. relative clause of purpose

20. What is the best translation of *sibi esse in animō* (lines 7-8)?
    a. to be in spirit for them   c. that they had in mind
    b. to be in their spirit   d. that they lived for

21. *sine ūllō maleficiō* (line 8) reveals that these people wish to proceed …
    a. quickly   b. peacefully   c. with Caesar's help   d. prepared for attacks

22. To whom does *eius* (line 9) refer?
    a. Nammeius   b. Caesar   c. Verucloetius   d. the Province

23. Why is *liceat* (line 9) in the subjunctive mood?
    a. indirect command   c. jussive subjunctive
    b. result clause   d. future-less-vivid condition

PASSAGE TWO: *dē Bellō Gallicō* **IV. 24**   *[Roman soldiers land on the shores of Britain]*

24. Which of the following helped the barbarians in their attack (lines 1-3)?
    a. The barbarians had already defeated the Roman cavalry.
    b. Roman spies had been captured by the barbarians.
    c. The Roman troops had been unable to follow them.
    d. The barbarians understood what the Romans planned to do.

25. What is the uncontracted form of *cōnsuērunt* (line 2)?
    a. *cōnsuēre*   b. *cōnsuēvērunt*   c. *cōnsuēscērunt*   d. *cōnsuēscere*

26. Why is *quō genere* in the ablative (lines 1-2)?
    a. time when   b. manner   c. ablative absolute   d. object of special verb

27. Which of the following words has the same grammatical form as *ūtī* (line 2)?
    a. *ēgredī* (line 3)   c. *subsecūtī* (line 2)
    b. *barbarī* (line 1)   d. *genere* (line 2)

28. What did the huge size of the Roman ships cause to happen (lines 3-4)?
    a. They could not get the ships close to the shore.
    b. Enemy forces could not climb aboard the ships.
    c. Rough seas made the ships hard to handle.
    d. The enemy ran away in fright.

29. What is the construction of **mīlitibus** (line 4)?
    a. dative of reference
    c. dative of agent
    b. ablative of means
    d. dative with a special verb

30. According to lines 4-5, which was <u>NOT</u> a problem which Roman troops had to face?
    a. They had never been there before.
    c. Their weapons were heavy.
    b. The barbarians fought fiercely.
    d. Their hands were encumbered.

31. What were the Roman soldiers <u>NOT</u> forced to do (lines 5-6)?
    a. fight with the barbarians
    c. disembark from the ships
    b. form proper ranks
    d. get a footing in the waves

32. What is the grammatical construction are **dēsiliendum** and **cōnsistendum** (line 6)?
    a. gerund
    c. gerundive of necessity
    b. present participle
    d. imperative

33. From lines 7-9 (**cum illī … incitārent**), we learn that the barbarians …
    a. were planning an ambush.
    c. were slow to hurl their spears.
    b. were easily defeated on the beach.
    d. had the homefield advantage.

34. Why are **conicerent** and **incitārent** (lines 8-9) subjunctive?
    a. **cum** clause   b. purpose clause   c. indirect command   d. jussive

35. To what phrase does **quibus rēbus** (line 9) refer?
    a. **equōs insuēfactōs**
    c. **membrīs expedītīs**
    b. **tēla conicerent**
    d. all of lines 1-7

36. What do we learn about the Roman soldiers in line 9-11?
    a. They frightened off the enemy from battle.
    b. They knew nothing about this sort of fighting.
    c. They found the barbarians to be ineffective warriors.
    d. They were ordered to fight this way.

37. What is the best definition of **generis** (line 9)?
    a. race   b. sons-in-law   c. type   d. character

38. Through this whole passage, Caesar is …
    a. boasting victory.
    c. planning strategy.
    b. explaining failure.
    d. admiring enemy tactics.

PASSAGE THREE: *dē Bellō Gallicō* **VI. 16** *[Some religious practices of the Gauls]*

39. What is the best meaning of ***admodum*** (line 1)?
    a. still   b. somewhat   c. completely   d. not at all

40. According to lines 1-3 (***ob eam causam* … *vovent***), what is a possible reason for Gauls to perform sacrifices?
    a. seeking revenge   c. being seriously ill
    b. having succeeded in battle   d. mourning a friend's death

41. What religious practice is described in lines 2-4 (***aut* … *ūtuntur***)?
    a. making human sacrifices   c. sacrificing certain druids
    b. druids sacrificing themselves   d. sacrificing only animals

42. What grammatical construction is seen in ***sē immolātūrōs vovent*** (line 3)?
    a. indirect command   c. indirect question
    b. indirect statement   d. complementary infinitive

43. What is the implied meaning of ***prō vītā hominis nisi hominis vīta reddātur*** (line 4)?
    a. Every person should produce another living being.
    b. A man should lay down his life for others.
    c. One man's death can replace another man's death.
    d. When one person dies, another is born.

44. Why do the Gauls follow this custom (lines 4-5)?
    a. to appease the gods   c. so they may become immortal
    b. to contact the gods   d. so their names may be pleasing to the gods

45. What use of the genitive case is ***eiusdem generis*** (lines 5-6)?
    a. partitive   b. description   c. subjective   d. objective

46. What is the grammatical form of ***īnstitūta*** (line 6)?
    a. imperative   b. gerund   c. present participle   d. perfect participle

47. To what does ***simulācra*** (line 6) refer?
    a. the cages where victims were kept   c. the services preceding the sacrifices
    b. the actual sacrifice   d. the representations of Gallic gods

48. What is the case of ***membra*** (line 7)?
    a. nominative   b. dative   c. accusative   d. ablative

49. What is the antecedent of ***quibus*** (line 7)?
    a. ***hominibus*** (line 7)   c. ***magnitūdine*** (line 6)
    b. ***simulācra*** (line 6)   d. ***Aliī*** (line 6)

50. What is the ablative construction of *quibus succēnsīs* (line 7)?
    a. separation   b. absolute   c. time when   d. description

51. Which Latin word is NOT related in meaning to *succēnsīs* (line 7)?
    a. *incendere*   b. *accendere*   c. *ūrere*   d. *ascendere*

PASSAGE FOUR: *dē Bellō Gallicō* **IV. 34** *[Caesar moves his soldiers]*

52. Which of the following words is in the dative case (line 1)?
    a. *Quibus*   b. *rēbus*   c. *nostrīs*   d. *opportūnissimō*

53. The phrase *tempore oportūnissimō* (line 1) tells us _____ this was done.
    a. when   b. how   c. why   d. by whom

54. What is the antecedent of *eius* (line 2)?
    a. *tempore* (line 1)   c. *nostrīs* (line 1)
    b. *auxilium* (line 1)   d. *Caesar* (line 1)

55. What Latin phrase was a result of *eius adventū* (line 2)?
    a. *perturbātīs nostrīs* (line 1)   c. *tempore opportūnissimō* (line 1)
    b. *auxilium tulit* (line 1)   d. *ad lacessendum hostem* (line 3)

56. What word does *arbitrātus* (line 4) modify?
    a. *tempus* (line 4)   c. *adventū* (line 2)
    b. *Caesar* (line 1)   d. *Quō* (line 2)

57. Which grammatical form is found in the phrase *aliēnum esse tempus arbitrātus* (lines 3-4)?
    a. indirect question   c. perfect deponent participle
    b. masculine singular noun   d. pluperfect passive infinitive

58. What did Caesar do because he *aliēnum esse tempus arbitrātus* (lines 3-4)?
    a. Caesar retreated to his camp.
    b. Caesar led his forces against the enemy.
    c. Caesar trapped them in that spot.
    d. Caesar tried to wear out the enemy's strength.

59. What is the best translation of *geruntur* (line 5)?
    a. are lacking   c. were being done
    b. are being built   d. were being worn

60. What does the enemy do in lines 5-6 (*Dum* … *discessērunt*)?
    a. work in the fields   c. leave from the battlefield
    b. pray for storms   d. attack the Romans in the fields

61. What is the subject of *Secūtae sunt* (line 6)?
    a. **tempestātēs** (line 6)   c. **nostrīs omnibus** (line 5)
    b. **diēs** (line 6)   d. **legiōnēs** (line 5)

62. What is the best meaning of the first *et* on line 7?
    a. both   b. and   c. also   d. even

63. What use of the subjunctive is seen in *continērent et … prohibērent* (line 7)?
    a. relative clause of purpose   c. dependent clause in indirect statement
    b. indirect question   d. relative clause of characteristic

III. READING COMPREHENSION: Sight Passage
PASSAGE FIVE: *Dē Bellō Cīvīlī* III. 93 *[Caesar's forces attack the Pompeians]*

64. When did Caesar's soldiers advance (line 1)?
    a. after the signal had been given   c. after the Pompeian forces fled
    b. after the enemy ran forward   d. when they saw the enemy were standing still

65. Which word in lines 1-3 is <u>NOT</u> nominative plural?
    a. *nostrī*   b. *concurrī*   c. *perītī*   d. *exercitātī*

66. What was strange about the actions of the enemy troops (lines 1-2)?
    a. They were not counter-attacking.   c. They were not fleeing Pompey's troops.
    b. Their spears were upright.   d. They had no fighting spirit.

67. What tense of the subjunctive are *prōcucurrissent* and *advertissent* (lines 1-2)?
    a. present   b. imperfect   c. perfect   d. pluperfect

68. What is the best meaning of *superiōribus* (line 2) in this context?
    a. higher   b. more important   c. previous   d. repeated

69. What is the best idiomatic translation of *cursum repressērunt* (line 3)?
    a. they hit the ground hard   c. they retreated to camp
    b. they pressed forward   d. they slowed down

70. What is the best meaning of *ad medium ferē spatium cōnstitērunt* (lines 3-4)?
    a. They decided to meet the enemy of their own free will.
    b. They waited until the enemy met them half-way.
    c. They stood their ground and waited.
    d. They marched no farther than half-way to the enemy.

71. What is the best meaning for *ferē* (line 3)?
    a. to carry   b. almost   c. wildly   d. far from

72. What use of the subjunctive is seen in *nē … appropinquārent* (line 4)?
    a. indirect command
    b. purpose clause
    c. contrary-to-fact
    d. jussive

73. What is the most literal translation of *cōnsūmptīs vīribus* (line 4)?
    a. after the men had eaten
    b. with their strength wiped out
    c. having used up their strength
    d. after the men had been defeated

74. What is the best meaning of *gladiōs strīnxērunt* (line 6)?
    a. sheathed their swords
    b. drew their swords
    c. laid down their swords
    d. sought their swords

75. Why did the men *gladiōs strīnxērunt* (lines 6)?
    a. Caesar had them surrounded.
    b. They were attacking the enemy.
    c. Caesar told them to do so.
    d. They were acting quickly.

IV. SIGHT TRANSLATION: On the back of the scantron, translate the following passage as literally as English idiom allows.

Skip three lines before you begin writing your translation.

PASSAGE SIX: *Dē Bellō Cīvīlī* I. 6   *[Pompey meets with the Senate]*

Proximīs diēbus habētur extrā urbem senātus. Pompēius eadem illa, quae per

Scīpiōnem ostenderat, <u>agit</u>; senātūs virtūtem cōnstantiamque collaudat; cōpiās

suās expōnit; legiōnēs habēre sēsē parātās X; praetereā cognitum compertumque

sibi aliēnō esse animō in Caesarem mīlitēs neque eīs posse persuādērī, <u>utī</u> eum

dēfendant aut sequantur. Statim dē reliquīs rēbus ad senātum refertur: tōtā Ītaliā

<u>dēlēctus</u> habeātur.

agō, agere: to support	*dēlēctus, -ūs* (m.): a levy of soldiers
utī = ut	

[END OF EXAM]

[Refer to these passages for questions 11-75.]

PASSAGE ONE: *dē Bellō Gallicō* **I. 7** *[Caesar's first actions in Gaul]*

Caesarī cum id nūntiātum esset, eōs per Prōvinciam nostram iter facere cōnārī,	1
mātūrat ab Urbe proficīscī et quam maximīs potest itineribus in Galliam	2
ulteriōrem contendit et ad Genāvam pervenit. Prōvinciae tōtī quam maximum	3
potest mīlitum numerum imperat (erat omnīnō in Galliā ulteriōre legiō ūna),	4
pontem, quī erat ad Genāvam, iubet rescindī. Ubi dē eius adventū Helvētiī	5
certiōrēs factī sunt, lēgātōs ad eum mittunt nōbilissimōs cīvitātis, cuius lēgātiōnis	6
Nammeius et Verucloetius principem locum obtinēbant, quī dīcerent sibi esse in	7
animō sine ūllō maleficiō iter per Prōvinciam facere, proptereā quod aliud iter	8
habērent nūllum: rogāre ut eius voluntāte id sibi facere liceat.	9

PASSAGE TWO: *dē Bellō Gallicō* **IV. 24**   *[Roman soldiers land on the shores of Britain]*

At barbarī, cōnsiliō Rōmānōrum cognitō praemissō equitātū et essedāriīs, quō	1
plērumque genere in proeliīs ūtī cōnsuērunt, reliquīs cōpiīs subsecūtī nostrōs	2
nāvibus ēgredī prohibēbant. Erat ob hās causās summa difficultās, quod nāvēs	3
propter magnitūdinem nisi in altō cōnstituī nōn poterant, mīlitibus autem, ignōtīs	4
locīs, impedītīs manibus, magnō et gravī onere armōrum oppressīs simul et dē	5
nāvibus dēsiliendum et in fluctibus cōnsistendum et cum hostibus erat	6
pugnandum, cum illī aut ex āridō aut paulum in aquam prōgressī omnibus	7
membrīs expedītīs, nōtissimīs locīs, audācter tēla conicerent et equōs insuēfactōs	8
incitārent. Quibus rēbus nostrī perterritī atque huius omnīnō generis pugnae	9
imperītī, nōn eādem alacritāte ac studiō, quō in pedestribus ūtī proeliīs	10
cōnsuērant, ūtēbantur.	11

insuēfactus, -a, -um: well-trained

PASSAGE THREE: *dē Bellō Gallicō* **VI. 16** *[Some religious practices of the Gauls]*

Nātiō est omnis Gallōrum admodum dēdita religiōnibus, atque ob eam causam,	1
quī sunt affectī graviōribus morbīs quīque in proeliīs perīculīsque versantur, aut	2
prō victimīs hominēs immolant aut sē immolātūrōs vovent administrīsque ad ea	3
sacrificia druidibus ūtuntur, quod, prō vītā hominis nisi hominis vīta reddātur,	4
nōn posse deōrum immortālium nūmen plācārī arbitrantur, pūblicēque eiusdem	5
generis habent īnstitūta sacrificia. Aliī immānī magnitūdine simulācra habent,	6
quōrum contexta <u>vīminibus</u> membra vīvīs hominibus complent; quibus succēnsīs	7
circumventī flammā exanimantur hominēs.	8

vīmen, vīminis (n.): twig, wicker

PASSAGE FOUR: *dē Bellō Gallicō* **IV. 34** *[Caesar moves his soldiers]*

Quibus rēbus perturbātīs nostrīs tempore opportūnissimō Caesar auxilium tulit:	1
namque eius adventū hostēs cōnstitērunt, nostrī sē ex timōre recēpērunt. Quō	2
factō, ad lacessendum hostem et ad committendum proelium aliēnum esse	3
tempus arbitrātus suō sē locō continuit et brevī tempore intermissō in castra	4
legiōnēs redūxit. Dum haec geruntur, nostrīs omnibus occupātīs, quī erant in	5
agrīs, reliquī discessērunt. Secūtae sunt continuōs complūrēs diēs tempestātēs,	6
quae et nostrōs in castrīs continērent et hostem ā pugnā prohibērent.	7

PASSAGE FIVE: *Dē Bellō Cīvīlī* **III. 93** *[Caesar's forces attack the Pompeians]*

Sed nostrī mīlitēs datō signō cum īnfestīs pīlīs prōcucurrissent atque animum	1
advertissent nōn concurrī ā Pompēiānīs, ūsū <u>perītī</u> ac superiōribus pugnīs	2
exercitātī suā sponte cursum repressērunt et ad medium ferē spatium	3
cōnstitērunt, nē cōnsūmptīs vīribus appropinquārent, parvōque intermissō	4
temporis spatiō ac rūrsus renovātō cursū pīla mīsērunt celeriterque, ut erat	5
praeceptum ā Caesare, gladiōs strīnxērunt.	6

perītus, -a, -um: skilled