

CAESAR EXAMINATION
Classical Association of Virginia
2015 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. Choose the best answer for each multiple choice question. Fill in the corresponding oval **completely** on the SCANTRON.
3. Turn over the SCANTRON to write your translation for the Sight Translation passage.

On the front of the SCANTRON:

- (A) NAME Neatly print your name.
- (B) SUBJECT Write 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 Write your year of Latin: 1, 1-Advanced, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, etc.
"AP" is NOT a year of Latin.
- (D) DATE Write the title of your test (Caesar).
- (E) BELOW THE BOX Write the name of your Latin Teacher.

<i>NAME</i> Publius Vergilius Maro
<i>SUBJECT</i> Lavinium H.S.
<i>PERIOD</i> 4 <i>DATE</i> Caesar

Mr. Maecenas

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DIRECTIONS:

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

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

1. On the sentencing of Catiline and the other conspirators, Caesar argued for
 - a. imprisonment.
 - b. death.
 - c. exile.
 - d. acquittal.

2. On account of what scandal did Caesar divorce his wife Pompeia?
 - a. Pisonian conspiracy
 - b. Clodius Pulcher's appearance at the **Bōna Dea** festival
 - c. Manlius' gathering of troops in Etruria
 - d. Catilinarian conspiracy

3. From association with what king did a young Julius Caesar garner a soiled reputation?
 - a. Mithradates VI of Pontus
 - b. Juba
 - c. Nicomedes
 - d. Pharnaces II

4. In a Roman military camp, the **turrēs** were
 - a. entrance gates.
 - b. defense walls.
 - c. watch towers.
 - d. mounted guards.

5. The **praefectus fabrum** oversaw
 - a. the night watch.
 - b. the food supply.
 - c. the baggage train.
 - d. building the camp.

6. The idiom **pedem referre** means
 - a. to retreat.
 - b. to rest.
 - c. to attack.
 - d. to move camp.

7. In *dē Bellō Gallicō* 1.1, Caesar divides Gaul into three parts:
 - a. **Belgae**, **Aquītānī**, and **Gallī**.
 - b. **Helvētīī**, **Aquītānī**, and **Gallī**.
 - c. **Gallī**, **Germānī**, and **Belgae**.
 - d. **Belgae**, **Germānī**, and **Helvētīī**.

8. At what battle did Julius Caesar, showing promise from an early age, earn the **corōna cīvica**?
 - a. Mutina
 - b. Tigranocerta
 - c. Mytilene
 - d. Alesia

9. In Caesar's day, how many men constituted one legion?
 - a. 5800
 - b. 200
 - c. 800
 - d. 3600

10. According to Caesar, what Gallic tribe used to occupy modern day Geneva?
 - a. **Aeduī**
 - b. **Helvētīī**
 - c. **Allobrogēs**
 - d. **Sēquanī**

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17. The phrase **nōtīs omnibus vadīs** (line 4) reveals that
- the enemy was familiar with the shallows.
 - the shallows were well-known to all Romans.
 - both sides had seen all parts of the shallows.
 - everyone was sailing in the shallows.
18. The phrase **aliquōs ... ēgredientēs** (lines 4-5) refers to
- the British soldiers attacking the ships.
 - the Roman soldiers disembarking from the ships.
 - the footsoldiers moving off the land into the water.
 - the highest officers overseeing the ships.
19. The subject of **cōspexerant** (line 5) is
- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| a. vadīs (line 4). | c. ēgredientēs (line 5). |
| b. nostrī (line 1). | d. hostēs (line 4). |
20. Which of the following words does not refer to the same group of soldiers?
- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| a. ūniversōs (line 7) | c. plūrēs (line 6) |
| b. aliquōs (line 4) | d. impeditōs (line 5) |
21. The tense and mood of **animadvertisset** (line 7) are
- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| a. pluperfect subjunctive | c. future perfect indicative. |
| b. perfect infinitive. | d. present subjunctive. |
22. What is the closest synonym to **item** (line 8)?
- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| a. autem | c. iter |
| b. et | d. quia |
23. What is the antecedent of **quōs** (line 9)?
- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| a. hīs (line 9) | c. scaphās (line 7) |
| b. nostrī (line 9) | d. militibus (line 8) |
24. How are the actions of Caesar characterized in lines 7-9?
- carefully designed to minimize damages
 - caring for the soldiers who had fallen
 - ill-advised due to hasty decision making
 - secretive so as to gather information
25. What was the result of **suīs omnibus cōsecūtīs** (line 10)?
- The enemy attacked the Romans with a greater force.
 - The Romans tried to outrun the enemy.
 - The enemy chased the Romans back to their ships.
 - The Romans took courage together to continue the battle.

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26. What is the best translation of **eōs in fugam dedērunt** (line 11)?
a. they gave them an escape route. c. they spared them the need for escape.
b. they put them to flight. d. they themselves began to flee.
27. Which of the following is NOT an English derivative of **dedērunt** (line 11)?
a. addition c. vendor
b. tradition d. disdain
28. What was the result of the battle, according to lines 11-12?
a. The cavalry lost the race around the island.
b. The cavalry, despite all their might, did not survive the invasion.
c. The cavalry pursued enemy for a very great distance.
d. The cavalry had difficulty following the enemy.
29. In line 13, we should infer that Caesar's **prīstinam fōrtūnam** was
a. the loyalty of his soldiers. c. the defeat of enemies in battle.
b. his excellent sailing skills. d. his ability to subdue the enemy cavalry.

PASSAGE II

Caesar, *dē Bellō Gallicō* 5. 38.1 - 39.1

[Ambiorix gathers tribes to his side]

30. What is the ablative function of **hāc victōriā** (line 1)?
a. time when c. means
b. degree of difference d. ablative absolute
31. In line 1, we learn that Ambiorix
a. was victorious over the cavalry of the Aduatuci.
b. had recently been defeated among the Aduatuci.
c. had long ago set up cavalry in the Aduatuci.
d. felt encouraged by his recent victory.
32. The case and function of **rēgnō** (line 2) are
a. ablative of means. c. dative of separation.
b. dative with special adjective. d. ablative of place where.
33. What should we infer from the phrase **Aduātucīsque concitātīs** (lines 3-4)?
a. The Aduatuci had already left their territory.
b. Ambiorix subdued the Aduatuci.
c. The Aduatuci had risen up against Ambiorix.
d. Ambiorix convinced the Aduatuci to fight with him.

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34. What common trait of Caesar does Ambiorix emulate in lines 3-4 (**neque noctem ... iubet**)?
a. charismatic leadership
b. swift movement
c. ruthless action
d. intimidating battle tactics
35. What are the forms of **liberandī** and **ulciscendī** (line 5)?
a. **liberandī** is a gerundive and **ulciscendī** is a gerund.
b. **liberandī** and **ulciscendī** are both gerunds.
c. **liberandī** and **ulciscendī** are both gerundives.
d. **liberandī** is a gerund and **ulciscendī** is a gerundive.
36. What is the best translation of **ulciscendī ... iniuriīs** (lines 5-6)?
a. of avenging those injuries which they were going to receive from the Romans.
b. of taking vengeance upon the Romans for those injuries which they had received.
c. of taking vengeance for the Romans as they had received those injuries.
d. of avenging the injuries of the Romans which they had received.
37. Which of the following verbs is NOT deponent?
a. **subsequī** (line 3)
b. **proficiscitur** (line 2)
c. **ulciscendī** (line 5)
d. **concitātis** (line 4)
38. What use of the subjunctive is found in the clause **nē ... dimittant** (lines 4-6)?
a. contrary to fact condition
b. indirect question
c. indirect command
d. fear clause
39. What verb is etymologically related to the noun **occāsiōnem** (line 6)?
a. **cadere**
b. **occultāre**
c. **occurrere**
d. **caedere**
40. What are the names of the **lēgātōs duōs** (line 6) who were killed at the hands of Ambiorix?
a. Commius and Atrebates
b. Cicero and Labienus
c. Messala and Piso
d. Sabinus and Cotta
41. The closest synonym to **interisse** (line 7) is
a. **circumvēnisse**.
b. **mortuōs esse**.
c. **incēpisse**.
d. **pūgnāvisse**.
42. What are the case and function of **negōtī** (line 7)?
a. genitive of value
b. objective genitive
c. subjective genitive
d. partitive genitive

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43. What do we learn about Ambiorix' battle plans in lines 7-8 (**nihil ... interficī**)?
- He wants to avoid a siege at Cicero's camp, for those soldiers have already been killed.
 - He plans to conduct fraudulent business with Cicero.
 - He plans to besiege and kill Cicero's legion.
 - He cannot send a legion to besiege Cicero's camp, but Ambiorix himself will kill him.
44. What is the form of **interfici** (line 8)?
- future passive infinitive
 - perfect active indicative
 - present passive infinitive
 - present active imperative
45. Why did Ambiorix persuade the Nervii so easily (lines 4-9)?
- He had proven that it would be possible to defeat the Romans.
 - He had appealed to their innate desire for war.
 - He showed that he had enough forces on his own to accomplish his goal.
 - He claimed that a Gallic chieftain would never deceive other Gauls.
46. What figure of speech is featured in lines 9-11 (**Itaque ... Geidumnōs**)?
- asyndeton
 - synecdoche
 - personification
 - anaphora
47. What do we learn about Ambiorix' power in Gaul in lines 10-11 (**ad Ceutronēs ... sunt**)?
- He had set up an empire, of which the Geidumni were the most powerful.
 - Many tribes held a fearful reverence for him.
 - He had power over a large swath of tribes.
 - He had subdued the Geidumni, as they were the least powerful tribe.
48. What is the best translation of **quam ... cōgunt** (lines 11-12)?
- as much as they were able to gather great forces.
 - they brought together forces as large as they could.
 - since the greatest forces were able to be gathered
 - than the greatest forces possible, they gathered
49. The word **perlātā** (line 13) modifies
- dē imprōvisō** (line 12).
 - morte** (line 13).
 - hīberna** (line 12).
 - fāmā** (line 13).
50. Based on lines 12-13, how would Ambiorix' actions against the Romans be best described?
- so surprising that they stayed in their camp to avoid death
 - so deceitful that the Romans always fell for his tricks
 - so swift that the Romans did not have time to react to recent events
 - so vicious that death would be seen throughout the camp

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C. READING COMPREHENSION: Sight Passages

All sight passages in Part C are drawn from Caesar's accounts of the civil war.

PASSAGE III

Caesar, *dē Bellō Cīvīlī* 1. 74 (selections)

[Pompey's troops mingle with Caesar's troops]

51. The first principal part of **nactī** (line 1) is
a. **nausciō** b. **nāscor** c. **natō** d. **nancīscor**
52. In line 1, we learn that the Caesarian soldiers are
a. discussing their plans for after the war.
b. talking to a freed slave girl in a large group.
c. taking every opportunity to speak with the enemy.
d. finding it easy to speak freely in front of an audience.
53. In lines 2-3 (**quem ... ēvocat**), the Caesarian soldiers
a. recognize their fellow citizens among the Pompeian troops.
b. decide to establish a city with their friends.
c. realize how loyal they are to their general.
d. wake up other soldiers throughout the Caesarian camp.
54. The direct object of **conquirit** (line 2) is
a. **militēs** (line 1). c. **municipem** (line 2).
b. **facultātem** (line 1). d. **quem** (line 2).
55. What is the best translation of **quod sibi perterritis prīdiē pepercissent** (lines 3-4)?
a. because they, terrified, had spared themselves on the day before
b. which they had spared for themselves, terrified, on the day before
c. because they were scared for themselves as they spared the day before
d. because on the day before they had spared those who were terrified
56. In line 4, the word **eōrum** refers to
a. the subject of **agunt** (line 3). c. **sē** (line 4).
b. the subject of **pepercissent** (line 4). d. **grātiās** (line 3).
57. In line 5, **sint** is subjunctive in
a. a temporal clause. c. an indirect command.
b. a wish. d. an indirect question.
58. The word **illī** (line 5) refers to
a. the legates. c. the soldiers' families.
b. Pompey. d. Caesar.

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59. What is the best translation of **quod nōn ab initiō fecerint** (line 5)?
- that they had not made a beginning
 - that they did not do this from the beginning
 - that they did start to do this
 - that they will have done this at the beginning
60. In lines 6-7 (**armaque ... queruntur**), we learn that the soldiers
- are asking about the weaponry of their comrades.
 - are asking for arms to use alongside their friends.
 - regret that they fought against their kinsmen.
 - regret that their kinsmen had died in the fight.
61. What type of clause is introduced by **ut** (line 8)?
- temporal
 - wish
 - result
 - indirect command
62. In line 8 (**ūna ... vidērentur**), Caesar emphasizes the fact that
- the two camps were mingled together.
 - the soldiers throughout the camp were in pairs.
 - all the soldiers from both sides traveled together.
 - the soldiers in the camp were divided in their attitudes.
63. What earlier phrase does **sēque eī commendant** (lines 9-10) recall?
- primum agunt grātiās omnibus** (line 3)
 - cum hominibus necessariis et cōsanguineis** (line 6)
 - rēctēne sē illi sint commissūri** (line 5)
 - colloquiōrum facultātem vulgō prōcēdunt** (line 1)

PASSAGE IV

Caesar, *dē Bellō Cīvīlī* 3. 95 (selections)

[Caesar's troops attack Pompey's camp]

64. What is the closest synonym of **vallum** (line 1)?
- arx**
 - tēlum**
 - agger**
 - vallēs**
65. What can we infer about Pompey's troops in line 1?
- Most of them had survived the battle.
 - They had increased the fortifications of their camp.
 - Caesar had put them to flight off the battlefield.
 - They were unable to sustain the attack on their camp.

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66. What is the best translation of **nūllum spatium perterritis darī oportēre** (lines 1-2)?
- there was no room for giving the necessities to the terrified ones
 - that no space ought to be provided to the terrified ones
 - that they could not have given space to the terrified ones
 - there was no room for the terrified ones to be granted their needs
67. What is the ablative function of **beneficiō** (line 2)?
- separation
 - object of special verb
 - manner
 - degree of difference
68. What is the antecedent of **quae** (line 3)?
- fōrtūnae** (line 3)
 - castra** (line 3)
 - cohortibus** (line 3)
 - Thrācibus** (line 5)
69. In lines 3-5 (**Castra ... auxiliīs**), we learn that the camp
- was left behind by Caesar's forces.
 - was protected by both Romans and allies.
 - was a small guard station for the primary camp.
 - housed only Thracian and barbarian troops.
70. Which case function is NOT used in lines 3-5 (**Castra ... auxiliīs**)?
- dative of purpose
 - ablative agent
 - ablative degree of difference
 - dative of separation
71. What is significant about the **signisque militāribus** (lines 6-7)?
- They were signets used by generals sending correspondence.
 - They were the standards used by soldiers marching into battle.
 - They were handbooks used by generals planning battle strategies.
 - They were signs posted outside of tents in the camp.
72. According to lines 5-8 (**Nam ... cōgitābant**), the Pompeian soldiers were
- weary from battle and eager to escape more bloodshed.
 - desperate for more weapons with which to fend off the enemy.
 - more eager to defend the camp than to continue their flight.
 - so exhausted that they fled the camp immediately.
73. What is the antecedent of **quī** (line 8)?
- diūtius** (line 8)
 - tēlorum** (line 9)
 - militēs** (implied)
 - signīs militāribus** (lines 6-7)

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PASSAGE I

Caesar, *dē Bellō Gallicō* 4. 26.1-4

[Roman soldiers on the shores of Britain]

Pugnātum est ab utrīsq̄ue ācrit̄er. Nostrī tamen, quod neque ōrdinēs servāre neque firmiter īnsistere neque signa subsequī poterant atque alius aliā ex nāvī quibuscumque signīs occurrerat sē adgregābat, magnopere perturbābantur; hostēs vērō, nōtīs omnibus vadīs, ubi ex lītore aliquōs singularēs ex nāvī ēgredientēs cōspexerant, incitātīs equīs impedītōs 5
adoriēbantur, plūrēs paucōs circumsistēbant, aliī ab latere apertō in ūniversōs tēla coniciēbant. Quod cum animadvertisset Caesar, scaphās longārum nāvium, item speculātōria nāvigia mīlitibus complērī iussit, et quōs labōrantēs cōspexerat, hīs subsidia submittēbat. Nostrī, simul in āridō cōstitērunt, suīs omnibus cōsecūtīs, in hostēs impetum fēcērunt 10
atque eōs in fugam dedērunt; neque longius prōsequī potuērunt, quod equitēs cursum tenēre atque īnsulam capere nōn potuerant. Hoc ūnum ad prīstinam fōrtūnam Caesarī dēfuit.

PASSAGE II

Caesar, *dē Bellō Gallicō* 5. 38.1 - 39.1

[Ambiorix gathers tribes to his side]

Hāc victōriā sublātus Ambiorīx statim cum equitātū in Aduātucōs, quī erant ēius rēgnō finitimī, proficīscitur; neque noctem neque diem intermittit peditātumque subsequī iubet. Rē dēmōnstrātā Aduātucīsque concitātīs posterō diē in Nervīōs pervenit hortāturque, nē suī in perpetuum liberandī atque ulcīscendī Rōmānōs prō eīs quās accēperint 5
iniūriīs occāsiōnem dīmittant: interfectōs esse lēgātōs duōs magnamque partem exercitūs interīsse dēmōnstrat; nihil esse negōtī subitō oppressam legiōnem quae cum Cicerōne hiemet interficī; sē ad eam rem profitētur adiūtōrem. Facile hāc ōrātiōne Nervīīs persuādet. Itaque cōnfestim dīmīssīs nūntiīs ad Ceutronēs, Grudiōs, Levācōs, Pleumoxiōs, 10
Geidumnōs, quī omnēs sub eōrum imperiō sunt, quam maximās manūs possunt cōgunt et dē imprōvīsō ad Cicerōnis hīberna advolant nōndum ad eum fāmā dē Titūrī morte perlātā.

hiemō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum: to pass the winter
adiūtōr, adiūtōris, m.: assistant

dē imprōvīsō = “by surprise”

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PASSAGE III

Caesar, *dē Bellō Cīvīlī* 1. 74 (selections)

[*Pompey's troops mingle with Caesar's troops*]

Līberam nactī mīlitēs colloquiōrum facultātem vulgō prōcēdunt, et quem quisque in castrīs nōtum aut mūnicipem habēbat conquīrit atque ēvocat. Prīmum agunt grātiās omnēs omnibus, quod sibī perterritīs prīdiē pepercissent: eōrum sē beneficiō vīvere. Deinde dē imperātōris fidē quaerunt, rēctēne sē illī sint commīssūrī, et quod nōn ab initiō fēcerint armaque cum hominibus necessāriīs et cōnsanguineīs contulerint, querunt. ... Interim aliī suōs in castra invītandī causā addūcunt, aliī ab suīs abdūcuntur, adeō ut ūna castra iam facta ex bīnīs vidērentur; complūrēsque tribūnī mīlitum et centuriōnēs ad Caesarem veniunt sēque eī commendant.

mūniceps, mūnicipis, m.: citizen (of a town)
conquīrō, -quīrere, -quīsīvī, -quīsītum: to search for
imperātōris = Caesaris

necessārius, necessārī, m.: friend
bīnī, -ae, -a: a set of two

PASSAGE IV

Caesar, *dē Bellō Cīvīlī* 3. 95 (selections)

[*Caesar's troops attack Pompey's camp*]

Caesar, Pompēiānīs ex fugā intrā vāllum compulsīs, nūllum spatium perterritīs darī oportēre exīstimāns mīlitēs cohortātus est ut beneficiō fōrtūnae ūterentur castraque oppūgnārent. ... Castra ā cohortibus quae ibī praesidiō erant relīctae industriē dēfendēbantur, multō etiam ācrius ā Thrācibus barbarīsque auxiliīs. Nam quī aciē refūgerant mīlitēs, et animō perterritī et lassitudīne cōnfectī, mīssīs plērīque armīs signīsque mīlitāribus magis dē reliquā fugā quam dē castrōrum dēfēnsiōne cōgitābant. Neque vērō diūtius quī in vāllō cōnstiterant multitūdinem tēlōrum sustinēre potuerunt sed cōnfectī vulneribus locum relīquērunt.

industriē: diligently, zealously

cōnfectiō, -ficere, -fēcī, fectus: to weaken, exhaust