

CAESAR EXAMINATION
Classical Association of Virginia
2013 Latin Tournament

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 and the sight passage. 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.

I. **BACKGROUND on Caesar's life, army, idioms and geography of Gaul.**

1. In what year did Julius Caesar hold his first consulship?

- a. 60 BCE
- b. 59 BCE
- c. 58 BCE
- d. 49 BCE

2. Among the weaponry carried by a legionnaire in Julius Caesar's army was the javelin which in Latin is called the _____.

- a. *pīlum*
- b. *scūtum*
- c. *lōrica*
- d. *gladius*

3. A forced march by Julius Caesar's army was called a(n)

- a. *iter magnum*
- b. *expeditus*
- c. *testūdō*
- d. *impedīmentum*

4. In his *Dē Bellō Gallicō* I.6, Caesar states *Is diēs erat a. d. V. Kal. Apr., L. Pīsōne, A. Gabīniō cōsulibus*. What month and day is that by our modern calendar?

- a. April 5
- b. April 20
- c. March 5
- d. March 28

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5. An often used idiom found in Julius Caesar's *Dē Bellō Gallicō* which means "to be informed" is
- certiōrem facere*
 - cōnsilium agere*
 - in animō habēre*
 - certior fierī*
6. Which river runs through Roman *Provincia*?
- Rhenus*
 - Sēquana*
 - Rhodanus*
 - Garumna*
7. Although the term "century" originally meant a group of 100 men, by Caesar's time a military "century" was composed of approximately how many men?
- 80
 - 70
 - 60
 - 50
8. Julius Caesar was elected to all the following offices except
- aedile*
 - pontifex maximus*
 - 1st Triumvirate
 - praetor*
9. What area did Caesar explore "for better or for worse" in 55 BCE?
- Hispania*
 - Britannia*
 - Aegyptus*
 - Dalmatia*
10. What do we call *Lutetia* today?
- Lyon
 - Paris
 - Geneva
 - London

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II. READING COMPREHENSION FROM THE AP SYLLABUS

The passages for this section of the test can be found on the back page of this test, which you can tear off for easy reference. All passages come from the Caesar section of the new AP Caesar/Vergil syllabus. Select the best answer to each question for each passage.

PASSAGE ONE -- *Dē Bellō Gallicō*, IV.30

11. What did the Britons understand (lines 2-3)?
- The Romans lacked equestrians, ships, and grain.
 - The Romans would help themselves to British equestrians, ships, and grain.
 - They would have to supply the Romans with equestrians, ships, and grain.
 - The Romans had sent for more equestrians, ships, and grain.
12. Identify the case and use of *Rōmānīs* (line 2).
- dative of agent
 - dative of reference
 - ablative of separation
 - ablative of source
13. How did the Britons figure out the Romans' problem (line 3)?
- Few soldiers were leaving the camp.
 - Few soldiers were taken from the camp for burial.
 - A few soldiers were sent out of the camp to search for food.
 - The Roman camp was much smaller than usual.
14. To what does *quae* refer (line 3)?
- nāvēs* (line 2)
 - paucitātem* (line 3)
 - castrōrum* (line 3)
 - exiguitāte* (line 3)
15. What is the best meaning of *angustiōra* (line 4)?
- more awesome
 - more limited
 - more desolate
 - better defended

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16. *sine impedimentīs Caesar legiōnēs trānsportāverat* (line 4) tells us that Caesar had transported his troops without...

- a. difficulties
- b. his infantry
- c. their baggage
- d. proper planning

17. What is the subject of *dūxērunt* (line 5)?

- a. *prīncipēs Britanniae* (line 1)
- b. *equitēs* (line 2)
- c. *Rōmānīs* (line 2)
- d. *legiōnēs* (line 4)

18. What is the best translation of *dūxērunt* (line 5)?

- a. they led
- b. they had led
- c. they had considered
- d. they considered

19. Which of the following was NOT part of the Britons' plan?

- a. to attack the Romans quickly
- b. to keep the Romans stranded there until winter
- c. to foment a rebellion
- d. to keep the Romans from acquiring provisions

20. What was the Britons' goal (lines 6-7)?

- a. to defeat Caesar's troops
- b. to keep them from leaving Britain
- c. to scare off all future invaders!
- d. ALL of these above goals

21. What is the best meaning of *causā* (line 6)?

- a. casualty
- b. reason
- c. for the sake of
- d. excuse

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22. Identify the best use of the ablative *hīs superātīs* (line 6).
- respect
 - separation
 - absolute
 - time when
23. How does Latin properly express *nēmīnem ... trānsitūrum* (lines 6 and 7) as a direct statement?
- nēmō transībit*
 - nēmō trānsi verat*
 - nēmō trānsiit*
 - nēmō trānsītur*
24. *ex castrīs discēdere et suōs clam ex agrīs dēducere coepērunt* (lines 7-8) tells us that
- the Britons left their camp and fields voluntarily.
 - the Romans left their camp and fields voluntarily.
 - the Britons forced the Romans to leave their camp and fields.
 - the Romans forced the Britons to leave their camp and fields.

PASSAGE TWO – *Dē Bellō Gallicō*, VI.20

25. What do we learn from line 1 (*Quae cīvitātēs commodius suam rem pūblicam administrāre exīstimantur*)?
- (Gallic) states think they manage their government well.
 - Some (Gallic) states are considered better at managing their government than others.
 - (Gallic) citizens think they manage their government well.
 - Gauls think their state manages their citizens well.
26. What do the Gauls consider *lēgibus sānctum* (lines 1-3)?
- collecting public information from their neighbors!
 - reporting any gossip about the state to a magistrate
 - asking questions about the state
 - sharing all reports about the state with their neighbors
27. What is the best meaning of *quid* (line 2)?
- what
 - why
 - which
 - anything

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28. What is the best meaning of *utī* (line 2)?
- to use
 - so that
 - how
 - that
29. Why is *commūnicet* (line 3) subjunctive?
- cum clause
 - substantive clause of purpose
 - future less vivid condition
 - indirect question
30. What kind of people are *temerāriōs et imperītōs* (lines 3-4)?
- reckless and inexperienced
 - timid and weak
 - rash and dictatorial
 - gullible and humble
31. Which of the following does NOT generally happen to such *temerāriōs et imperītōs* people (line 4)?
- They form a plan concerning the highest affairs of the state.
 - They commit crimes.
 - They spread false rumors.
 - False rumors scare them.
32. What do the magistrates hold back from the people (line 5)?
- what they have seen
 - those women who have been seen gossiping
 - what seemed best to hide
 - the occult practices of druids
33. What do the magistrates share with the people (line 5)?
- things they cannot keep hidden
 - useful laws
 - used items
 - useful information

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34. Identify the use of the dative *multitudinī* (line 6).
- indirect object
 - reference
 - with a compound verb
 - possession
35. What is the subject of *concēditur* (line 6)?
- magistrātūs* (line 5)
 - multitudinī* (line 6)
 - loquī* (line 6)
 - rē publicā* (line 6)
36. What is the best translation of *nōn concēditur* (line 6)?
- it is not allowed
 - he does not yield
 - it is not withdrawn
 - he is not killed
37. What is the best meaning of *concilium* (line 6)?
- plan
 - assembly
 - decree
 - permission
38. Which of the following verbs is NOT passive?
- terrērī* (line 4)
 - impellī* (line 4)
 - visa sunt* (line 5)
 - loquī* (line 6)

PASSAGE THREE – *Dē Bellō Gallicō*, I.1

39. What is the best meaning of *incolunt* (line 1)?
- worship
 - invade
 - defend
 - inhabit

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40. To which peoples does the word *ipsōrum* (line 2) refer?
- Belgae* (line 1)
 - Aquītānī* (line 1)
 - Celtae* (line 2)
 - Belgae* (line 1), *Aquītānī* (line 1), and *Celtae* (line 2)
41. The different sections of Gaul differ in all the following ways EXCEPT ... (line 2-3).
- settlements
 - laws
 - customs
 - language
42. What is the modern name of the *Garumna flūmen* (line 3)?
- Garonne
 - German
 - Rhone
 - Loire
43. What are the modern names of the *Matrona et Sēquana* (lines 3-4)?
- Rhone & Seine
 - Marne & Seine
 - Marne & Oise
 - Rhone & Oise
44. Which of the following is NOT a reason which Caesar gives to explain why the Belgians are the bravest?
- They are so far from Roman civilization.
 - Warlike Germans are their neighbors.
 - They want no part of anything unwarlike.
 - Merchants rarely go that far north.
45. Which of the following is NOT an adverb?
- fortissimī* (line 4)
 - longissimē* (line 5)
 - minimē* (line 5)
 - continenter* (line 7)

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46. What use of the ablative case are *linguā, institūtīs, lēgibus* (line 2)?

- a. means
- b. respect
- c. cause
- d. separation

47. What is the construction of *effēminandōs* (line 6)?

- a. gerundive in a passive periphrastic
- b. gerund
- c. perfect participle
- d. gerundive in a purpose construction

48. Identify the construction of *Germānīs* (line 6).

- a. ablative of separation
- b. ablative of origin
- c. dative of reference
- d. dative with special adjectives

49. What is the best meaning of *continenter* (line 7)?

- a. on the continent
- b. contented
- c. without a break
- d. fearlessness

PASSAGE FOUR – *Dē Bellō Gallicō*, IV.28

50. Based on lines 1-2, to what can one deduce that *Quae* (line 1) and *eārum* (line 2) refer?

- a. storms
- b. British chariots
- c. Roman ships
- d. British weapons

51. What was the result of the storm (lines 1-2)?

- a. The British ships went off course.
- b. The Roman ships held to their course.
- c. The British ships landed safely.
- d. The Roman ships were scattered in different directions.

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52. What was the fate of some ships (lines 2-3: *aliae ... referrentur*)?

- a. They were carried successfully to their destination.
- b. They ended up back where they had started.
- c. They were carried to unknown places.
- d. They ended up where the seers had decreed.

53. Where did other ships end up (lines 3-4)?

- a. farther west
- b. farther east
- c. farther north
- d. farther south

54. Why was their stopping place inconvenient (lines 3-4)?

- a. It was too far from Caesar's forces.
- b. They could not anchor their ships.
- c. Men were thrown overboard.
- d. The anchored ships were filled with water.

55. What use of the ablative case is *periculō* (line 4)?

- a. accompaniment
- b. means
- c. manner
- d. attendant circumstances

56. Why is *dēicerentur* (line 4) in the subjunctive?

- a. cum clause
- b. result clause
- c. purpose clause
- d. dependent clause inside indirect statement

57. What is the antecedent of *quae* (line 4)?

- a. *Britanniae* (line 1)
- b. *tempestās* (line 1)
- c. *castrīs* (line 1)
- d. *nāvēs* (understood)

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58. What is the problem described in line 4?

- a. The anchors were thrown overboard.
- b. There were no waves.
- c. The waves threatened to sink the ships.
- d. It was dangerous to throw out the anchors.

59. What do we learn from *adversā nocte* (line 5)?

- a. Nighttime conditions were bad.
- b. Nighttime conditions were favorable.
- c. Darkness was rapidly approaching.
- d. Darkness was quickly disappearing.

60. What do we NOT learn from line 5 (*necessāriō adversā nocte in altum prōvectae continentem petiērunt*)?

- a. It was a stormy night.
- b. The Britons rowed out to attack the Roman ships.
- c. The ships were carried out to sea.
- d. The ships went back to where they came from

III. SIGHT READING COMPREHENSION: a passage NOT from the AP curriculum.

This passage, *Dē Bellō Gallicō*, VI.21-22, is a continuation of PASSAGE TWO, *Dē Bellō Gallicō*, VI.20, which was included earlier in the AP selections.

61. To what does *ab hāc consuētūdine* (line 1) refer?

- a. the customs of the Gauls (mentioned in passage two)
- b. the German strategy of attack
- c. the German interaction between tribes
- d. the German reliance on word of mouth

62. Which of these statements is incorrect based on the Latin of lines 1-2 (*neque druidēs habent, quī rēbus dīvīnīs praesint, neque sacrificiīs student*)?

- a. The Germans are not interested in sacrifices.
- b. German druids preside over religious rites.
- c. The Germans have no druids.
- d. The Germans do not formalize their divine worship with rituals.

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63. What is the best English rendering of *Deōrum numerō eōs sōlōs dūcunt* (line 2)?
- They lead only those to the number of gods.
 - They swear by only those among the number of gods.
 - I count only those gods who lead them.
 - They consider only those in the count of the gods
64. The Germans' gods have to fit into which two categories (lines 2-3)?
- Those who are visible and helpful.
 - Those who are pleased by offerings and reveal themselves.
 - Those who are pleased by offerings which must be visual.
 - Those who openly enrich the people and care for them.
65. What do Germans think about gods other than the sun, the moon, and Vulcan?
- They are aware of what those gods can do.
 - They prefer other gods to the sun, moon, and Vulcan.
 - They don't accept gods they may have heard about through rumor.
 - Some worship them, others don't.
66. Germans spend their lives engaging in (lines 4-5)
- hunting and military pursuits
 - government and hard work
 - studying and research
 - fighting and carousing
67. Identify the case and use of *reī militāris* (line 4).
- objective genitive
 - dative of reference
 - partitive genitive
 - dative with special verbs
68. What is the best meaning for *parvulīs* (line 4)?
- small
 - inconspicuous
 - least important
 - childhood

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69. Who is the subject of the verb *student* (line 5)?

- a. *Rōmanī* (understood)
- b. *druidēs* (line 1)
- c. *Solem et Vulcānum et Lūnam* (line 3)
- d. *Germānī* (line 1)

70. Which do the Germans NOT usually eat (lines 5-6)?

- a. meat
- b. milk
- c. bread
- d. cheese

71. What do we learn from line 6 (*Neque quisquam agrī modum certum aut fīnes habet propriōs*)?

- a. Farms have no boundaries.
- b. Nobody has his own private property.
- c. Each field produces a specified crop.
- d. Fields are all the same size.

72. What do we learn from lines 7-8 (*magistrātūs ac prīncipēs in annōs singulōs gentibus cognātiōnibusque hominum, quī ūnā coiērunt, quantum et quō locō vīsum est agrī attribuunt*)?

- a. Tribes may request where they would like to settle.
- b. Tribes are told where to settle.
- c. Tribes each year settle where the land seems best.
- d. The best fields are assigned to tribal leaders.

73. What is the best meaning of *ūnā* (line 7)?

- a. by one
- b. alone
- c. together
- d. their separate ways

74. Identify the construction of *agrī* (line 8).

- a. nominative, subject
- b. nominative, predicate noun
- c. genitive of value
- d. partitive genitive

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75. What do we learn from line 8 (*annō post aliō trānsīre cogunt*)?

- a. The people move freely from one field to another.
- b. The people have to change fields every year.
- c. The people begin to move elsewhere after a year.
- d. The people want their leaders to move elsewhere after a year.

76-100. Please refer to page 16 for the Sight Translation passage.

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PASSAGE ONE Questions #11-24

Dē Bellō Gallicō, IV.30

1 Quibus rēbus cognitīs, prīncipēs Britanniae, quī post proelium ad Caesarem
2 convēnerant, inter sē conlocūtī, cum equitēs et nāvēs et frūmentum Rōmānīs dēesse
3 intellexerent et paucitatem mīlitum ex castrōrum exiguitate cognōscerent, quae hōc erant
4 etiam angustiora quod sine impedimentīs Caesar legiōnēs trānsportāverat, optimum factū
5 esse dūxerunt rebelliōne factā frūmentō commeātūque nostrōs prohibēre et rem in hiemem
6 prōducere, quod hīs superātīs aut reditū interclūsīs nēminem postea bellī īferendī causā in
7 Britanniam trānsitūrum cōnfidēbant. Itaque rūsus coniūrātiōne factā paulātim ex castrīs
8 discēdere et suōs clam ex agrīs dēducere coepērunt.

PASSAGE TWO Questions #25-38

Dē Bellō Gallicō, VI.20

1 Quae cīvitātēs commodius suam rem publicam administrāre exīstimantur, habent
2 lēgibus sānctum, sī quis quid dē rē publicā ā finitimīs rūmōre aut fāmā accēperit, utī ad
3 magistrātum dēferat nēve cum quō aliō commūnicet, quod saepe hominēs temerariōs atque
4 imperitōs falsīs rūmōribus terrērī et ad facinus impellī et dē summīs rēbus cōnsilium capere
5 cognitum est. Magistratūs quae vīsa sunt occultant quaeque esse ex ūsū iūdicāvērunt
6 multitudinī prōdunt. Dē rē publicā nisi per concilium loquī nōn concēditur.

PASSAGE THREE Questions #39-49

Dē Bellō Gallicō, I.1

1 Gallia est omnis dīvīsa in partēs trēs, quārum ūnam incolunt Belgae, aliam Aquītānī,
2 tertiam quī ipsōrum linguā Celtae, nostrā Gallī appellantur. Hī omnēs linguā, īstitutīs,
3 lēgibus inter sē differunt. Gallōs ab Aquītānīs Garumna flūmen, ā Belgīs Matrona et
4 Sēquana dīvidit. Hōrum omnium fortissimī sunt Belgae, propterea quod ā cultū atque
5 hūmānitāte prōvinciae longissimē absunt, minimēque ad eōs mercātōrēs saepe commeant
6 atque ea quae ad effēminandōs animōs pertinent important, proximīque sunt Germānīs, quī
7 trāns Rhēnum incolunt, quibuscum continenter bellum gerunt.

PASSAGE FOUR Questions #50-60

Dē Bellō Gallicō, IV. 28

1 Quae cum appropinquārent Britanniae et ex castrīs vidērentur, tanta tempestās subitō
2 coorta est ut nūlla eārum cursum tenēre posset, sed aliae eōdem unde erant profectae
3 referrentur, aliae ad inferiōrem partem īnsulae, quae est propius sōlis occāsum, magnō
4 suō cum periculō dēicerentur; quae tamen ancorīs iactīs cum flūctibus complērentur,
5 necessāriō adversā nocte in altum prōvectae continentem petiērunt.

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III. SIGHT READING COMPREHENSION Questions #61-75

Dē Bellō Gallicō, VI.21-22

1 Germānī multum ab hāc consuētūdine differunt. Nam neque druidēs habent, quī rēbus
2 dīvīnīs praesint, neque sacrificiīs student. Deōrum numerō eōs sōlōs dūcunt, quōs cernunt
3 et quōrum apertē opibus iuvantur, Sōlem et Vulcānum et Lūnam, reliquōs nē fāmā quidem
4 accēpērunt. Vīta omnis in vēnātiōnibus atque in studiīs reī mīlitāris cōnsistit: ab parvulīs
5 labōrī ac dūritiae student. ... [22] Agricultūrae nōn student, maiorque pars eōrum victūs in
6 lacte, caseō, carne cōnsistit. Neque quisquam agrī modum certum aut fīnes habet propriōs;
7 sed magistrātūs ac pīncipēs in annōs singulōs gentibus cognātiōnibusque hominum, quī ūnā
8 coiērunt, quantum et quō locō vīsum est agrī attribuunt atque annō post aliō trānsīre cogunt.

IV. SIGHT TRANSLATION (25 points)

On the back of the scantron, translate the following passage as literally as English idiom allows.

Dē Bellō Gallicō, VII.34.

... cohortātus Aeduōs, ut contrōversiārum ac dissēnsiōnis oblivīscerentur atque ... huic bellō
servīrent, ... exercitum in duās partēs dīvīsīt: quattuor legiōnēs in Senonēs Parīsiōsque Labiēnō
dūcendās dedit, sex ipse in Arvernōs ad oppidum Gergoviam secundum flūmen Elaver dūxit;
equitātūs partem illī attribuit, partem sibi reliquit. Quā rē cognitā, Vercingetorīx omnibus
interruptīs eius flūminis pontibus ab alterā flūminis parte iter facere coepit.

secundum = next to