

CAESAR EXAMINATION
Classical Association of Virginia
2016 Latin Tournament

MAXIMUM TIME: **2 hours**

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

TEST INSTRUCTIONS

1. Fill in your information on your answer sheet. (See below)
2. Choose the best answer for each multiple choice question. Fill in the corresponding oval **completely** on your answer sheet.
3. Turn over your answer sheet to write your translation for the Sight Translation passage.

On the front of the answer sheet:

(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> 3 <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 your answer.

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

1. The prominent Roman politician, _____, was Julius Caesar's uncle by marriage.
a. Sulla b. Cicero c. Marius d. Pompey the Great
2. While holding the post of _____, Caesar held lavish gladiatorial games, and thereby incurred a huge debt.
a. **quaestor** b. **aedilis** c. **consul** d. **pontifex maximus**
3. In 59 B.C., Caesar's co-consul, who was completely ineffective as a result of Caesar's bullying and intimidation, was _____.
a. Bibulus b. Crassus c. Brutus d. Pompey
4. A famous story about Caesar's youth tells that he was kidnapped by _____.
a. Carthaginians b. barbarians c. pirates d. a senator's slave
5. Caesar's accounts of the war in Gaul belong to the genre of _____.
a. epic b. commentaries c. epistolography d. oratory
6. Which of the following was NOT a place Caesar visited in the *dē Bellō Gallicō*?
a. Britannia b. Carthago c. Aquitania d. Germania
7. What position in the Roman army entailed being an assistant to the general and an ambassador sent to communicate with foreign entities?
a. **prōconsul** b. **centuriō** c. **aquilifer** d. **lēgātus**
8. During battle, Roman soldiers used all of the following to communicate EXCEPT _____.
a. **tubae** b. **vexilla** c. **impedimenta** d. **signa**
9. The Latin idiom **bellum inferre** is best translated _____.
a. make war on b. suspend war c. report a conflict d. prevent a conflict
10. As a result of living farthest from the Roman province, Caesar describes the _____ as the bravest of all the Gallic tribes.
a. **Aquitānī** b. **Belgae** c. **Celtae** d. **Helvetī**

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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 your answer sheet.

B. READING COMPREHENSION: Seen Passages

All passages in Part B are drawn from the Caesar selections of the AP Latin: Caesar/Vergil syllabus.

PASSAGE I

Caesar, *dē Bellō Gallicō* 1. 7

[Caesar confronts the Helvetians]

11. In lines 1-3 (**Caesarī ... pervēnit**), Caesar wants the reader to be impressed by his
- a. speed.
 - b. clemency.
 - c. soldiers' loyalty.
 - d. soldiers' bravery.
12. In lines 1-2, **iter facere cōnārī** is best translated
- a. that it was a journey to be attempted.
 - b. that an attempt at a journey was made.
 - c. that they had tried to make a journey.
 - d. that they were trying to make a journey.
13. In lines 3-5 (**prōvinciae ... ūna**), why does Caesar emphasize that there is only one legion in Farther Gaul?
- a. That legion has enough power to command the whole province.
 - b. He is demanding more soldiers from the province.
 - c. He is requesting reinforcements from Rome.
 - d. They are his best and most trusted legion.
14. According to line 5 (**pontem ... rescindī**), the bridge at **Genāva** was
- a. blocked by a great number of Caesar's troops.
 - b. cut down at the order of Caesar.
 - c. crossed by the Helvetians.
 - d. built as quickly as possible by the Helvetians.
15. In line 7, **dicerent** is subjunctive in
- a. a relative clause of purpose.
 - b. an indirect question.
 - c. an indirect command.
 - d. a deliberative question.

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16. In line 8, **nūllum** modifies
a. **prōvinciam** (line 8).
b. **iter** (line 8).
c. **voluntāte** (line 9).
d. **id** (line 9).
17. In line 9, **eius** refers to
a. Caesar.
b. Lucius Cassius.
c. the Helvetians.
d. the legates.
18. The phrase **concedendum nōn putābat** (line 11) is best translated
a. he thought it should not be permitted.
b. having departed, he kept thinking.
c. departing was not considered.
d. he did not think about how why it was permitted.
19. In lines 9-13 (**Caesar ... exīstimābat**), which reason does Caesar NOT give for denying the Helvetians' request?
a. They had killed a consul and humiliated his soldiers.
b. They were hostile.
c. Their troops vastly outnumbered his own.
d. They would not refrain from violence and mischief.
20. In lines 9-13 (**Caesar ... exīstimābat**), the primary grammatical construction is
a. indirect question.
b. indirect command.
c. indirect statement.
d. historical infinitives.
21. The case and function of **datā facultāte** (line 12) are
a. ablative of manner.
b. ablative absolute.
c. ablative of agent.
d. ablative of separation.
22. What form of **sum** should be supplied with **temperātūrōs** (line 12)?
a. **essent**
b. **esse**
c. **sunt**
d. **sumus**
23. The best translation of **ut spatium intercēdere posset** (line 13) is
a. so that a period of time could pass.
b. how he could spend the intervening time.
c. so that he could travel the distance.
d. as he was able to approach the space.
24. In line 14, **sē** refers to
a. the Helvetians.
b. the envoys.
c. Caesar.
d. Roman soldiers.

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25. Why does Caesar inform the Helvetians he will take longer to decide (lines 13-15)?
- a. He wants to make a journey through the province.
 - b. He wants to wait until after the April festival.
 - c. He thinks their soldiers will try to harm him.
 - d. He wants to allow time for his soldiers to arrive.
26. The best translation of **quid** (line 15) is
- a. anything.
 - b. each.
 - c. what.
 - d. because.
27. The date expressed by **Īd. Āprīl.** (line 15) is
- a. April 1.
 - b. April 5.
 - c. April 13.
 - d. April 30.

PASSAGE II

Caesar, *dē Bellō Gallicō* 4. 25

[The Romans react to a British attack]

28. Which of the following phrases in lines 1-4 (**quod** ... **iussit**) indicates a naval battle?
- a. **barbarīs inūsītātor** (line 2)
 - b. **rēmīs incitārī** (line 3)
 - c. **fundīs, sagittīs, tormentīs** (line 4)
 - d. **hostēs prōpellī** (line 4)
29. The case and number of **speciēs** (line 1) are
- a. nominative singular.
 - b. nominative plural.
 - c. dative plural.
 - d. accusative plural.
30. The correct translation of **expeditior** (line 2) is
- a. very convenient.
 - b. conveniently.
 - c. more convenient.
 - d. rather conveniently.
31. The form of **incitārī** (line 3) is
- a. perfect passive participle.
 - b. present passive infinitive.
 - c. present active infinitive.
 - d. singular imperative.
32. In lines 1-4 (**nāvēs** ... **iussit**), which of the following did Caesar order of his men?
- a. that they move the long ships away from the transport ships
 - b. that they attack the enemy using slings and other weapons
 - c. that they focus their attack on the open side of the enemy
 - d. all of the above
33. A rhetorical device found in line 4 (**atque** ... **iussit**) is
- a. asyndeton.
 - b. anaphora.
 - c. metonymy.
 - d. hyperbole.

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34. A grammatical construction found in the clause **quae rēs magnō ūsuī nostrīs fuit** (line 5) is
- a. a double dative.
 - b. an indirect question.
 - c. an ablative absolute.
 - d. a deponent verb which takes the ablative.
35. In lines 5-7 (**nam ... rettulērunt**), we learn that the barbarians
- a. were confused by Caesar's ships and weapons.
 - b. had ships of a shape and type similar to the Romans.
 - c. used a type of weapon unfamiliar to the Romans.
 - d. rowed swiftly out to the Roman ships.
36. The idiom **pedem rettulērunt** (line 7) means
- a. they attacked.
 - b. they retreated.
 - c. they marched.
 - d. they rested.
37. In line 8, **quī** refers to
- a. **maris** (line 8).
 - b. **deōs** (line 9).
 - c. **rēs** (line 9).
 - d. the aquilifer (understood).
38. In lines 7-8 (**atque ... maris**), the Roman soldiers are delaying because
- a. they are praying to the gods.
 - b. they are resting.
 - c. the water is too deep.
 - d. Caesar ordered them to wait.
39. The phrase **ut ea rēs legiōnī fēliciter ēvenīret** (line 9) is translated
- a. in order to make lucky things come to the legion.
 - b. that the situation might turn out happily for the legion.
 - c. when he arrived at the legion's fortuitous event.
 - d. when the legions did these things happily.
40. In lines 9-11 (**dēsilitē ... praestiterō**), the aquilifer
- a. expresses his loyalty to Caesar.
 - b. desires to slaughter the enemy.
 - c. proposes to attack the enemy's standard.
 - d. seeks to hand over his official duty.
41. In lines 9-11 (**dēsilitē ... praestiterō**), the tone of the aquilifer's speech is
- a. angry.
 - b. fearful.
 - c. courageous.
 - d. mournful.
42. The tense and mood of **dixisset** (line 12) are
- a. imperfect subjunctive.
 - b. pluperfect indicative.
 - c. pluperfect subjunctive.
 - d. perfect indicative.
43. Which of the following is not a derivative of **ferre** (line 12)?
- a. circumference
 - b. fervent
 - c. infer
 - d. fertile

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44. In line 12, **sē** refers to
a. the enemy. c. the aquilifer.
b. the eagle. d. the cohort.
45. In lines 11-12 (**hoc ... coepit**), after his speech the aquilifer
a. jumped off the ship and led the charge against the enemies.
b. threw his weapon and swam to shore.
c. ordered the soldiers to bring back the enemies' standard.
d. handed off the standard to a colleague.
46. The grammatical construction **nē tantum dēdecus admitterētur** (line 13) is an example of
a. an indirect command. c. an indirect question.
b. a negative purpose clause. d. a deliberative subjunctive.
47. As a result of the aquilifer's speech,
a. the soldiers committed a shameful act. c. a few of the soldiers went into battle.
b. the enemy captured the eagle. d. everyone jumped down from the ship.

C. READING COMPREHENSION: Sight Passages

*All sight passages in Part C are drawn from Caesar's **dē Bellō Cīvīlī** or from non-syllabus selections of the **dē Bellō Gallicō**.*

PASSAGE III

Caesar, *dē Bellō Gallicō* 6. 32 (selections)

[Caesar negotiates with two tribes and makes arrangements for his troops]

48. Based on lines 1-2 (**Segnī ... Trēverōsque**), the Segni and Condrusi
a. live between the Eburones and Treveri.
b. are Gallic in origin.
c. are greater in number than the Eburones and Treveri.
d. are messengers for Caesar's army.
49. The grammatical form of **ōrātum** (line 2) is
a. perfect passive participle. c. perfect passive infinitive.
b. accusative supine. d. neuter nominative singular noun.
50. In line 3, the case and function of **hostium** are
a. partitive genitive c. accusative direct object
b. subjective genitive d. accusative predicate

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69. In lines 5-6, **vīs magna pulveris** is idiomatically translated
- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| a. the great violence of battle. | c. the great army of the enemy. |
| b. a path around great ruins. | d. a great cloud of dust. |
70. In line 7, how does Curio react to seeing the enemy's arrival?
- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. He wants to protect his cavalry. | c. He is disturbed by the surprise. |
| b. He is excited for the opportunity. | d. He rides out with the cavalry. |
71. According to lines 7-8 (**quī ... morentur**), the cavalry was
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| a. the first line of defense. | c. hesitating to leave camp. |
| b. the first to flee in the battle. | d. volunteering to attack. |
72. In lines 8-9 (**ipse ... instruit**), Curio
- | |
|--|
| a. leads the legions to a place to observe the enemy. |
| b. leads the legion off to safety and builds a defensive wall. |
| c. stops the work on camp and prepares the legion for battle. |
| d. quickly wins the battle with his legions. |
73. Which of the following verbs is NOT in the same tense as the others?
- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a. coniciunt (line 12) | c. possent (line 10) |
| b. committunt (line 9) | d. instruit (line 9) |
74. In line 10, the clause **priusquam ... possent** describes
- | |
|--|
| a. the legions arranging themselves for battle. |
| b. the legions being entirely defeated. |
| c. the legions hesitating to begin fighting. |
| d. the enemy engaging the Roman legions in battle. |
75. According to lines 11-12 (**quod nullō ... fecerant**), the enemy was unsuccessful because
- | |
|---|
| a. they were afraid of the Romans. |
| b. they were tired. |
| c. they lacked organization. |
| d. they did not follow their leaders' commands. |

[Continue on next page]

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SIGHT TRANSLATION:

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

Caesar, *dē Bellō Gallicō* 7. 87

[Caesar directs his troops at the siege of Alesia]

mittit p̄m̄o Br̄utum adul̄scentem cum cohortibus Caesar, post
cum aliīs Gāium Fabium l̄gātum; postr̄m̄o ipse, cum
vehementius pugnār̄etur, integr̄os subsidiō addūcit. restitūtō
proeliō ac repulsīs hostibus eō quō Labīenum m̄iserat contendit;
cohortēs quattuor ex proximō castellō dēdūcit, equitum partem 5
sequī, partem circumīre exteriōrēs m̄nitiōnēs et ab tergō hostēs
adorīrī iubet.

integer, integra, integrum: unwounded, healthy
castellum, castelli, n.: fortress, stronghold

tergum, tergī, n.: back
adorior, adorīrī, adorsus sum: to rise up, attack

[END OF EXAM]

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PASSAGE I

Caesar, *dē Bellō Gallicō* 1. 7 (selections)

[*Caesar confronts the Helvetians*]

Caesarī cum id nūntiātum esset, eōs per prōvinciam nostram iter facere cōnārī, mātūrat ab urbe proficiscī et quam maximīs potest itineribus in Galliam ulteriōrem contendit et ad Genāvam pervēnit. prōvinciae tōtī quam maximum potest mīlitum numerum imperat (erat omnīnō in Galliā ulteriōre legiō ūna), pontem, quī erat ad Genāvam, iubet rescindī. ubi dē 5
eius adventū Helvētiī certiōrēs factī sunt, lēgātōs ad eum mittunt nōbilissimōs cīvitātis, quī dīcerent sibi esse in animō sine ūllō maleficiō iter per prōvinciam facere, proptereā quod aliud iter habērent nūllum: rogāre ut eius voluntāte id sibi facere liceat. Caesar, quod memoriā tenēbat L. Cassium cōnsulem occīsum exercitumque eius ab Helvētiīs pulsum et 10
sub iugum missum, concēdendum nōn putābat; neque hominēs inimicō animō, datā facultāte per prōvinciam itineris faciendī, temperātūrōs ab iniūriā et maleficiō exīstimābat. tamen, ut spatium intercēdere posset dum mīlitēs quōs imperāverat convenīrent, lēgātīs respondit diem sē ad dēliberandum sūmptūrum: sī quid vellent, ad Īd. Āprīl. reverterentur. 15

PASSAGE II

Caesar, *dē Bellō Gallicō* 4. 25

[*The Romans react to a British attack*]

quod ubi Caesar animadvertit, nāvēs longās, quārum et speciēs erat barbarīs inūsitiōrior et mōtus ad ūsum expeditior, paulum removērī ab onerāriīs nāvibus et rēmīs incitārī et ad latus apertum hostium cōstituī atque inde fundīs, sagittīs, tormentīs hostēs prōpellī ac submovērī iussit; quae rēs magnō ūsuī nostrīs fuit. nam et nāvium figurā et rēmōrum mōtū 5
et inūsitiōtō genere tormentōrum permōtī barbarī cōstitērunt ac paulum modo pedem rettulērunt. atque nostrīs mīlitibus cūctantibus, maximē propter altitudinem maris, quī decimae legiōnis aquilam gerēbat, obtestātus deōs, ut ea rēs legiōnī fēliciter evenīret, “dēsilīte,” inquit, “mīlitēs, nisi vultis aquilam hostibus prōdere; ego certē meum reī 10
pūblicaē atque imperātōrī officium praestiterō.” hoc cum vōce magnā dīxisset, sē ex nāvī prōiēcit atque in hostēs aquilam ferre coepit. tum nostrī cohortātī inter sē, nē tantum dēdecus admitterētur, ūniversī ex nāvī dēsiluērunt.

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PASSAGE III

Caesar, *dē Bellō Gallicō* 6. 32 (selections) [*Caesar negotiates with two tribes and makes arrangements for his troops*]

Segnī Condrūsīque, ex gente et numerō Germānōrum, quī sunt inter Eburōnēs Trēverōsque, lēgātōs ad Caesarem mīsērunt ōrātum, nē sē in hostium numerō dūceret: nihil sē dē bellō cōgitāvisse, nūlla Ambiorigī auxilia mīsisse. Caesar explōrātā rē quaestiōne captīvōrum, sī quī ad eōs Eburōnēs ex fugā convēnissent, ad sē ut redūcerentur, imperāvit; sī ita 5
fēcissent, finēs eōrum sē violātūrū negāvit. tum cōpiīs in trēs partēs distribūtīs impedīmenta omnium legiōnum Aduātucam contulit. hoc ferē est in mediīs Eburōnum finibus, ubi Titūrius atque Aurunculēius hiemandī causā cōnsēderant. hunc cum reliquīs rēbus locum probābat, tum quod superiōris annī mūnitiōnēs integrae manēbant, ut mīlitum 10
labōrem sublevāret. praesidiō impedīmentīs legiōnem quartamdecimam relīquit, ūnam ex eīs tribus, quās proximē cōnscriptās ex Ītaliā trādūxerat.

ferē (adv.): approximately, about

probō, probāre, probāvī, probātum: to approve

integer, integra, integrum: untouched, intact

sublevō, sublevāre, sublevāvī, sublevātum: to lighten

PASSAGE IV

Caesar, *dē Bellō Cīvīlī* 2. 26 [*Curio's army is attacked by surprise by King Juba*]

hīs rēbus gestīs Cūriō sē in castra ad Bagradam recipit atque ūniversī exercitūs conclāmātiōne imperātor appellātur posterōque diē exercitum Uticam dūcit et prope oppidum castra pōnit. nōndum opere castrōrum perfectō equitēs ex statiōne nūntiant magna auxilia equitum peditumque ab rēge missa Uticam venīre; eōdemque tempore vīs 5
magna pulveris cernēbātur, et vestīgiō temporis prīmum agmen erat in cōnspectū. novitāte rē Cūriō permōtus praemittit equitēs, quī prīmum impetum sustineant ac morentur; ipse celeriter ab opere dēductīs legiōnibus aciem īnstruit. equitēsque committunt proelium et, priusquam plānē legiōnēs explicārī et cōnsistere possent, tōta auxilia 10
rēgis impedīta ac perturbāta, quod nullō ōrdine et sine timōre iter fēcērant, in fugam coniciunt.

rēge = King Juba, an enemy in Africa

moror, morārī, morātus sum: to delay, hinder