

CAESAR EXAMINATION
Classical Association of Virginia
2017 Latin Tournament

DIRECTIONS:

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

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

1. Julius Caesar left Rome in 80 B.C. because of the unfriendly dictatorship of
a. Cicero. b. Sulla. c. Marius. d. Pompey the Great.
2. In 76 B.C., Caesar left the army to go to Rhodes and study
a. military strategy. b. the sciences. c. rhetoric. d. engineering.
3. A story from Suetonius tells that while serving in Spain, Caesar wept in front of a statue of
a. Minerva. b. Romulus. c. Hercules. d. Alexander the Great.
4. Caesar's *Commentariū dē Bellō Gallicō* are divided into
a. 4 books. b. 8 books. c. 3 books. d. 12 books.
5. The famous opening paragraph of the *dē Bellō Gallicō* focuses on the theme of
a. biography. b. battles. c. politics. d. geography.
6. Which of the following did NOT fight against Caesar during the Gallic Wars?
a. Pompey the Great b. Ambiorix c. Ariovistus d. Vercingetorix
7. What title did Caesar hold as he left Rome to fight in Gaul?
a. **dictātor** b. **praetor** c. **prōcōsul** d. **lēgātus**
8. The Roman legions divided the night into several watches, called
a. **signa**. b. **partēs**. c. **vīgiliae**. d. **noctēs**.
9. Caesar uses the Latin word **cōpiae** to refer to
a. supplies. b. baggage. c. troops. d. all of these answers.
10. The province of **Gallia** roughly corresponds to modern-day
a. France. b. Germany. c. Portugal. d. Turkey.

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DIRECTIONS:

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

Read 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

Passages in Part B are drawn from the Caesar selections of the AP Latin syllabus.

PASSAGE I

Caesar, *dē Bellō Gallicō* 6. 17

[Caesar describes the gods of the Gauls]

11. In line 1 (**Deum ... simulācra**), we learn that
- Mercury played only one role in Gallic religion.
 - every Gallic household had statues of Mercury.
 - Mercury was the the father of the Gallic gods.
 - Mercury was very prominent in Gallic religion.
12. The case of **Huius** (line 1) is
- accusative.
 - dative.
 - nominative.
 - genitive.
13. In lines 1-2, **hunc omnium inventōrem artium ferunt** is best translated
- they consider all these to be founders of crafts.
 - they bring these crafts from all the inventors.
 - they consider this one the founder of all the crafts.
 - they bring all these inventors' crafts.
14. Reading the clause **hunc viārum ... ducem** (line 2), a Roman reader might recall the story of
- Hermes giving a magic herb to Odysseus.
 - Mercury killing Argos, who had guarded Io.
 - Mercury stealing Apollo's cattle.
 - Hermes leading Priam to the hut of Achilles.
15. In lines 3-4 (**hunc ad quaestūs ... arbitrantur**), we learn that the Gallic Mercury
- oversaw trade.
 - was the guardian of wealth.
 - offered strength in political quarrels.
 - had a cohort of merchant-gods.
16. The infinitive **habēre** (line 3) is
- expressing purpose.
 - in indirect statement.
 - a complementary infinitive.
 - a subjective infinitive.
17. What feature of literary style is found in line 4 (**Post ... Minervam**)?
- anaphora
 - chiasmus
 - polysyndeton
 - synecdoche

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18. The adjective **eandem** (line 5) modifies
a. **hunc** (line 4).
b. **quam** (line 5).
c. **Minervam** (line 4).
d. **opīniōnem** (line 5).
19. In lines 4-5 (**Dē ... opīniōnem**), Caesar
a. contrasts Mercury with the gods of other Gallic tribes.
b. compares the opinion of the Gauls to the opinion of Romans.
c. makes a generalization about several tribes' religious perspectives.
d. discusses the authority of Minerva in the Gallic pantheon of gods.
20. According to lines 5-7 (**Apollinem ... regere**), which god was NOT worshipped in Gaul?
a. Minerva, goddess of craftsmen
b. Apollo, god of music
c. Jupiter, king of the gods
d. Mars, god of war
21. The noun **caelestium** (line 7) is derived from a word that means
a. cell.
b. to hide.
c. sky.
d. highest.
22. In line 8, **cēperint** is subjunctive in
a. an indirect question.
b. a future more vivid condition.
c. a relative clause of characteristic.
d. a circumstantial clause.
23. What is a possible reason for **Huic ... dēvovent** (lines 7-8)?
a. They thanked Mars for having given them a victory.
b. They wished to gain Mars' support before a battle.
c. They gave up their weapons after a battle.
d. They were declaring their devotion to their army.
24. In line 11, **cōspicārī licet** is best translated
a. although I saw.
b. it is easy to see.
c. it is permitted to see.
d. it is disgusting to see.
25. In line 11, **neque saepe accidit** introduces a situation that happened
a. on rare occasion.
b. never.
c. only once.
d. very frequently.
26. What crime is described in lines 11-12 (**neglēctā ... audēret**)?
a. lying
b. theft
c. mutiny
d. cursing
27. In line 12, **sē** is
a. the object of **audēret** (line 12).
b. the subject of **occultāre** (line 12).
c. the object of **apud** (line 12).
d. modified by **capta** (line 12).
28. Which of the following words or phrases does NOT help depict the mounds as sacred?
a. **locīs cōnsecrātīs** (lines 10-11)
b. **religiōne** (line 12)
c. **multīs in cīvitātibus** (line 10)
d. **gravissimum eī reī supplicium** (line 13)

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PASSAGE II

Caesar, *dē Bellō Gallicō* 4. 32.1-3

[Caesar responds to an ambush]

29. In line 1, **frūmentātum** is best translated
- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|
| a. the grain having been gathered. | c. gathering grain. |
| b. grain. | d. to gather grain. |
30. What Latin words are indicated by **VII** (line 2)?
- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| a. septem legiōnēs | c. quīnque legiōnēs |
| b. septima legiō | d. quīnta legiō |
31. Which statement describes the circumstances of lines 1-3 (**legiōne ... ventitāret**)?
- | | |
|--|--|
| a. No hostility was expected at this time. | c. Most men had stayed in the camp. |
| b. The legion left with all the grain. | d. Each man had seven pounds of grain. |
32. What are the case and function of **hominum** (line 3)?
- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a. genitive of quality | c. accusative direct object |
| b. partitive genitive | d. accusative with preposition |
33. What is the subject of **nūntiāvērunt** (line 4)?
- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| a. pars hominum (line 3) | c. portis (line 4) |
| b. Caesarī (line 4) | d. eī (line 3) |
34. According to lines 4-6, the cloud of dust (**pulverem**) was
- | |
|---|
| a. larger than one would expect from one legion. |
| b. no larger than usual for one legion. |
| c. seen by the legion that was marching as usual. |
| d. brought back by the legion from their journey. |
35. The case and function of **cōnsuētūdō** (line 5) are
- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. ablative of means. | c. nominative subject. |
| b. ablative of comparison. | d. nominative predicate. |
36. The idiom **iter fēcisset** (line 6) means
- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| a. had broken camp. | c. had made a journey. |
| b. had done it again. | d. had planned a march. |
37. In line 6, **fēcisset** is a subjunctive verb in
- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| a. an optative wish. | c. a substantive result clause. |
| b. a relative clause of purpose. | d. a subordinate clause in indirect statement. |
38. In line 6, **suspiciātus** is
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| a. a perfect deponent participle. | c. a present active participle. |
| b. a perfect passive participle. | d. a gerundive. |

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39. In lines 6-7 (**Caesar ... cōnsiliū**), Caesar claims that he
- had suspected the barbarians for a long time.
 - correctly suspected the barbarians' plan.
 - had a new plan concerning the barbarians.
 - did not know about the new group of barbarians.
40. In lines 7-8, **sēcum in eam partem proficiscī** is best translated
- to understand that part with him.
 - to finish each part with them.
 - to be divided into parts with themselves.
 - to depart with him in that direction.
41. What is the intended effect of the second order (**ex ... succēdere**, line 8)?
- to have all the cohorts leave the outpost
 - to protect themselves in the outpost
 - to replace the cohorts that left the outpost
 - to reinforce the cohorts still at the outpost
42. In line 9, **cōnfestim** describes
- a sense of urgency.
 - the enemy's hostility.
 - Caesar's success.
 - the Romans' efficiency.
43. The final order (**reliquās ... subsequī**, lines 8-9) was that the other troops should
- prepare and follow him.
 - charge at the enemy.
 - retreat from the battle.
 - send for help from the other generals.
44. The case and function of **paulō** (line 9) are
- ablative of respect.
 - ablative means/instrument.
 - ablative degree of difference.
 - ablative of manner.
45. The tense and mood of **prōcessisset** (line 9) are
- present indicative.
 - pluperfect subjunctive.
 - pluperfect indicative.
 - perfect subjunctive.
46. In line 10, **suōs** is the subject of
- premī** (line 10).
 - sustinēre** (line 10).
 - both **premī** and **sustinēre** (line 10).
 - coicī** (line 11).
47. The base of the verb **coicī** (line 11) means
- to take.
 - to think.
 - to force.
 - to throw.
48. Which of the following words or phrases expresses the soldiers' difficulty in battle?
- aegrē** (line 10)
 - ab hostibus** (line 10)
 - coicī** (line 11)
 - animadvertit** (line 11)
49. Which of the following words or phrases is an ablative absolute?
- cōnfertā legiōne** (line 10)
 - omnibus partibus** (line 11)
 - paulō** (line 9)
 - hostibus** (line 10)

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60. In lines 8-9 (**quique ... restitērunt**), the people who had followed
a. continued following the squadrons. c. swiftly retreated back to their camp.
b. stopped when they saw the retreat. d. surprised the soldiers in the ambush.
61. The most idiomatic translation of **Nostrī** (line 9) is
a. our leaders. b. we. c. of us. d. our soldiers.
62. The best translation of **frūstrā** (line 9) is
a. frustrated. b. in vain. c. almost. d. with grain.
63. Which of the following is true of **M. Opīmius** (line 10)?
a. He organized the cavalry in an ambush. c. He was captured among the squadrons.
b. His **praenōmen** was Marcellus. d. He was among the best horsemen.
64. The best translation of **aut ... aut** (line 11) is
a. either ... or. b. whether ... or. c. both ... and. d. if ... then.

PASSAGE IV: Caesar, *dē Bellō Gallicō* 2. 9

[Standoff at a Swamp]

65. In line 1 (**Palūs ... exercitum**), the two armies were
a. fighting in a swamp. c. encamped far away from a swamp.
b. separated by a swamp. d. amazed at the size of the swamp.
66. The antecedent of **Hanc** (line 1) is
a. **initium** (line 2). c. **hostēs** (line 2).
b. **exercitum** (line 1). d. **Palūs** (line 1).
67. The phrase **sī nostrī trānsīrent** (lines 1-2) is
a. a fearing clause. c. a future more vivid condition.
b. dependent on **expectābant** (line 2). d. a present general condition.
68. In lines 2-3, **initium trānseundī** is best translated
a. a beginning of crossing. c. having crossed the beginning.
b. beginning to cross. d. with the crossing having been begun.
69. In line 3, the Romans were **parātī in armīs** in order to
a. impress Caesar with their readiness. c. fight the enemy when they crossed.
b. be ready to march across the swamp. d. defend their supplies from being stolen.
70. In line 4, **Interim** is best translated
a. among. b. meanwhile. c. between. d. and so.

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71. In line 4, **equestrī** modifies/describes
 a. **nostrī** (line 2).
 b. **contendēbātur** (line 4).
 c. **aciēs** (line 4).
 d. **proeliō** (line 4).
72. In line 4 (**Interim ... contendēbātur**), we learn that
 a. the cavalry were fighting.
 b. two cavalrymen arrived.
 c. the cavalry hurried to that location.
 d. the cavalry came as a reinforcement.
73. The subject of **faciunt** (line 5) is
 a. **initium** (line 5).
 b. **neutrī** (line 4)
 c. **Caesar** (line 5).
 d. **equestrī** (line 4).
74. In lines 4-6 (**Ubi ... redūxit**), Caesar decided to
 a. retreat back to the camp.
 b. lead his soldiers across the swamp.
 c. cross the swamp alone on horseback.
 d. pitch camp at the edge of the swamp.
75. In line 5, **secundiōre ... proeliō** is best translated
 a. in a favorable battle.
 b. since the battle was more favorable.
 c. in the most favorable battle.
 d. while the battle was favorable.

SIGHT TRANSLATION:

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

Caesar, *dē Bellō Gallicō* 4. 15 (selections)

[A Battle with the Germans]

Germānī post tergum clāmōre audītō, cum suōs interficī vidērent, armīs abiectīs, signīsque mīlitāribus relictīs, sē ex castrīs eīēcērunt; Et cum ad cōnfluentem Mosae et Rhēnī pervēnissent, reliquā fugā dēspērāta, magnō numerō interfectō, reliquī sē in flūmen praecipitāvērunt atque ibi timōre, lassitūdine, vī flūminis oppressī periērunt. Nostrī ad ūnum omnēs 5
incolumēs, perpaucīs vulnerātīs, sē in castra recēpērunt.

tergum, tergī, n.: back

cōnfluēns, cōnfluentis, m.: the confluence

Mosa, Mosae, f.: the Meuse (River)

Rhēnum, Rhēnī, n.: the Rhine (River)

dēspērō, dēspērāre, dēspērāvī, dēspērātum: to give up

praecipitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum: to throw down

ad ūnum = “down to the last one”

incolumis, incolume: safe, unharmed

[END OF EXAM]

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PASSAGE I

Caesar, *dē Bellō Gallicō* 6. 17

[Caesar describes the gods of the Gauls]

Deum maximē Mercurium colunt. Huius sunt plūrima simulācra: hunc omnium inventōrem artium ferunt, hunc viārum atque itinerum ducem, hunc ad quaestūs pecūniae mercātūrāsque habēre vim maximam arbitrantur. Post hunc Apollinem et Mārtem et Iovem et Minervam. Dē hīs eandem ferē, quam reliquae gentēs, habent opīniōnem: Apollinem morbōs 5
dēpellere, Minervam operum atque artificiōrum initia trādere, Iovem imperium caelestium tenēre, Mārtem bella regere. Huic, cum proeliō dīmicāre cōstituērunt, ea quae bellō cēperint plērumque dēvoent: cum superāvērunt, animālia capta immolant reliquāsque rēs in ūnum locum cōnferunt. Multīs in cīvitātibus hārum rērum exstrūctōs tumulōs locīs 10
cōnsecrātīs cōnspicārī licet; neque saepe accidit, ut neglēctā quispiam religiōne aut capta apud sē occultāre aut posita tollere audēret, gravissimumque eī reī supplicium cum cruciātū cōstitutum est.

dīmicō, dīmicāre, dīmicāvī, dīmicātum: to fight	quispiam (adv.): in any way
immolō, immolāre, immolāvī, immolātum: to sacrifice	

PASSAGE II

Caesar, *dē Bellō Gallicō* 4. 32.1-3

[Caesar responds to an ambush]

Dum ea geruntur, legiōne ex cōnsuētūdine ūnā frūmentātum missā, quae appellābātur VII, neque ūllā ad id tempus bellī suspīciōne interpositā, cum pars hominum in agrīs remanēret, pars etiam in castra ventitāret, eī quī prō portīs castrōrum in statiōne erant Caesarī nūntiāvērunt pulverem maiōrem quam cōnsuētūdō ferret in eā parte vidērī quam in partem legiō 5
īter fēcisset. Caesar id, quod erat, suspicātus aliquid novī ā barbarīs initum cōnsiliī, cohortēs quae in statiōne erant sēcum in eam partem proficīscī, ex reliquīs duās in statiōnem succēdere, reliquās armārī et cōnfestim sēsē subsequī iussit. Cum paulō longius ā castrīs prōcessisset, suōs ab hostibus premī atque aegrē sustinēre et cōnferatā legiōne ex 10
omnibus partibus tēla coicī animadvertit.

cōnsuētūdō, cōnsuētūdinis (f.): custom	conferciō, confercīre, --, confertum: to cram together
pulvis, pulveris (m.): dust	

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PASSAGE III

Caesar, *dē Bellō Cīvīlī* 3. 38 (selections)

[Domitius sets an ambush for Scipio's men]

Hīs rēbus gestīs Domitius, spērāns Scīpiōnem ad pugnam ēlicī posse, simulāvit sēsē angustiīs reī frūmentāriae adductum castra movēre.

Vāsīsque mīlitārī mōre conclāmātīs prōgressus mīlia passuum III locō idōneō et occultō omnem exercitum equitātumque collocāvit. Scīpiō ad sequendum parātus equitātūs magnam partem ad explōrandum iter

5

Domitī et cognōscendum praemīsīt. Quī cum essent prōgressī, prīmaeque turmae īnsidiās intrāvissent, ex fremitū equōrum illātā suspīciōne, ad suōs sē recipere coepērunt, quīque hōs sequēbantur celerem eōrum receptum cōnspicātī restitērunt. Nostrī, cognitīs īnsidiīs, nē frūstrā reliquōs expectārent, duās nactī turmās excēpērunt. In hīs fuit M. Opīmius, praefectus equitum. Reliquōs omnēs eārum turmārum aut interfēcērunt aut captōs ad Domitium dēdūxērunt.

10

<p>ēlicīō, ēlicere: to draw out, entice simulō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum: to pretend angustia, angustiae (f.): difficulty vāsa conclāmāre: to give order to break camp</p>	<p>turma, turmae (f.): squadron inferō, inferre, intulī, illātum: to bring in, arouse receptus, -ūs (m.): a retreat nanciscor, nanciscī, nactus sum: to obtain, get</p>
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PASSAGE IV

Caesar, *dē Bellō Gallicō* 2. 9

[Standoff at a Swamp]

Palūs erat nōn magna inter nostrum atque hostium exercitum. Hanc sī nostrī trānsīrent hostēs expectābant; nostrī autem, sī ab illīs initium trānseundī fieret, ut impedītōs aggrederentur, parātī in armīs erant. Interim proeliō equestrī inter duās aciēs contendēbātur. Ubi neutrī trānseundī initium faciunt, secundiōre equitum proeliō nostrīs Caesar suōs in castra redūxit.

5

<p>palūs, palūdis, f.: a swamp</p>	<p>secundus, secunda, secundum: favorable</p>
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