

- I. COMPREHENSION. Directions: read the passage until you understand it, but do not write the translation; then select the best answer to the questions about the material and place the number of the answer on your answer sheet. (Caution: Your answer must come from the Latin given here--not from anything you have learned elsewhere. The underlined words are taken up in question II.)

Ubi de Caesaris adventu certiones facti sunt, legatos ad eum mittunt, nobilissimos civitatis. Hi dixerunt Helvetios habere in animo sine ullo maleficio iter per provinciam facere, propterea quod aliud iter habebant nullum; rogaverunt ut eius (ejus) voluntate id sibi facere liceret. (Caesar . . . hoc concedendum esse non putabat.) Tamen, quod milites quos imperaverat nondum convenerent, legatis respondit diem se ad deliberandum sumpturum; si quid velent, ad Idus Apriles revertentur.

Ubi legati ad eum die constituta reverterunt, negat se more et exemplo (populi Romani) iter ulli per provinciam dare et, si vim facere conentur, (se) (eos) prohibiturum (esse) ostendit.

1. The first sentence says that 1) Caesar sent for the Helvetian envoys when he learned certain facts. 2) Caesar sent envoys to the most noble citizens upon his arrival. 3) The Helvetians sent envoys to Caesar when they learned of his arrival.
2. The envoys were 1) men of the highest rank in their country. 2) led by Cassius, a very noble citizen because of his age. 3) Adventurers of evil reputation who had nothing to lose.
3. The first time the envoys came to him, Caesar told them 1) that he remembered how Cassius had killed many Romans a generation before. 2) that he was afraid they would harm the people in the provinces toward whom he had great good will. 3) to return later for his answer because he wanted to consider their request for a time.
4. The real reason Caesar gave them the answer above was 1) he thought they would return to their old homes. 2) the troops which he had recently levied had not yet arrived. 3) he knew they were in such a hurry they would go through Sequania.
5. The second time the envoys came, Caesar told them that 1) his soldiers had now arrived. 2) they could not go through the Province. 3) if they would wait until the Ides of April, they could go through the Province.

II. This question is concerned with the grammar of the Latin story given in Question I.

6. What is the case of Helvetios in line 2? 1) Nom. 2) Abl. 3) Acc.
7. Give the reason for the case of Helvetios as answered in ques. 6. 1) direct object of dixerunt. 2) subject of the infinitive in an indirect statement. 3) subject of dixerunt. (If your answer to 6 is wrong, of course, 7 will be wrong too.)
8. What is the case of maleficio in line 2? 1) Acc. 2) Dat. 3) Abl.
9. Give the reason for the case of maleficio. (Wrong if 8 is wrong) 1) object of the preposition sine. 2) it has to agree with ullo 3) object of the preposition in.
10. In line 4, ut introduces 1) an indirect statement after roga-

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Latin II

13. In line 11, prohibiturum (esse) is 1) a present passive infinitive, 2) future passive infinitive, 3) a future active infinitive.

VOCABULARY. Directions: choose the best English translation for the Latin words given.

- 14. acies: 1) oak leaf 2) sharp 3) line of battle 4) field
- 15. edsum: 1) be here 2) be absent 3) approach 4) admit
- 16. aedificium: 1) be near 2) defense 3) building 4) to build
- 17. aestas: 1) summer 2) age 3) ice 4) autumn
- 18. aetas: 1) summer 2) age 3) ice 4) autumn
- 19. ager: 1) oak leaf 2) sharp 3) line of battle 4) field
- 20. aggredior: 1) attack 2) aggressive 3) aggravate 4) grade
- 21. amitte: 1) lose 2) admit 3) mission 4) missing
- 22. animus: 1) animal 2) mind 3) amiable 4) animated
- 23. arbitrator: 1) arbitrate 2) think 3) fight 4) surrender
- 24. audio: 1) dare 2) see 3) hear 4) audience
- 25. bellum: 1) war 2) enemy 3) bell 4) belt
- 26. brevis: 1) breathe 2) twice 3) good 4) short
- 27. campus: 1) camp 2) plain 3) park 4) plane
- 28. caput: 1) cap 2) lead 3) finish 4) head
- 29. centurion: 1) centaur 2) one hundred 3) centurion 4) century
- 30. circum: 1) circus 2) sail 3) around 4) surround
- 31. civis: 1) state 2) civil 3) citizen 4) court
- 32. civitas: 1) state 2) civil 3) citizen 4) court
- 33. cogno: 1) learn 2) obnoxious 3) conspicuous 4) cogent
- 34. concilium: 1) consul 2) meeting 3) conceal 4) advise
- 35. confirmo: 1) encourage 2) confirmation 3) counsel 4) advise
- 36. credo: 1) believe 2) credit 3) doubt 4) creed
- 37. curro: 1) why 2) care 3) chariot 4) run
- 38. deditio: 1) surrender 2) give 3) condition 4) dedicate
- 39. dies: 1) god 2) day 3) for a long time 4) die
- 40. duco: 1) lead 2) say 3) general 4) duke
- 41. etiam: 1) although 2) both 3) between 4) also
- 42. exercitus: 1) cavalry 2) exercise 3) army 4) soldier
- 43. pecunia: 1) price 2) punishment 3) money 4) peculiar
- 44. pello: 1) drive 2) pelt 3) arrive 4) trot
- 45. pes: 1) pace 2) infantry 3) foot 4) money
- 46. pono: 1) put 2) bridge 3) pace 4) reply
- 47. pons: 1) put 2) bridge 3) pace 4) reply
- 48. post: 1) be able 2) after 3) power 4) seat
- 49. puto: 1) seek 2) disputes 3) think 4) smoke
- 50. qui: 1) this 2) who 3) that 4) when
- 51. regina: 1) regal 2) king 3) queen 4) palace
- 52. saepe: 1) always 2) often 3) soon 4) also
- 53. scio: 1) know 2) science 3) suspect 4) sky
- 54. silva: 1) silver 2) Sylvia 3) forest 4) cup
- 55. soror: 1) mother 2) sister 3) rate 4) wife
- 56. terra: 1) terror 2) land 3) tower 4) hair
- 57. trado: 1) surrender 2) drag 3) trade 4) tradition
- 58. vallum: 1) rampart 2) valley 3) strong 4) weak
- 59. video: 1) "video" 2) guard 3) see 4) invade

VOCABULARY. Directions: Select the best Latin translation.

Latin II

74. legion: 1)legatus 2)legio 3)legatio
75. light: 1)lux 2)luna 3)ignis
76. month: 1)mensa 2)mens 3)mensis
77. soon: 1)tuum 2)mox 3)mos
78. name: 1)nemo 2)nuntius 3)nomen
79. to seize: 1)obsideo 2)occupo 3)occido
80. all: 1)omen 2)omnis 3)olim

V. SIGHT TRANSLATION. Directions: read rapidly through the passage, but do not write a translation. Next look at the sentences and phrases copied below the material to be translated (these are underlined in the reading material). Choose the best from the suggested translations and mark the number of the answer on your answer sheet.

Vercingetorix,* cuius pater imperium totius Galliae multos annos obtinuerat, Romanis fuit inimicus. Gallis facile persuasit ut bellum Romanis inferrent. Quibus rebus cognitis, Caesar iter ad oppidum Alesiam quam celerrime fecit, ne Vercingetorix imperio Galliae potiretur. In planitie inter duo flumina acriter proelium commiserunt. Tandem cum Galli cum Romanis frustra pugnavissent, Vercingetorix se Caesari dedit; Romani post sex annos illum Romam ductum interfecerunt. Etiam nunc multi qui Galliam incolunt audaciam virtutemque eius mirantur. *(A Gallic leader).

81. . . .cuius pater imperium totius Galliae multos annos obtinuerat, . . . 1)whose father has held many years of rule of all the Gauls, 2)to whom the father of all Gaul had offered ruling power after many years, 3)whose father had held the rule of all Gaul for many years.
82. . . .ut bellum Romanis inferrent. . . 1)to make war on the Romans. 2)so that(as a result)they made war on the Romans. 3)and they made war on the Romans.
83. Quibus rebus cognitis . . . 1)About to learn which things, . . . 2)Who having learned these things. . . 3)when he learned these things. . .
84. . . . ne Vercingetorix imperio Galliae potiretur.
1) . . .so that Vercingetorix would not gain command of Gaul.
2)nor did Vercingetorix, imperator, gain possession of Gaul.
3)nevertheless, Vercingetorix was not able to rule Gaul.
85. Romani post sex annos illum Romam ductum interfecerunt.
1)At Rome after six years the Roman leader killed him.
2. After six years the Romans killed him (after he was) led to Rome.
3. After six years that leader was killed by the Romans in Rome.

VI. Directions: the verbs below are from the story above. Match one