

II. READING COMPREHENSION

Read the following passage carefully, but do NOT write a translation. Below the passage you will find ten questions or incomplete statements. Each statement or question is followed by four suggested answers numbered one through four. Select the answer that best completes each on the basis of the information given in the passage and circle its number in the space provided on the answer sheet.

Nuntiis litterisque contractus, Caesar duas legiones novas in citeriore Gallia conscripsit et Q. Pedium legatum misit qui eas in ultiores Galliam deduceret. Ipse, ubi frumenti copia esse magna incepit, ad exercitum venit. Caesar dat negotium Senonibus reliquisque Gallis qui finitimi Belgis erant, ut ea quae apud eos gerantur cognoscant et se de his rebus certiores faciant. Galli nuntiaverunt Belgas manus copiarum cogere et eas in unum locum conducere. Caesar statim ad eos fines profectus est. Re frumentaria provisā, castra movet et diebus circiter viginti ad Belgas pervenit.

Eo cum Caesar subito venisset, Remi qui proximi Galliae sunt ad eum legatos, primos civitatis, miserunt qui dicerent se in fidem atque in potestatem populi Romani se suaque omnia permittere, neque se cum reliquis Belgis consensisse neque contra populum Romanum pugnavisse. Legati dixerunt Remos paratos esse obsides dare frumentum ferre. Praeterea nuntiaverunt reliquos omnes Belgas in armis esse. Confirmaverunt Bellovacos maximos et virtute et numero hominum esse; Germanos qui trans Rhenum incolant, sese cum his Belgis coniuxisse. Tantum autem furorem Germanorum esse cognoverant et omnes nationes eos timerent.

--Caesar, De Bello Gallico, II 2, 3, 4 (adapted)

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1. Caesar incitatus est quod
 1. duas legiones omnia nuntiaverant
 2. in citeriorem Galliam venit
 3. epistulas accepit
 4. Q. Pedius multa sibi dixit

 2. Deinde Caesar constituit
 1. nuntios ad alias regiones mittere
 2. alias copias cogere
 3. in ulteriorem Galliam ire

4. Caesar voluit Gallos
 1. sibi amicos esse
 2. facta hostium sibi munitiare
 3. bellum gerere
 4. Belgis amicos esse

5. Caesar Belgas cognovit
 1. multos milites convocare
 2. aciem instruere
 3. colloquium habere
 4. inopiam frumenti timere

6. Caesar postquam de hostibus intellexit
 1. proelium commisit
 2. castra posuit
 3. iter fecit
 4. exercitum circumvenit

7. Cur Remi legatos ad Caesarem miserunt?
 1. Auxilium quaerebant.
 2. Potestas eorum magna erat.
 3. Caesar castra movebat.
 4. Socii Romanorum esse cupiverunt.

8. Quid reliqui Belgae faciebant?
 1. Pugnare parabant.
 2. Obsides dabant.
 3. Frumentum ferebant.
 4. Pacem confirmabant.

9. Remi narraverunt inter nationes
 1. se esse milites optimos
 2. Germanos semper pacem petere
 3. Bellovacos esse potentissimos
 4. Belgas trans Rhenum incolere

10. Multae gentes Germanos timuerunt quod Germani
 1. trans Rhenum incoluerunt
 2. cum Belgis coniunxerant
 3. acerrimi erant

II. SPECIFIED FORMS

Match the following verbals in Column A to their correct identification from Column B.

No letters are repeated.

<u>COLUMN A</u>	<u>COLUMN B</u>
1. non vis	A. 3rd pers. sing. pluperfect active subjunctive
2. sequentur	B. ablative sing. gerund
3. agendum	C. 1st pers. sing. imperfect active subjunctive
4. iturus	D. present active participle
5. latum iri	E. accusative sing. gerund
6. potuisse	F. present active infinitive
7. iverim	G. 2nd pers. pl. perfect subjunctive
8. fuisset	H. future passive infinitive
9. passi estis	I. 3rd pers. pl. future indicative
10. factus sit	J. 1st pers. sing. perfect active subjunctive
11. vellemus	K. 2nd pers. sing. present active indicative
12. ferre	L. future active infinitive
13. dicendi	M. 3rd pers. sing. present active indicative
14. mavult	N. genitive sing. gerund
15. iens	O. future active participle
	P. perfect active infinitive
	Q. 2nd pers. pl. perfect indicative
	R. 3rd pers. sing. perfect passive subjunctive
	S. gerund ^{dative} sing. gerund
	T. 3rd pers. pl. present subjunctive

III. GRAMMAR

For the following sentences: (1) circle the letter on the answer sheet that grammatically completes each sentence.

(2) from the lettered list below, select the reason that correctly identifies the sentence grammatically and put its letter in the blank on the answer sheet.
No reason is used more than once.

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26 1. Dixit (a. senatorum b. senatores) captos esse.

57

27 2. (a. Virum b. Viro) credit.

52

35 X.	Vir (a. spectāre regem b. ad spectandum regem) venit.	60
36 X.	Flumen erat ita latus (a. ut non b. ne) possemus transire.	61
37 X.	Cum hostes (a. relinquent b. relinquant), tamen populus non reveniet.	62
38 X.	Cum bellum (a. inciperet b. inceperit), nihil fīe in agrō.	63
39 X.	Scit ducem (a. necatum esse b. necatus esset).	64
40 X.	Equi (a. ad me b. mihi) sunt.	65
41 X.	(a. Primam lucem b. Primā luce) exercitus iter fecit.	66
42 X.	Possumus (a. conficere b. confecisse) laborem.	67
43 X.	Omnia (a. duci b. ab duce) facienda sunt.	68
44 X.	Urbs est pretiō (a. milites b. militibus).	69
45 X.	Feminis (a. ut effugerent b. effugere) persuasit.	70
46 X.	Puer (a. saxo b. saxum) militem vulnerat.	71
47 X.	(a. Fugiendō b. Fugiendum) servus evadit.	72
48 X.	Imperator Romae (a. sex dies b. sex diebus) mansit.	73
49 X.	(a. Eamus b. Iremus) ad urbem!	74
50 X.	(a. Hōc factō b. Hōc faciendo), dux exercitum deduxit.	75

A. gerund	N. dative with compound verbs
B. ablative of time	O. ablative of manner
C. indirect discourse	P. Cum concessive subjunctive
D. dative of purpose	Q. dative of agent
E. ablative absolute	R. volative subjunctive (desire clause)
F. ablative of means	S. accusative of time
G. dative with special verbs	T. result subjunctive
H. accusative subject of infinitive	U. gerundive of purpose
I. Cum causal subjunctive	V. indirect question
J. dative of reference	W. present active participle
K. hortatory subjunctive	X. ablative of manner
L. ablative of respect	Y. ablative with special deponent verbs
M. complementary infinitive	Z. gerundive of necessity

TIE-BREAKERS

Translate the following sentences into Latin: (Put on answer sheet)

1. The soldiers hastened through the province in order to fortify that town.