

STATE LATIN FORUM 1980

FJCL STATE LATIN II EXAM

- I. Read the following selection carefully, then choose the best answer to the questions that follow.

Ubi primum Caesar Verbigenos effugisse cognovit, his, quorum per fines Verbigeni ierant, imperavit ut conquirerent et reducerent; eos reductos in hostium numero habuit. Reliquos omnes, obsidibus, armis, perfugis traditis, in deditionem accepit.

Helvetios, Tulingos, Latobrigos in fines suos, unde erant profecti, redire iussit; et quod, omnibus frugibus amissis, domi nihil erat, quo famem tolerarent, Allobrogibus imperavit ut eis frumenti copiam darent. Ipsos oppida vicosque, quos incenderant, restituere iussit.

Id eā de causā fecit, quod noluit eum locum, unde Helvetii discesserant, vacuum esse, ne Germani, qui trans Rhenum incolunt, propter fertilitatem agrorum, e suis finibus in Helvetiorum fines transirent, et finitimi Galliae Provinciae Allobrogibusque essent.

Haedui a Caesare petiverunt ut boios in finibus suis collocarent; hoc Caesar concessit. Haedui Boiis agros dederunt, et eos postea in parem condicionem juris libertatisque, atque ipsi erant, receperunt.

1. Quomodo Caesar Verbigenos effugere conantes recepit?
(a) He made them hostages at once (b) He ordered that they be collected and led back (c) He captured them with arms (d) He surrounded the boundaries of the Verbigenes (e) He reduced their number of men
2. Quos Caesar in deditionem accepit?
(a) all hostages (b) weapons (c) deserters (d) answers a and b (e) all of the above
3. Quo Caesar Helvetios ire iussit?
(a) into the land of the Tulingi (b) into the land of the Latobrigi (c) into his territory from where they had advanced (d) into the territory from where they had set out (e) into bondage with their allies
4. Quid amissum erat?
(a) all the hostages of the Helvetians (b) all the troops (c) all the homes (d) all the fruits of the earth (e) every weapon
5. Cur domi nihil erat?
(a) The people heard of a defeat (b) There was a famine (c) The people had lost everything (d) The soldiers were lost (e) They were conquered
6. Quibus Caesar imperavit ut Helvetiis frumenti copiam darent?
(a) Helvetii (b) the neighboring lands (c) the Allobroges (d) the Tulingi (e) the Latobrigi
7. Quā de causā Caesariussit Helvetios oppida et vicos restituere?
(a) They had burned them (b) They had destroyed the fields (c) They had captured them (d) They had killed the inhabitants (e) They had lost their leader
8. Quos Caesar noluit finitimos Galliae Provinciae esse?
(a) The Allobroges (b) Helvetii (c) Germani (d) Graeci (e) Rhine inhabitants

9. Quid Haedui a Caesare petiverunt?
 (a) to exile the Boii from their lands (b) to kill the Boii (c) to take the Boii as hostages (d) to station the Boii in their land (e) to destroy the land of the Boii
10. Quibus Haedui agros dederunt?
 (a) Caesar (b) Helvetii (c) Senate (d) Boii (e) neighbors
- II. Write the letter of the correct answer which best completes the statement.
11. MCMXL is equivalent to
 (a) 1570 (b) 1960 (c) 1910 (d) 1940 (e) 2050
12. like his father
 (a) similis patrem (b) similis patri (c) similis patre (d) similis pater
 (e) similis patris
13. within six hours
 (a) in sex horis (b) sex horis (c) sex horas (d) sextis horis (e) in sex horae
14. The general having sent aid
 (a) auxilio a duce misso (b) dux auxilium missit (c) duce auxilio misso
 (d) auxilio dux missus (e) auxilium duce missus
15. Diximus _____ monitos esse.
 (a) puerum (b) pueri (c) pueros (d) pueris (e) puerorum
16. consilium capere
 (a) to capture the consul (b) they captured the consul (c) to form a plan
 (d) to take the consul (e) the plan has been formed
17. in fugam sese dare
 (a) to flee (b) to give into flight itself (c) in frugality he gives himself
 (d) to set himself in flight (e) to flee with himself
18. certior Fieri
 (a) to be certain with fire (b) to inform (c) to be informed (d) certainly to exist (e) to be certainly burned
19. solis occasu
 (a) with sunset (b) at sunset (c) with the setting sun (d) killed alone
 (e) having been killed alone
20. most carefully laborabat
 (a) diligentissimus (b) dilligentissimē (c) diligentissimo
 (d) diligentissima (e) diligentissimum
21. a suitable locus
 (a) idoneus (b) magis idoneus (c) melior idoneus (d) idoneus (e) maximus idoneus
22. the worst consilium
 (a) peius (b) pessimum (c) melior (d) peior (e) melius
23. Oportebat eum ad Galliam....
 (a) proficiscitur (b) profectus (c) proficisci (d) ut proficiscatur
 (e) profecisse

24. Necessesse est ... cibum habere
 (a) homines (b) hominibus (c) homo (d) hominum (e) pro hominibus
25. Mihi imperat ut frumentum quod in agro...comportem
 (a) est (b) erat (c) erit (d) sit (e) esset
26. Rogavimus cur quidam ex militibus non...
 (a) pugnant (b) pugnarent (c) pugnaverunt (d) pugnant (e) pugnent
27. Prohibuitne Caesar equites castra ...
 (a) ut oppugnent (b) ne oppugnet (c) oppugnare (d) oppugnant (e) qui oppugnent
28. Persuasit eis hoc ...
 (a) facere (b) ut facerent (c) ut faciant (d) faciendum (e) fecisse
29. We fear that they are fleeing.
 (a) Timemus ut fugiant (b) Timemus eos fugere (c) Timemus ne fugiant
 (d) Timemus se fugere (e) Timemus ne non fugiant
30. malumus
 (a) we prefer (b) we preferred (c) let us prefer (d) we are unwilling
 (e) may we be willing
31. Vultisne
 (a) you are willing (b) are you unwilling (c) be willing (d) do you wish
 (e) have you wished
32. auxilium ferens
 (a) they are bringing help (b) giving help (c) bearing arms (d) to bring
 help (e) help is being given
33. conferri (a) having been collected (b) bring together (c) to be collected
 (d) you are collected (e) I brought together
34. Caesar's official title as head of the Roman religion was
 (a) Sacerdos (b) Flamen (c) Pontifex Maximus (d) Augur (e) praetor
35. Caesar's favorite legion was the
 (a) first (b) third (c) seventh (d) tenth (e) fourth
36. Caesar's Gallic campaigns began in
 (a) 63 B.C. (b) 50 B.C. (c) 58 B.C. (d) 100 B.C. (e) 102 B.C.
37. "Caesar conquered Gaul with a spade." This quotation refers to Caesar's
 practice of
 (a) crumbing walls (b) planting trees (c) pitching camps (d) playing cards
 (e) using tools
38. In the Civil War Caesar was bitterly opposed by one of his formerly loyal
 lieutenants:
 (a) Crastinus (b) Sulla (c) Quintus Cicero (d) Labienus (e) Publius

39. A noble Helvetian who formed a conspiracy was
(a) Diviciacus (b) Vercingetorix (c) Orgetorix (d) Dummorix (e) Labienus
40. The town where the Gauls made their last stand against Caesar was
(a) Bratuspantium (b) Gergovia (c) Alesia (d) Bibracte (e) Pharsalus
41. The rugged Gallic seamen who opposed Caesar were the
(a) Sequani (b) Haedui (c) Morini (d) Remi (e) Sabini
42. Quod erat praenomen Caesaris?
(a) Julius (b) Gaius (c) Augustus (d) Cornelia (e) Pompeius

III. Choose the answer that does NOT agree with the others.

43. hominis
(a) eius (b) cuique (c) ipsius (d) huius (e) illius
44. multitudinem
(a) quaedam (b) illam (c) aliquam (d) eandem (e) hanc
45. legioni
(a) huic (b) cuique (c) ei (d) illo (e) illi
46. (a) arbitrabitur (b) potietur (c) veretur (d) pollicebitur (e) hortabuntur
47. (a) collocutus eras (b) secutus es (c) potitus eris (d) mortuus erat
(e) hortatus estis
48. (a) veniamus (b) rogamus (c) mittamus (d) videamus (e) vincatis
49. (a) loquerer (b) proficiscemini (c) ferretur (d) oriremur (e) veretur
50. (a) ausus essem (b) mortuus erit (c) facta sit (d) tulissetis
(e) volussit