Name _____

Latin II

School _____

Part I Read the following in Latin to comprehend the thought. Write in
ENGLISH the answers to the questions.

1

  Caesar, <u>castris</u> potitus, a militibus contendit (demanded), ne, in

   2   3

praedā <u>occupati</u>, reliqui negoti gerendi facultatem <u>dimitterent</u>. Quā re

                                    4

impetratā, (rule, exercise authority) montem <u>opere</u> circummunire instituit.

Pompejani (followers of Pompey), quod is mons erat sine aquā, diffisi (distrustin

ei loco, relicto monte, universi (all) jugis eis Larisam versus se recipere

coeperunt. Quā re animadversā, Caesar copias suas divisit partemque

   5

<u>legionum</u> in castris Pompeji remanere jussit, partem in sua castra remisit,

                                          6

IV secum legiones duxit commodioreque itinere <u>Pompejanis</u> occurrere

coepit, et, progressus milia passuum VI, aciem instruxit. Quā re animadversā,

Pompejani in quodam monte constiterunt. Hunc montem flumen subluebat

(wash at the foot of).

                              7   8

  Caesar, milites cohortatus, etsi <u>totius</u> diei <u>continenti</u> labore erant

confecti noxque jam suberat, tamen munitione flumen a monte seclusit,

ne noctu aquari Pompejani possent. Quo perfecto opere, illi de deditione

(surrender), missis legatis, agere coeperunt. Caesar primā luce omnes

                    9

eos, qui in monte <u>consederant</u> ex superioribus locis in planitiem descendere

atque arma projicere jussit. Quod ubi sine recusatione (refusal) fecerunt,

                10   11

passisque palmis, <u>projecti</u> ad terram, <u>flentes</u>, ab eo salutem petiverunt,

                                          12

consulatus (deliberate) consurgere jussit, et <u>pauca</u> apud eos de lenitate

suā locutus, quo minore essent timore, omnes conservavit. Militibusque

                                                        14

suis commendavit, ne qui eorum violaretur, neve quid sui <u>desiderarent</u>.

Hāc adhibitā diligentiā, ex castris sibi legiones alias occurrere et

                                                    15

eas, quas secum duxerat, requiescere atque in castra <u>reverti</u> jussit,

eodemque die Larisam pervenit.

1. After gaining possession of the camp,   _____
    what did the soldiers begin to do?

5. WWhat did Caesar do to prevent Pompey's men from getting water? _____

6. When the Pompeians realized that they were cut off from water, whom did they send to Caesar and why? _____

7. What orders did Caesar issue to those who had taken up their position on the hill? _____

8. What did Pompey's men ask for? _____

9. What did Caesar first tell these men? _____

10. What was Caesar's final decision concerning these men? _____

Part II Write the CASE for each noun, pronoun, adjective or participle underlined in the story; the TENSE for each verb.

1. _____   5. _____   9. _____   13. _____

2. _____   6. _____   10. _____   14. _____

3. _____   7. _____   11. _____   15. _____

4. _____   8. _____   12. _____

Part III Each incomplete statement is followed by words in parentheses. Choose the letter that will complete the statement correctly and write it on the blank.

1. _____ Orgetorix was a chief of the (a) Germans (b) Helvetians (c) Britons (d) Veneti.

2. _____ The English place name Chester is derived from what Latin word? (a) castra (b) caedes (c) civitas (d) circiter

3. _____ According to Caesar, the Germans (a) hated the Druids (b) had little interest in agriculture (c) engaged in wars only when attacked (d) intended to invade Britain.

4. _____ Caesar's lieutenant who fought against him in the Civil War was (a) Brutus (b) Labienus (c) Cicero (d) Pompey.

5. _____ The "three parts" of Gaul were inhabited by the Belgae, Celtae, and (a) Aquitani (b) Etrusci (c) Graeci (d) Lusitani.

6. _____ The leader of the Britons was (a) Cassivellaunus (b) Ariovistus (c) Orgetorix (d) Dumnorix.

7. _____ A postage stamp imprinted with the word "Helvetia" is issued by (a) France (b) Germany (c) Switzerland (d) Holland.

8. _____ Caesar wrote "Horum omnium fortissimi sunt" to describe the (a) Aquitani (b) Belgae (c) Haedui (d) Helvitii.

9. _____ The battle of (a) Britain (b) Lutetia (c) Alesia (d) Aquitania was the last decisive battle of the Gallic War.

10. _____ The planner of the Helvetian migration was (a) Eporedorix (b) Orgetorix (c) Ambiorix (d) Ariovistus.

14. _____ A Roman statesman whose brother was one of the famous legati in Gaul was (a) Cato (b) Cicero (c) Crassus (d) Pompey.

15. _____ In battle the Britons used (a) mules (b) crude tanks (c) war chariots (d) large stones.

16. _____ The Gauls were successful in ambushing and slaying (a) Quintus Cicero (b) Labienus (c) Pullo and Vorenus (d) Sabinus and Cotta.

17. _____ The man often spoken of as the first national hero of France is (a) Caesar (b) Labienus (c) Ambiorix (d) Vercingetorix.

18. _____ The Druids were (a) soldiers and farmers (b) merchants and laborers (c) priests and teachers (d) actors and authors.

19. _____ A Gallic leader consistently treacherous to the Romans was (a) Ariovistus (b) Diviciacus (c) Dumnorix (d) Orgetorix.

20. _____ The expeditions to Britain gave Caesar (a) a lasting friendship with the Britons (b) the desire to invade other islands (c) first hand knowledge of the island (d) a fortune in jewels.

Part IV Write in Latin the word or words in English:

1. _____ Scio cur (time) fugiat.

2. _____ Pecunia
Pecunia (senator's) est bona.

3. _____ Cur (to me) inimicus es?

4. _____ Caesar (the troops) ut exirent imperavit.

5. _____ (Many hours) laboravit.

6. _____ Legatum (the camp) praefixit.

7. _____ (With zeal) pro patriā pugnant.

8. _____ Dixit (the men) venire.

9. _____ (On that night) convenerunt.

10. _____ (By fighting) hostes vicimus.

Part V For each of the following sentences choose the letter that will complete the statement correctly.

1. _____ Legati venerunt ut imperatorem (a) visi essent (b) viderent (c) visi sunt (d) visi esse.

2. _____ Fugit ... interficiatur. (a) ut non (b) cum (c) ne (d) ergo

3. _____ (a) Hostes (b) Hostium (c) Hostibus (d) Hostibus persuasit ne iter facerent.

4. _____ Propter aquas Caesar ad loca trans flumen...frumentum comprarandum adire non poterat. (a) causā (b) ad (c) gratiā (d) ut

5. _____ Praesidium oppidi defendendi causā (a) compararent (b) comarent (c) comparabant (d) comparatum esse.

6. _____ Ad...venerunt. (a) laudandum (b) laudandos (c) laudare (d) laudandi

11. _____ Mediā nocte equitatus praemittitur ut novissimum agmen
(a) consequatur (b) consequitur (c) consecutus esset.

12. _____ . . . usi sunt ut praedam portarent. (a) Carros (b) Carrus
(c) Carris (d) Carrorum

13. _____ Ab eis quaesivit quae civitaain armis (a) erat (b) esset
(c) esse (d) fuit.

14 _____ Graecis equum . . . imperavit. (a) relinquere (b) relinquebant
(c) relinquerunt (d) ut relinquerent

15. _____ Cum gladio non . . . pugnare non poterant. (a) habebant
(b) haberent (c) habere (d) habeant

16. _____ Caesar milites acriter . . . vidit. (a) pugnare (b) pugnabant
(c) pugnarent (d) pugnent

17. _____ Egressus est ... te videret. (a) ut non (b) utinam (c) ne

18. _____ Ad multitudinem hominum transportandam labor . . . faciendus
est. (a) servis (b) ab servis (c) servi (d) servos

19. _____ . . . naves. (a) Delendae sunt (b) Delenda est (c) Deleturos
esse (d) Delendo est

20. _____ Pro re publicā navium parandarum causā . . . (a) progressi
sunt (b) progressi sint (c) progressi esse.