



18. Let's march to Geneva!  
 a. Iter faciāmus Genāvam!  
 c. Iter faciāmus ad Genāvam!  
 b. Iter faciēmus ad Genāvam!  
 d. Iter faciēmus Genāvam!
19. Choose the set of verbs below that could correctly fill in the blank in this sentence:  
Helvētiī nesciēbant num Caesar \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. pervenīret *or* pervēnerit  
 c. pervenīret *or* pervēnisset  
 b. perveniat *or* pervēnerit  
 d. pervēnerit *or* pervēnisset
20. Caesar did not doubt that the bridge had to be destroyed.  
 a. quīn pōns dēlendus esset.  
 c. ut pōns dēlētus esset.  
 b. ut pōns dēlendus esset.  
 d. pontem dēlendum esse.
21. There was no one who did not fear Caesar.  
 a. quī nē timēret  
 b. quī nōn timuit  
 c. quī nōn timēbat  
 d. quī nē timuerit
22. You must obey the general.  
 a. Tibi imperātōrī parendum est.  
 c. Imperātōr ā tē parendus est.  
 b. Tū imperātōrī parendus es.  
 d. Ā tē imperātōrī parendum est.
23. I will make you regret your actions.  
 a. ut vōs facta paeniteātis.  
 c. vōs facta paenitēre.  
 b. ut vōs factōrum paeniteat.  
 d. vōs factōrum paenitēre.
24. Cavēte \_\_\_\_\_ Caesārem!  
 a. offendētis  
 b. offendere  
 c. offendātis  
 d. offendite
25. Sī quis \_\_\_\_\_ oppugnāre exercitum Caesāris, certē vincātur.  
 a. velit  
 b. vult  
 c. vellet  
 d. volat
26. Legiōnēs Caesāris tam potentēs sunt that none of the Gauls dared to attack.  
 a. ut nēmō Gallōrum adgredī audēret.  
 c. ut nēmō Gallōrum adgredī ausus sit.  
 b. nē nēmō Gallōrum adgredī audēret.  
 d. nē nēmō Gallōrum adgredī ausus sit.
27. While the enemy was sleeping, Rōmānī oppugnāre parābant.  
 a. hostibus dormītīs  
 c. hostibus dormientibus  
 b. dum hostis dormientis erat  
 d. cum hostibus dormientibus
28. \_\_\_\_\_ furtim est difficillimum.  
 a. effugere  
 b. effugiendum  
 c. effugiēns  
 d. effugite
29. Which sentence does not express the same idea as the others?  
 a. Helvētiī prīmā lūce profectī sunt ut impetum mīlitum vītārent.  
 b. Helvētiī prīmā lūce profectī sunt impetum mīlitum vītātum.  
 c. Helvētiī prīmā lūce profectī sunt impetūs mīlitum vītandōrum causā.  
 d. Helvētiī prīmā lūce profectī sunt impetūs mīlitum vītandī grātiā.

30. What are the case and usage of the phrase prīma lūce in the previous question?  
 a. ablative – time when  
 b. ablative – time within which  
 c. ablative – manner  
 d. ablative – means
31. In the sentence “Helvētiī prīmā lūce profectī sunt impetum mīlitum vītātum,” vītātum is an  
 a. accusative adjective  
 b. accusative participle  
 c. adverbial accusative  
 d. accusative supine
32. Caesar sent three letters to the Senate in Rome.  
 a. trīnās  
 b. trēs  
 c. ter  
 d. trīs
33. The Senate fears that Caesar will attack the republic.  
 a. Senātus verētur ut Caesar in rem pūblicam invādet.  
 b. Senātus verētur nē Caesar in rem pūblicam invāserit.  
 c. Senātus verētur nē Caesar in rem pūblicam invāsūrus sit.  
 d. Senātus verētur Caesārem in rem pūblicam invāsūrum esse.
34. If Caesar had returned to Rome, the Senate would have charged him with treason.  
 a. Sī Caesar Rōmam sē referret, Senātus eum maiēstātis argueret.  
 b. Sī Caesar Rōmam sē rettulisset, Senātus eī maiēstāte arguisset.  
 c. Sī Caesar Rōmam sē referret, Senātus eī maiēstāte argueret.  
 d. Sī Caesar Rōmam sē rettulisset, Senātus eum maiēstātis arguisset.
35. Most people thought that if Caesar had returned to Rome, the Senate would have charged him with treason.  
 a. referret ... argūtūrum fuisse  
 b. relātūrum fuisse ... argūtūrum fuisse  
 c. rettulisset ... argūtūrum fuisse  
 d. relātūrum fuisse ... argueret
36. Caesar will pardon the senators so long as they make him consul.  
 a. Caesar senātōribus ignōscet dum eum cōnsūlem faciant.  
 b. Caesar senātōrēs ignōscet tantum sī eum cōnsūlem faciunt.  
 c. Caesar senātōribus ignōscet dummodō eum cōnsūlem faciunt.  
 d. Caesar senātōrēs ignōscet tantum sī eum cōnsūlem faciant.
37. Senātus oderint Caesārem dum meminērunt ēius.  
 a. Let the Senate hate Caesar provided they remember him.  
 b. The Senate will hate Caesar as long as they remember him.  
 c. The Senate will have hated Caesar as long they remember him.  
 d. The Senate may hate Caesar provided they have remembered him.
38. taedet : genitive/accusative :: oportet : \_\_\_\_\_  
 a. accusative/infinitive  
 b. ablative/infinitive  
 c. genitive/infinitive  
 d. dative/infinitive



46. What use of the genitive nostrī (line 6)?  
a. objective                      b. possession                      c. partitive                      d. description
47. How does the author believe one should seek glory?  
a. directly                                      b. with the resources of power  
c. during one's brief life                      d. with the resources of the mind
48. What kind of subjunctive clause is vīne corporis an virtūte animī rēs mīlitāris magis prōcēderet (lines 8-9)?  
a. purpose                                      b. indirect question  
c. deliberative                                      d. result
49. How are consultō (line 9) and factō (line 9) used?  
a. future imperatives                                      b. ablatives with opus est (line 10)  
c. ablative absolute                                      d. datives of reference
50. What is suggested by the final two sentences (Nam ... eget)?  
a. Action does not need the aid of planning.  
b. Allow a plan to develop before acting.  
c. Planning is more important than doing.  
d. Planning and acting go hand-in-hand.