Multiple Choice Questions Suggested time: 36 minutes

1. In line 1, the first six words constitute
   1. A double gerundive phrase c. a double ablative absolute
   2. A double substantive clause d. a double relative clause
2. In line 2, we learn that
   1. Caesar does not trust the Gauls c. the Gauls have plenty of supplies
   2. The crops have not been good in Gaul d. the Gauls are revolting

1. In line 3, *aliter ac* means
   1. Differently than c. likewise
   2. Alternately d. regularly

1. In line 3, *hibernis* is a(n)
   1. Adjective b. verb
   2. Noun c. participle
2. In lines 4-6, *unam*, *alteram*, and *tertiam* all modify the understood noun
   1. *Galliam* c*. Caesarem*
   2. *Legionem*  d. *hiberniam*

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| 6. | In line 4 *in Morinos* is translated |  |  |
|  | a. on the island Morini | b. | against the Morini |
|  | c. into the land of the Morini | d. | with the Morini |
| 7. | In line 5 *ducendam* is |  |  |
|  | a. a gerund | b. | a gerundive |
|  | c. a verb | d. | a noun |
| 8. | In line 6 *in Remis* is translated |  |  |
|  | a. into the land of the Remi | b. | in the land of the Remi |
|  | c. on the island Remi | d. | among the Remi |
| 9. | In line 7 *hiemare* is |  |  |
|  | a. a noun | b. | an adjective |
|  | c. an infinitive | d. | a linking verb |
| 10. | In line 7 *eis* refers to |  |  |
|  | a. the quaestor | b. | the Gauls |
|  | c. the three legions | d. | Hostages |

11. In line 9, *praefect* is

a) an intransitive verb with no object b) an irregular verb

c) a participle d) a compound verb taking accusative and dative

12. In line 9, proxime is translated

a) rarely b) nearby

c) recently d) as possible

13) In line 10, *in Eburones* is translated

a) into the land of the Eburones b) in the land of the Eburones

c) on the island Eburones d) over the Eburones

14) In line 11, *Mosam* and *Rhenum* are

a) continents b) rivers

c) people d) armies

15) In line 11, *Ambiorigis* and *Catuvolci*

a) continents b) rivers

c) commanders d) places

16) The objects of *praeesse* (line 13) are

a) *legatos* (line 13) and *militibus* (line 12) b) *Ambiorigis* and *Catuvolci* (line 11)

c) *iussit* (line 13) and *misit* (line 11) d) *hunc* and *modum* (line 13)

17) In line 14, *mederi* is translated

a) to be moderate b) to remedy

c) to mediate d) to be made

18) In line 16, *pacatissimam* and *quietissimam* are

a) gerunds b) comparative adjectives

c) superlative adjectives d) participles

19) In lines 13-17, we learn that Caesar

a) prefers to have his soldiers scattered widely b) trusts one part of Gaul more than the rest

c) does not trust anybody d) wants to leave Gaul

20) In line 17, *quoad* is translated

a. until b) because

c) where d) why

21) In lines 18-20 we learn that Tasgetius

a) knew nothing about Rome b) the Roman soldiers c) Tasgetius d) the Gallic people

22) In line 20 *virtute* and *benevolentia* are qualities attributed to

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| |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. Caesar | b. | the Roman soldiers | |  | c. Tasgetius | d. | the Gallic people | | 23. | In lines 21—22 *maiorum locum* is translated |  |  | |  | a. greater glory | b. | a greater position | |  | c. the position of his ancestors | d. | wider lands | | 24. | In lines 22—23 we learn that Tasgetius |  |  | |  | a. was killed by Caesar | b. | was killed by political enemies | |  | c. was killed by personal enemies | d. | died by accident | | 25. | In line 23 *auctoribus* is translated |  |  | |  | a. authorities | b. | opponents | |  | c. students | d. | instigators | | 26. | In line 23 the pronoun *eum* refers back to |  |  | |  | a. Caesar | b. | the Roman legate | |  | c. Tasgetius | d. | an anonymous Gaul | | 27. | In line 24 Caesar is deeply concerned by |  |  | |  | a. the place in which this occurred | b. | the scarcity of soldiers | |  | c. the number of people involved | d. | the time of year | | 28. | In line 26 *quorumque* opera is translated |  |  | |  | a. and in the work (deed) | b. | and by whose work (deed) | |  | c. and what work (deed) | d. | and when they worked | |  |

29. In line 27 the action of *hos* *comprehensos mittere* is dependent upon

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|  | a. hiemare (line 26) | b. | Tasgetium (line 27) |
|  | c. cognoverat (line 26) | d. | interfectum (line 27) |
| 30. | In lines 28—29 *certior factus est* is translated |  |  |
|  | a. he informed | b. | he reassured |
|  | c. he was informed | d. | he certified |