

**EUROCLASSICA ECCL –
European Certificate for Classics 2018
ELEX
Latin Level 2/Ianua**

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Ecoles Européens

Each correct answer gives you one point. 36-40 points win a gold medal, 30-35 points a silver medal, 24-29 points a bronze medal. The successful candidates will receive a certificate with the stamp of Euroclassica, a signature of the president of Euroclassica and a signature of the director of ECCL. (Duration: 60 minutes).

John Bulwer, President of Euroclassica
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**Then fall, Caesar.
Julius Caesar is attacked and killed in the senate house
by the conspirators.**

Read the following passage carefully and answer the multiple-choice questions that follow. The vocabulary help is given in the order that the words appear in the passage. Remember to use the vocabulary help carefully.

Caesarem assidentem conspirati circumsteterunt. Statim Cimber
Tullius, qui primas partes susceperat, quasi aliquid rogaturus
propius accessit et, ab utroque umero togam apprehendit:
deinde Caesarem clamantem: „ista quidem vis est!“ Casca
5 vulnerat paulum infra iugulum. Caesar Cascae brachium
arreptum graphio traiecit conatusque prosilire alio vulnere
tardatus est; utque animadvertit undique se strictis pugionibus
peti, toga caput obvolvitur, simul sinistra manu sinum ad ima
crura deduxit, quo honestius caderet etiam inferiore corporis
10 parte velata. Atque ita tribus et viginti plagis confossus est uno
modo ad primum ictum gemitu sine voce edito, etsi tradiderunt
quidam Marco Bruto irruenti Graece dixisse: *et tu, fili?* Exanimis
diffugientibus cunctis aliquamdiu iacuit, donec lecticae
impositum dependente brachio tres servi domum rettulerunt.
15 Nec in tot vulneribus, ut medicus existimabat, letale ullum
reperitum est, nisi quod in pectore acceperat.

(Suetonius, Divus Iulius)

assideo, assidere	sit
conspiratus -i m	conspirator
circumsisto, circumsistere, circumsteti	surround, stand around
quasi	as if
accedo, accedere, accessi	approach
uterque	both
umerus -i m	shoulder
apprehendo, apprehendere, apprehendi	seize, grab
iste, ista, istud	that
vis f	violence
infra	below
iugulum -i n	throat
brachium -i n	arm
arripio, arripere, arrepi, arreptus	seize, grasp, take hold of
graphium -i n	metal stylus, pen
traicio, traicere, traieci, traiectus	(here) stab
prosilio, prosilire, prosilui	jump up
tardatus	slowed down, held back
animadverto, animadvertere, animadverti	notice
undique	on all sides
strictis	drawn (used of weapons)
pugio, pugionis m	dagger
obvolvo, obvolvere, obvolvi	wrap up, around
sinister, sinistra, sinistrum	left
sinus -us m	fold, flap of the toga
imus, ima, imum	lowest
crus, cruris n	leg
deduco, deducere, deduxi	(here) pull down
quo	so that
honestus	decent, honourable
inferior	lower
velata	veiled, covered
tribus et viginti	XXIII
confodio, confodere, confossi confossus	stab, wound fatally
plaga -ae f	blow, stab wound
ictus -i m	stroke, blow
gemitus -us m	groan
edo, edere, edi, editus	give out, emit
etsi	even if
tradiderunt	(here) they say
Irruo, irruere, irrui	rush in
exanimis	lifeless, dead
diffugio, diffugere, diffugi	flee in different directions
aliquamdiu	for some time
donec	until
lectica -ae f	litter, stretcher
impono, imponere, imposui, impositus	place on
dependens	hanging down
refero, referre, rettuli, relatus	carry back
letalis	lethal, deadly
reperio, reperire, repperi, repertus	find, discover
Cimber Tullius, Marcus Brutus , Casca	conspirators

Comprehension

1.	Who was the first conspirator to act?	2.	What was his first action?
a.	Cimber Tullius	a.	To stab Caesar
b.	Casca	b.	To pull down his toga
c.	Brutus	c.	To shout loudly

3.	Who shouts " <i>ista quidem vis est!</i> " (4)	4.	Which is the correct translation of <i>Casca vulnerat paulum infra iugulum?</i> (4-5)
a.	Caesar	a.	Casca wounded him just below the throat
b.	Cimber Tullius	b.	He wounded Casca in the throat
c.	Casca	c.	Casca wounded him in the throat

5.	What did Caesar do with the <i>graphium</i> ? (6)	6.	Caesar tried to get up. Why did he fail to do so?
a.	He threw it at the conspirators	a.	He tripped on his toga
b.	He protected his arm with it	b.	He was slowed by another wound
c.	He stabbed Casca in the arm with it	c.	The conspirators held him down

7.	What did he then notice?	8.	What did he do with his toga?
a.	that he was surrounded by drawn daggers	a.	he took it off
b.	that his guards had drawn their weapons	b.	he pulled it over his head
c.	that the conspirators were concealing their daggers	c.	he pulled it up over his head and pulled it down over his legs

9.	Why did he do this?	10.	How many wounds did he receive?
a.	to keep his dignity and modesty	a.	twenty
b.	to protect himself	b.	three
c.	to confuse the conspirators	c.	twenty-three

11.	When did Caesar utter a sound?	12.	What is the correct translation for <i>etsi tradiderunt quidam Marco Bruto irruenti Graece dixisse: et tu, fili?</i> (11-12)
a.	only at the first blow	a.	some say that he said to Marcus Brutus as he attacked him: and you, son?
b.	after each blow of the daggers	b.	some say that Marcus Brutus said to him as he attacked him: and you, son?
c.	never	c.	everyone agrees that he said to Marcus Brutus as he attacked him: and you, son?

13.	What is the correct translation for <i>Exanimis diffugientibus cunctis aliquamdiu iacuit?</i> (12-13)	14.	How are the three slaves involved in this scene?
a.	He lay unconscious for some time as all were fleeing	a.	They protected Caesar's body
b.	He tried to flee but fell unconscious	b.	They took the body home
c.	They all fled scared out of their minds	c.	They placed Caesar's body on a stretcher and took him home

15.	What do you think is the effect of the detail given by Suetonius: <i>dependente brachio?</i> (14)	16.	Which blow did the doctor think was fatal?
a.	It shows how far the mighty Caesar has fallen	a.	the first one
b.	It shows the violence of the attack	b.	the one he received in the chest
c.	It shows the lack of care of the slaves	c.	many of them

15. Justify your answer:

Grammar

17.	Which present participle is not in the accusative case?	18.	Which is not a past (perfect) participle
a.	<i>assidentem</i> (1)	a.	<i>rogaturus</i> (2)
b.	<i>clamantem</i> (4)	b.	<i>arreptum</i> (6)
c.	<i>dependente</i> (13)	c.	<i>impositum</i> (14)

19.	Which tense are the following verbs: <i>susceperat</i> (2), <i>acceperat</i> (16)?	20.	What are the following: <i>propius</i> (3), <i>honestius</i> (9)?
a.	perfect	a.	adjectives
b.	future perfect	b.	comparative adjectives
c.	pluperfect	c.	comparative adverbs

21.	<i>strictis pugionibus</i> (7): which is the correct version of this phrase in the singular?	22.	What does the prefix <i>ali-</i> mean in the following words: <i>aliquid</i> (2), <i>aliquamdiu</i> (13)?
a.	<i>stricto pugione</i>	a.	every
b.	<i>stricti pugioni</i>	b.	some
c.	<i>stricto pugio</i>	c.	not any

23.	What is the equivalent of the following phrase <i>quo honestius caderet</i> (9)?	24.	What is the equivalent of the following phrase <i>diffugientibus cunctis</i> (13)?
a.	<i>qui honestius cecidit</i>	a.	<i>dum cuncti diffugiunt</i>
b.	<i>ut honestius caderet</i>	b.	<i>postquam cuncti diffugerunt</i>
c.	<i>cum honestius cecidisset</i>	c.	<i>cum cuncti diffugissent</i>

25.	What is the correct form of the following verb in the pluperfect subjunctive: <i>deduxit</i> (9)?	26.	Give a word with its meaning in your own language (or in any other European language that you know) which is derived from or closely connected to <i>medicus</i> (15):
a.	<i>deduceret</i>		
b.	<i>deduxerit</i>		
c.	<i>deduxisset</i>		

27.	Give a word with its meaning in your own language (or in any other European language that you know) which is derived from or closely connected to <i>voce</i> (11):	28.	Give a word with its meaning in your own language (or in any other European language that you know) which is derived from or closely connected to <i>domum</i> (14):

29.	Who became the leader of the opposition to the conspirators and later defeated them in battle?	30.	Who eventually defeated all opposition to become the sole ruler of Rome?
a.	Marcus Antonius	a.	Octavian (later called Augustus)
b.	Cicero	b.	Marcus Antonius
c.	Lepidus	c.	Agrippa

General

31.	Which writer of speeches, letters and philosophy is a major source for this period of history?	32.	On which day was Caesar killed?
a.	Marcus Brutus	a.	The Kalends of March
b.	Livy (Titus Livius)	b.	The Nones of March
c.	Marcus Tullius Cicero	c.	The Ides of March

33.	Which province did Caesar conquer before he became dictator in Rome?	34.	Which was the highest office in the Roman Republic?
a.	Hispania	a.	Tribunus
b.	Gallia	b.	Praetor
c.	Illyria	c.	Consul

35.	Marcus Brutus, the conspirator, had a famous ancestor. What did this Brutus help to do?	36.	Which month is named after Caesar?
a.	Defeat the Carthaginians in the Punic Wars	a.	January
b.	Expel the hereditary kings from Rome	b.	June
c.	Found the city of Rome	c.	July

37.	Which of the following phrases is attributed to Caesar?	38.	Which reform of the calendar was NOT introduced when Caesar was in power?
a.	<i>Veni, vidi, vici</i>	a.	Leap years were introduced
b.	<i>Carpe diem</i>	b.	The lengths of each month were fixed at their modern values
c.	<i>Festina lente</i>	c.	The number of days for the year was fixed as 355

39.	What medical procedure does a “Caesarian” section refer to?	40.	Which queen from another country had a relationship with both Caesar and Marcus Antonius?
a.	Delivering a baby	a.	Sophonisba
b.	Amputating a limb	b.	Zenobia
c.	Mending a fracture	c.	Cleopatra

