

**EUROCLASSICA ECCL – European Certificate for Classics 2018**  
**ELEX**  
**Latin Level 2/Ianua**  
***Author: John Bulwer, Great Britain & Northern Ireland***

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**Then fall, Caesar.**

**Julius Caesar is attacked and killed in the senate house by the conspirators Cimber Tullius, Marcus Brutus and Casca.**

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.**

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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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 82 (adapted)

assideo, assidere	sit	
conspiratus -i m	conspirator	
circumsisto, circumsistere, circumsteti	surround, stand around	
quasi	as if	
accedo, accedere, accessi	approach	
uterque, utraque, utrumque	both	
umerus -i m	shoulder	
apprehendo, apprehendere, apprehendi	seize, grab	
iste, ista, istud	that	
vis f	violence	
infra + acc.	below	
iugulum -i n	throat	
brachium -i n	arm	
arripio, arripere, arripi, arreptus	seize, grasp, take hold of	
graphium -i n	metal stylus, pen	
traicio, traicere, traieci, traiectus	(here) stab	
prosilio, prosilire, prosilui	jump up	
tardo, tardare	slow down, hold back	
animadverto, animadvertere, animadverti	notice	
undique	on all sides	
strictus, -a, -um	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, -a, -um	decent, honourable	
inferior	lower	
velata	veiled, covered	
tribus et viginti	XXIII	
plaga -ae f	blow, stab wound	
confodio, confodere,	stab, wound fatally	

confossi confossus		
ictus -us m	stroke, blow	
gemitus -us m	groan	
edo, edere, edi, editus	give out, emit	
etsi	even if	
tradiderunt	(here) they said	
Irruo, irruere, irrui	rush in	
exanimis, -is, -e	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, -is, -e	lethal, deadly	
reperio, reperire, repperi, repertus	find, discover	
pectus, pectoris n	chest, breast	
Caesar	Julius Caesar, dictator of Rome	

## Comprehension

1.	Who was the first conspirator to act?	
a.	Cimber Tullius	
b.	Casca	
c.	Brutus	

2.	What was his first action?	
a.	To stab Caesar	
b.	To pull down his toga	
c.	To shout loudly	

3.	Who shouts " <i>ista quidem vis est!</i> " (4)	
a.	Caesar	
b.	Cimber Tullius	
c.	Casca	

4.	Which is the correct translation of <i>Casca vulnerat paulum infra iugulum?</i> (4-5)	
a.	Casca wounded him just below the throat	
b.	He wounded Casca in the throat	
c.	Casca wounded him in the throat	

5.	What did Caesar do with the <i>graphium</i> ? (6)	
a.	He threw it at the conspirators	
b.	He protected his arm with it	
c.	He stabbed Casca in the arm with it	

6.	Caesar tried to get up. Why did he fail to do so?	
a.	He tripped on his toga	
b.	He was slowed by another wound	
c.	The conspirators held him down	

7.	What did he then notice?	
a.	that he was surrounded by drawn daggers	
b.	that his guards had drawn their weapons	
c.	that the conspirators were concealing their daggers	

8.	What did he do with his toga?	
a.	he took it off	
b.	he pulled it over his head	
c.	he pulled it up over his head and pulled it down over his legs	

9.	Why did he do this?	
a.	to keep his dignity and modesty	
b.	to protect himself	
c.	to confuse the conspirators	

10.	How many wounds did he receive?	
a.	twenty	
b.	three	
c.	twenty-three	

11.	When did Caesar utter a sound?	
a.	only at the first blow	
b.	after each blow of the daggers	
c.	never	

12.	What is the correct translation for <i>etsi tradiderunt quidam Marco Bruto irruenti Graece dixisse: et tu, fili?</i> (11-12)	
a.	some say that he said to Marcus Brutus as he attacked him: and you, son?	
b.	some say that Marcus Brutus said to him as he attacked him: and you, son?	
c.	everyone agrees that he said to Marcus Brutus as he attacked him: and you,	

	son?	
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13.	What is the correct translation for <i>Exanimis diffugientibus cunctis aliquamdiu iacuit?</i> (12-13)	
a.	He lay unconscious for some time as all were fleeing	
b.	He tried to flee but fell unconscious	
c.	They all fled scared out of their minds	

14.	How are the three slaves involved in this scene?	
a.	They protected Caesar's body	
b.	They took the body home	
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)	
a.	It shows how far the mighty Caesar has fallen	
b.	It shows the violence of the attack	
c.	It shows the lack of care of the slaves	

Justify your answer:

.....

16.	Which blow did the doctor think was fatal?	
a.	the first one	
b.	the one he received in the chest	
c.	many of them	

## Grammar

17.	Which present participle is not in the accusative case?	
a.	<i>assidentem</i> (1)	
b.	<i>clamantem</i> (4)	
c.	<i>dependente</i> (13)	

18.	Which is not a past (perfect) participle	
a.	<i>rogaturus</i> (2)	
b.	<i>arreptum</i> (6)	
c.	<i>impositum</i> (14)	

19.	Which tense are the following verbs: <i>susceperat</i> (2), <i>acceperat</i> (16)?	
a.	perfect	
b.	future perfect	
c.	pluperfect	

20.	What are the following: <i>propius</i> (3), <i>honestius</i> (9)?	
a.	adjectives	
b.	comparative adjectives	
c.	comparative adverbs	

21.	<i>strictis pugionibus</i> (7): which is the correct version of this phrase in the singular?	
a.	<i>stricto pugione</i>	
b.	<i>stricti pugioni</i>	

c.	<i>stricto pugio</i>	
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22.	What does the prefix <i>ali-</i> mean in the following words: <i>aliquid</i> (2), <i>aliquamdiu</i> (13)?	
a.	every	
b.	some	
c.	not any	

23.	What is the equivalent of the following phrase <i>quo honestius caderet</i> (9)?	
a.	<i>qui honestius cecidit</i>	
b.	<i>ut honestius caderet</i>	
c.	<i>cum honestius cecidisset</i>	

24.	What is the equivalent of the following phrase <i>diffugientibus cunctis</i> (13)?	
a.	<i>dum cuncti diffugiunt</i>	
b.	<i>postquam cuncti diffugerunt</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)?	
a.	<i>deduceret</i>	
b.	<i>deduxerit</i>	
c.	<i>deduxisset</i>	

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 each of the following:	
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*medicus* (15)

.....

27. *voce* (11)

.....

28. *domum* (14)

.....

**General**

29.	Who became the leader of the opposition to the conspirators and later defeated them in battle?	
a.	Marcus Antonius	
b.	Cicero	
c.	Lepidus	

30.	Who eventually defeated all opposition to become the sole ruler of Rome?	
a.	Octavian (later called Augustus)	
b.	Marcus Antonius	
c.	Agrippa	

31.	Which writer of speeches, letters and philosophy is a major source for this period of history?	
a.	Marcus Brutus	
b.	Livy (Titus Livius)	
c.	Marcus Tullius Cicero	

32.	On which day was Caesar killed?	
a.	The Kalends of March	
b.	The Nones of March	
c.	The Ides of March	

33.	Which province did Caesar conquer before he became dictator in Rome?	
a.	Hispania	
b.	Gallia	
c.	Illyria	

34.	Which was the highest office in the Roman Republic?	
a.	Tribunus	
b.	Praetor	
c.	Consul	

35.	Marcus Brutus, the conspirator, had a famous ancestor. What did this Brutus help to do?	
a.	Defeat the Carthaginians in the Punic Wars	
b.	Expel the hereditary kings from Rome	
c.	Found the city of Rome	

36.	Which month is named after Caesar?	
a.	January	
b.	June	
c.	July	

37.	Which of the following phrases is attributed to Caesar?	
a.	<i>Veni, vidi, vici</i>	
b.	<i>Carpe diem</i>	
c.	<i>Festina lente</i>	

38.	Which reform of the calendar was <b>NOT</b> introduced when Caesar was in power?	
a.	Leap years were introduced	
b.	The lengths of each month were fixed at their modern values	
c.	The number of days for the year was fixed as 355	

39.	What medical procedure does a “Caesarian” section refer to?	
a.	Delivering a baby	
b.	Amputating a limb	
c.	Mending a fracture	

40.	Which queen from another country had a relationship with both Caesar and Marcus Antonius?	
a.	Sophonisba	
b.	Zenobia	
c.	Cleopatra	