

Caesar Fights in Gaul

Sexta belli hieme, ubi iam Gallia omnis quieta, Caesar in Italiam profectus est; dum abest, multae Gallorum civitates libertatis studio incensae inter se coniuraverunt, et arma sumpserunt. His de rebus monitus Caesar in Galliam properavit; summa autem difficultate iter fecit, nam nive altissima impeditus est.

Tum, postquam copias ex hibernis eduxit, Gallos, quorum principes magnopere inter se dissentiebant, multis proeliis vicit. Sed mox totius Galliae concilium summum imperium Vercingetorigi tradidit, viro egregia diligentia magna autem severitate. Hic Gallos omnes oppida sua incendere et in colles silvasque se recipere iubet, iusto proelio cum Romanis congregi vetat. Equitibus autem (quorum Galli magnum numerum habebant) milites Caesaris, quotiens castris egressi cibum per agros petunt, graviter vexat.

Sed tandem Galli principis iussa contemnunt; Romanos prope Alesiam aggressi facile superantur; multi occiduntur; reliquos Vercingetorix Alesiam reducit, quod oppidum in summo colle erat, et natura et opere egregie munitum. Caesar oppidum obsidere instituit, sed magnam aestatis partem Galli oppidum defendebant. Interea Vercingetorix auxilium undique rogat; tandem, ubi in oppido summa erat cibi inopia, magnae Gallorum copiae advenerunt. Dum Romani contra hunc exercitum pugnant Vercingetorigis milites oppido egressi eos a tergo oppugnaverunt. Tandem post proelium acerrimum Galli se in fugam vertunt. Equites Romani eos fugientes secuti magnam caedem efficiunt.

Postero die Vercingetorix se Romanis tradidit: supplicium sibi soli postulavit. Caesar, qui miram in hostes victos clementiam praebuerat, Vercingetorigem crudeliter punivit; nam eum in triumpho duxit et postea turpissima morte affecit.

- When did these events begin?
 - Summer
 - Spring
 - Winter
 - Fall
- Why did Caesar, according to the passage, head back to Italy?
 - recruit men
 - check on his troops
 - because Gaul was quiet
 - ask Senate for more power
- Why did the states of Gaul take up arms and conspire amongst themselves?
 - food
 - freedom
 - power and wealth
 - all of the above
- When Caesar was informed of the troubles in Gaul, he hurried back but was slowed greatly by what?
 - poorly maintained roads
 - snow
 - ships needed repairs
 - the Senate prohibited him
- Why does Caesar defeat the Gauls in the early battles in this passage?
 - disagreement among the Gauls
 - the weather
 - superior numbers
 - Gauls lack of cavalry
- After the initial defeats, what do the Gauls give to Vercingetorix?
 - a trial
 - command of the cavalry
 - his freedom
 - supreme command
- Which of the following best describes Vercingetorix?
 - Calm and Commanding
 - Intelligent and Thoughtful
 - Hard-working and Harsh
 - Greedy
- What does Vercingetorix order the Gauls to do?
 - burn their towns
 - retreat to the hills
 - not to meet the Romans in battle
 - all of these
- What advantage did the Gauls have, according to the passage?
 - better soldiers
 - better weapons
 - Romans had no cavalry
 - they had more cavalry
- When was the only time the Gauls attacked the Romans?
 - On their ground
 - in the forests
 - when the Romans were gathering food
 - at night
- When did Vercingetorix retreat into Alesia?
 - after many men had been killed
 - when his cavalry abandoned him
 - when the Romans retreated from battle
 - when the Romans were out of food
- Why did Vercingetorix choose Alesia?
 - naturally fortified
 - strong walls
 - fortified by walls and by nature
- How long did the Gauls defend Alesia?
 - several days
 - several weeks
 - several months
 - several years
- What caused Vercingetorix to request help from the other Gauls?
 - when they were over-run
 - when they had no more food
 - when the Romans had no food

15. Why were the Romans in such a dangerous situation, according to the passage?
 a. they were running low on food b. they were being attacked on two fronts c. not enough men
16. After the final battle, what did the Roman soldiers do immediately?
 a. pursued the fleeing Gauls b. retreated into Alesia c. returned to Rome d. killed Vercingetorix
17. What request did Vercingetorix make after his surrender?
 a. that Caesar spare him b. that Caesar spare all the Gauls
 c. that Caesar kill him d. that Caesar punish only him
18. Which of the following does the passage not include about Vercingetorix?
 a. He was tortured b. He was led in Caesar's triumph
 c. He was held in the Tullianum d. He was killed

Quintilian: Training of an Orator

Debes omnibus discipulis aliquam remissionem dare; non solum quia nulla res continuum laborem perferre potest (atque ea quoque, quae sensu et anima carent, servare vim suam possunt modo si quiete alterna retenduntur) sed quod pueri discunt sua voluntate, quae cogi non potest. Itaque renovati ac recentes ad discendum afferunt plus virium et acriorem animum, qui necessitati nimii laboris repugnat.

Nec me offendit lusus in pueris, nam est et hoc signum alacritatis. Neque puer tristis semperque demissus appropinquare studiis acri cum mente potest, quod impetum naturalem aetati illi non habet. Necesse est tamen modum esse remissionibus. Ita non erit aut odium studiorum propter negatas remissionibus aut otii consuetudo propter nimias. Sunt etiam multi lusus quibus acuere ingenium puerorum potes, ubi invicem generis quaestiunculas ponentes certant.

19. What does Quintilian, in this passage, say that all students should receive?
 a. training in Rhetoric b. time for relaxation c. beatings d. very long books
20. Quintilian offers reasons why students should receive this. Which of the following is NOT one he gives?
 a. without it the mind can not remain focused b. all things to be reshaped by it
 c. it brings a sharpness and strength d. repetition is key
21. Against what does a sharper mind rebel?
 a. demand of labor b. teachers c. play d. recess
22. What does Quintilian see play as for boys?
 a. Weakness b. Sadness c. Enthusiasm d. Trivial
23. Boys who are sad or downcast when approaching their studies, Quintilian says, are prone to what?
 a. too much work b. too much play c. not the natural vigor for their age d. hunger
24. The boys who are sad ought be given what?
 a. more instruction b. more relaxation c. more reading d. more food
25. If students were to be given too much relaxation what would happen?
 a. hatred of studying b. custom of laziness c. neither of these d. both of these
26. What are games able to do for students?
 a. sharpen the mind b. allow students to read better c. perform harder math d. sleep longer
27. What sort of games does Quintilian mention?
 a. Trivia b. Trigon (ball games) c. Board games d. Wrestling

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Nulli se dicit mulier mea nubere malle
 quam mihi, non si se Iuppiter ipse petat.
 dicit: sed mulier cupido quod dicit amanti,
 in vento et rapida scribere oportet aqua.

28. Whom does Catullus say his woman preferred to marry?
 a. Jupiter b. Catullus c. He husband d. No one
29. Not even if Jove were to do what?
 a. seek her out b. attack her husband c. make Catullus more handsome d. swim the ocean
30. What a woman says to whom, should be written in the wind?
 a. to Catullus b. to the Gods c. to herself d. to a lover