

Tarquinius, ut regnum reciperet, ad Larem Porsenam, Clusium regem, fugit. Ei persuasit ne regem Etruscae sanguinis regno privari pateretur. Porsena Romam infesto exercitu venit. Magnus terror senatum occupavit; adeo firma res Clusina tum erat magnumque Porsenae nomen.

Cum hostes adessent, omnes in urbem ex agris veniunt urbemque ipsam muniunt praesidiis. Alia loca muris, alia Tiberi obiecto videbantur tuta. Pons sublicius tamen iter paene hostibus dedit, nisi unus vir fuisset, Horatius Cocles, qui forte ad pontem positus erat. Clusini repentino impetu Ianiculum cepereunt atque inde velociter ad flumen decurrebant. Cocles, cum suos fugere vidisset, oravit eos ut manerent et pontem rescinderent; se impetum hostium, quantum unus posset id facere, excepturum esse. Processit inde in primum aditum pontis ipsaque audacia turbavit hostes.

Duos tamen cum eo pudor tenuit, Sp. Larcium et T. Herminium, ambos claros genere factisque. Cum his primam pugnam paulisper sustinuit. Deinde eos, parva parte pontis relicta, cedere in tutum iussit. Pudor inde commovit Etruscos, et, clamore sublato, undique in unum hostem tela coniciunt. Denique, ponte paene rescisso, Cocles armatus in Tiberim desiluit incolumisque ad suos tranavit. Grata erga tantam virtutem civitas fuit; statua eius in comitio posita est, et agri quantum uno die circumaravit datum.

- Where did Tarquinius flee?
  - to Rome
  - to Lars Porsenna
  - from Clusium
  - to Gaul
- What did Tarquinius persuade him, according to the passage?
  - not to let a king of Etruscan blood to be deprived of his kingdom
  - to attack Rome with an army
  - not to let Romans drive off the Etruscans from their land
  - that Porsena be king
- With what did Posena come to Rome?
  - a small army
  - a large army
  - a hostile army
  - only with cavalry
- With what does the passage NOT mention that they fortified Rome or used as a defense?
  - the Tiber
  - garrisons
  - walls
  - catapults
- What almost allowed the army access to Rome?
  - a unworthy garrison
  - spies
  - new section of wall
  - the bridge
- What did the attacking army seize first?
  - the Forum
  - the riverbank
  - Janiculum Hill
  - Capitoline Hill
- According to the passage, how did the army seize this? (the answer from #6)
  - elephants
  - with a larger army
  - with speed
  - catapults
- When Horatius saw his men fleeing, what did he beg them to do?
  - bring reinforcements
  - fight with him
  - not to flee
  - destroy the bridge
- What held two men to stay with Horatius?
  - honor
  - glory
  - shame
  - pride
- How does the passage characterize the two men who stayed with Horatius?
  - distinguished in family name and deeds
  - not honorable
  - criminals with records
  - rich men
- When does Horatius urge the two men to retreat to safety?
  - when part of the bridge was destroyed
  - when he could no longer withstand the attack
  - when part of the bridge remained
  - when reinforcements had arrived
- How did the enemy attack Horatius?
  - they all charged at once
  - one at a time
  - they all threw weapons at him
  - catapults
- How did he get to safety?
  - jumped across the gap
  - he was killed
  - he was captured by Etruscans
  - he swam
- Where was a statue placed in honor of Horatius?
  - Capitoline
  - forum
  - Janiculum
  - the voting place
- What else was Horatius given?
  - as much land as he could plow in a day
  - great wealth
  - as much land as he could walk in a day
  - a year supply of grain from the other citizens

His constitutis rebus, nactus idoneam ad navigandum tempestatem tres fere vigilia solvit equitesque in ulteriorem portum progredi et naves conscendere et se sequi iussit. A quibus cum paulo tardius esset administratum, ipse hora diei circiter quattuor. cum primis navibus Britanniam attigit atque ibi in omnibus collibus expositas hostium copias armatas conspexit. Cuius loci haec erat natura atque ita montibus angustis mare continebatur, uti ex locis superioribus in litus telum adigi posset. Hunc ad egrediendum nequaquam idoneum locum arbitratus, dum reliquae naves eo convenirent ad horam nonam in ancoris expectavit. Interim legatis tribunisque militum convocatis et quae ex Voluseno cognovisset et quae fieri vellet ostendit monuitque, ut rei militaris ratio, maximeque ut maritimae res postularent, ut, cum celerem atque instabilem motum haberent, ad imperium et ad tempus omnes res ab iis administrarentur. His dimissis, et milia passuum septem ab eo loco progressus aperto ac plano litore naves constituit.

16. What did Caesar wait for before setting sail?  
a. fog                      b. high tide                      c. low tide                      d. good weather
17. At what time of day did Caesar set sail?  
a. daybreak                      b. dusk                      c. noon                      d. during the night
18. Where did he order the cavalry?  
a. to the further port and to board the ships                      b. to stay put  
c. there was no cavalry                      d. to board the ships where they were
19. When did Caesar himself set sail?  
a. early morning                      b. mid morning                      c. late in the day                      d. he didn't set sail
20. When the first ships reached Britain, what did Caesar see in the hills?  
a. armed troops                      b. no enemy troops                      c. chariots                      d. catapults
21. What advantage did the Britons have as the Romans were trying to land?  
a. they had skiffs to attack the ships                      b. better weapons  
c. they could throw weapons from up high to the shore                      d. launching fire
22. What did Caesar finally think about the landing place?  
a. they could push the enemy off                      b. it was not suitable                      c. too rocky                      d. too shallow
23. Where did Caesar then wait until the ninth hour?  
a. at the port                      b. on the coast                      c. at anchor                      d. returned to Gaul
24. Where did Caesar finally land his ships?  
a. seven miles away                      b. the same landing place                      c. returned to Gaul                      d. where the Britons showed them
25. What was the coast like where he landed?  
a. near an enemy city                      b. rocky                      c. full of Britons                      d. flat