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**ELEX**

**Latin Level 2/Ianua**

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# Then fall, Caesar.

# Julius Caesar is attacked and killed in the senate house by the conspirators.

Tai žūk, Cezari

Julijus Cezaris sąmokslininkų užpuolamas ir nužudomas senate

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.

Atidžiai perskaitykite tekstą ir atsakykite į žemiau pateikiamus klausimus. Po tekstu esančiame žodynėlyje žodžiai surašyti tokia tvarka, kokia jie sutinkami tekste. Atidžiai naudokitės žodynėliu.

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).

*Už kiekvieną teisingą atsakymą skiriamas vienas taškas. Surinkę 36-40 taškų laimi pirmą vietą, 30-35 – antrą vietą, 24-29 – trečią vietą. Nugalėtojai gauna atitinkamai aukso, sidabro ir bronzos diplomus su Euroclassica antspaudu ir Euroclassica prezidento parašu. (Rekomenduojama rašymo trukmė: 60 minučių).*

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 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 obvolvit, simul sinistra manu sinum ad ima crura deduxit, quo honestius caderet etiam inferiore corporis 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. Nec in tot vulneribus, ut medicus existimabat, letale ullum repertum est, nisi quod in pectore acceperat.

Suetonius, Divus Iulius 82 (adapted)

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| assideo, assidere | sit | sėdėti |
| conspiratus -i m | conspirator | sąmokslo dalyvis |
| circumsisto, circumsistere, circumsteti | surround, stand around | apsupti, sustoti aplinkui |
| quasi | as if | tarsi |
| accedo, accedere, accessi | approach | artintis |
| uterque | both | abu |
| umerus -i m | shoulder | petys |
| apprehendo, apprehendere, apprehendi | seize, grab | sugriebti |
| iste, ista, istud | that | tas, anas |
| vis f | violence | jėga, smurtas, prievarta |
| infra | below | žemiau (ko) |
| iugulum -i n | throat | gerklė |
| brachium -i n | arm | ranka |
| arripio, arripere, arrepi, arreptus | seize, grasp, take hold of | sugriebti, nusitverti |
| graphium -i n | metal stylus, pen | metalinis stilius (rašiklis) |
| traicio, traicere, traieci, traiectus | (here) stab | (čia) smeigti, durti |
| prosilio,prosilire, prosilui | jump up | pašokti, staiga atsistoti |
| tardatus | slowed down, held back | sustabdytas, sulaikytas |
| animadverto, animadvetere, animadverti | notice | pastebėti |
| undique | on all sides | iš visų pusių |
| strictis | drawn (used of weapons) | ištrauktas |
| pugio, pugionis m | dagger | durklas |
| obvolvo, obvolvere, obvolvi | wrap up, around | ap(si)gaubti, ap(si)vynioti |
| sinister, sinistra, sinistrum | left | kairysis |
| sinus –us m | fold, flap of the toga | klostė |
| imus, ima, imum | lowest | apatinis, apačioje esantis, žemiausiai esantis |
| crus, cruris n | leg | koja (iki pėdos) |
| deduco, deducere, deduxi | (here) pull down | (čia) nuleisti, nutempti, nutraukti |
| quo | so that | (taip) kad |
| honestus | decent, honourable | garbingas, orus |
| inferior | lower | žemai esantis, apatinis |
| velata | veiled, covered | uždengta |
| tribus et viginti | XXIII | XXIII |
| confodio, confodere, confossi confossus | stab, wound fatally | nudurti, mirtinai sužeisti |
| plaga –ae f | blow, stab wound | durtinė žaizda |
| ictus -i m | stroke, blow | smūgis, kirtis |
| gemitus –us m | groan | dejonė, aimana |
| edo, edere, edi, editus | give out, emit | išleisti (garsą), ištarti, sudejuoti |
| etsi | even if | nors |
| tradiderunt | (here) they say | yra papasakoję |
| Irruo, irruere, irrui | rush in | pulti, atakuoti |
| exanimis | lifeless, dead | be gyvybės ženklų, miręs |
| diffugio, diffugere, diffugi | flee in different directions | išsibėgioti; sprukti į skirtingas puses |
| aliquamdiu | for some time | kurį laiką; ilgokai |
| donec | until | tol, kol |
| lectica –ae f | litter, stretcher | neštuvai |
| Impono, imponere, imposui, impositus | place on | užkelti, uždėti |
| dependens | hanging down | nukabusi |
| refero, referre, rettuli, relatus | carry back | nusinešti |
| letalis | lethal, deadly | mirtinas |
| reperio, reperire, repperi, repertus | find, discover | (čia) nustatyti |
| pectus, pectoris n | chest, breast | krūtinė |
| Caesar | Julius Caesar, dictator of Rome | Julijus Cezaris, Romos diktatorius |
| Cimber Tullius, Marcus Brutus , Casca | conspirators | sąmokslininkai |

**Comprehension/ Teksto suvokimas**

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| **1.** | **Who was the first conspirator to act?** | **Kas pirmasis iš sąmokslininkų pradėjo veikti?** |
| a. | Cimber Tullius |  |
| b. | Casca |  |
| c. | Brutus |  |

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| **2.** | **What was his first action?** | **Koks buvo jo pirmas poelgis?** |
| a. | To stab Caesar | dūrė Cezariui |
| b. | To pull down his toga | nutraukė nuo pečių togą |
| c. | To shout loudly | garsiai sušuko |

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| **3.** | **Who shouts “*ista quidem vis est!”* (4)** | **Kas sušuko “*ista quidem vis est!”* (4)?** |
| a. | Caesar |  |
| b. | Cimber Tullius |  |
| c. | Casca |  |

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| **4.** | **Which is the correct translation of *Casca vulnerat paulum infra iugulum*? (4-5)** | **Koks teisingas sakinio *Casca vulnerat paulum infra iugulum* vertimas? (4-5)** |
| a. | Casca wounded him just below the throat | Kaska sužeidė jį truputį žemiau gerklės |
| b. | He wounded Casca in the throat | Jis sužeidė Kaską į gerklę |
| c. | Casca wounded him in the throat | Kaska sužeidė jį į gerklę |

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| **5.** | **What did Caesar do with the *graphium*? (6)** | **Ką Cezaris padarė su *graphium*? (6)** |
| a. | He threw it at the conspirators | sviedė į sąmokslininkus |
| b. | He protected his arm with it | bandė apsaugoti savo ranką |
| c. | He stabbed Casca in the arm with it | dūrė Kaskai į ranką |

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| **6.** | **Caesar tried to get up. Why did he fail to do so?** | **Cezaris ketino atsistoti. Kodėl jam nepavyko?** |
| a. | He tripped on his toga | jis suklupo užkliuvęs už togos |
| b. | He was slowed by another wound | jį sustabdė kitas smūgis (žaizda) |
| c. | The conspirators held him down | sąmokslininkai laikė jį |

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| **7.** | **What did he then notice?** | **Ką Cezaris tada pastebėjo?** |
| a. | that he was surrounded by drawn daggers | kad jis puolamas iš visų pusių su ištrauktais durklais |
| b. | that his guards had drawn their weapons | kad jo sargybiniai išsitraukė ginklus |
| c. | that the conspirators were concealing their daggers | kad sąmokslininkai slepia durklus |

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| **8.** | **What did he do with his toga?** | **Ką jis padarė su toga?** |
| a. | he took it off | ją nusivilko |
| b. | he pulled it over his head | užsidengė galvą |
| c. | he pulled it up over his head and pulled it down over his legs | užsidengė galvą ir timptelėjo žemyn, kad uždengtų kojas |

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| **9.** | **Why did he do this?** | **Kodėl jis taip pasielgė?** |
| a. | to keep his dignity and modesty | kad išliktų (atrodytų) garbingas ir orus (garbingai ir oriai) |
| b. | to protect himself | kad apsisaugotų |
| c. | to confuse the conspirators | kad suklaidintų sąmokslininkus |

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| **10.** | **How many wounds did he receive?** | **Kiek jam buvo padaryta žaizdų?** |
| a. | twenty | dvidešimt |
| b. | three | trys |
| c. | twenty-three | dvidešimt trys |

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| **11.** | **When did Caesar utter a sound?** | **Kada Cezaris sudejavo?** |
| a. | only at the first blow | tik po pirmo smūgio |
| b. | after each blow of the daggers | po kiekvieno smūgio |
| c. | never | niekada |

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| **12.** | **What is the correct translation for *etsi tradiderunt quidam Marco Bruto irruenti Graece dixisse: et tu, fili?*  (11-12)** | **Kuris teisingas sakinio *etsi tradiderunt quidam Marco Bruto irruenti Graece dixisse: et tu, fili?*  (11-12) vertimas?** |
| a. | some say that he said to Marcus Brutus as he attacked him: and you,son? | kai kas pasakoja, jog jis pasakęs jį puolančiam Markui Brutui graikiškai: ir tu, vaike? |
| b. | some say that Marcus Brutus said to him as he attacked him: and you, son? | kai kas pasakoja, jog Markas Brutas puldamas Cezarį pasakęs : ir tu, vaike? |
| c. | everyone agrees that he said to Marcus Brutus as he attacked him: and you,  son? | visi sutartinai pasakoja, kad jis paskaęs jį puolančiam Markui Brutui: ir tu, vaike? |

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| **13.** | **What is the correct translation for *Exanimis diffugientibus cunctis aliquamdiu iacuit?* (12-13)** | **Kuris teisingas sakinio *Exanimis diffugientibus cunctis aliquamdiu iacuit?* (12-13) vertimas?** |
| a. | He lay unconscious for some time as all were fleeing | visiems sprunkant į skirtingas puses jis kurį laiką gulėjo be gyvybės ženklų |
| b. | He tried to flee but fell unconscious | jis stengėsi pabėgti, bet krito be gyvybės ženklų |
| c. | They all fled scared out of their minds | jie visi išsibėgiojo iš baimės pametę protą |

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| **14.** | **How are the three slaves involved in this scene?** | **Ką šioje scenoje atlieka trys vergai?** |
| a. | They protected Caesar’s body | saugo Cezario kūną |
| b. | They took the body home | neša jo kūną namo |
| c. | They placed Caesar’s body on a stretcher and took him home | padeda kūną ant neštuvų ir nuneša namo |

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| **15.** | **What do you think is the effect of the detail given by Suetonius: *dependente brachio*? (14)** | **Kokia reikšmę, jūsų nuomone, turi Svetonijaus pateikta detalė: *dependente brachio*? (14)** |
| a. | It shows how far the mighty Caesar has fallen | ji rodo, kaip žemai galingasis Cezaris krito |
| b. | It shows the violence of the attack | ji rodo užpuolimo žiaurumą |
| c. | It shows the lack of care of the slaves | ji rodo vergų nerūpestingumą |

Justify your answer:/pagrįskite savo nuomonę:

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| **16.** | **Which blow did the doctor think was fatal?** | **Kuris smūgis, gydytojo nuomone, buvo mirtinas?** |
| a. | the first one | pirmas |
| b. | the one he received in the chest | smūgis į krūtinę |
| c. | many of them | daugelis smūgių |

**Grammar / Gramatika**

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| **17.** | **Which present participle is not in the accusative case?** | **Kuris iš šių esamojo laiko dalyvių nėra akuzatyvo linksnio?** |
| a. | *assidentem* (1) |  |
| b. | *clamantem* (4) |  |
| c. | *dependente* (13) |  |

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| **18.** | **Which is not a past (perfect) participle** | **Kuris iš šių žodžių nėra *participium perfecti passivi*?** |
| a. | *rogaturus* (2) |  |
| b. | *arreptum* (6) |  |
| c. | *impositum* (14) |  |

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| **19.** | **Which tense are the following verbs: *susceperat* (2), *acceperat* (16)?** | **Koks veiksmažodžių *susceperat* (2), *acceperat* (16) laikas?** |
| a. | perfect | perfectum |
| b. | future perfect | futurum II |
| c. | pluperfect | plusquamperfectum |

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| **20.** | **What are the following: *propius* (3)*, honestius* (9)?** | **Kokios kalbos dalys yra *propius* (3)*, honestius* (9)?** |
| a. | adjectives | būdvardžiai |
| b. | comparative adjectives | aukštesniojo laipsnio būdvardžiai |
| c. | comparative adverbs | aukštesniojo laipsnio prieveiksmiai |

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| **21.** | ***strictis pugionibus* (7): which is the correct version of this phrase in the singular?** | **Kokia teisinga frazės *strictis pugionibus* (7) vienaskaita?** |
| a. | *stricto pugione* |  |
| b. | *stricti pugioni* |  |
| c. | *stricto pugio* |  |

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| **22.** | **What does the prefix *ali-* mean in the following words: *aliquid* (2)*, aliquamdiu* (13)?** | **Kokia pirmojo žodžių *aliquid* (2)*, aliquamdiu* (13) sando *ali*- reikšmė?** |
| a. | every | kiekvienas |
| b. | some | kažkoks, kažkiek |
| c. | not any | joks |

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| **23.** | **What is the equivalent of the following phrase *quo honestius caderet* (9)?** | **Koks yra frazės *quo honestius caderet* (9) atitikmuo ?** |
| a. | *qui honestius cecidit* |  |
| b. | *ut honestius caderet* |  |
| c. | *cum honestius cecidisset* |  |

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| **24.** | **What is the equivalent of the following phrase *diffugientibus cunctis* (13)?** | **Koks yra frazės *diffugientibus cunctis* (13) atitikmuo?** |
| a. | *dum cuncti diffugiunt* |  |
| b. | *postquam cuncti diffugerunt* |  |
| c. | *cum cuncti diffugissent* |  |

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| **25.** | **What is the correct form of the following verb in the pluperfect subjunctive: *deduxit* (9)?** | **Kokia yra veiksmažodžio *deduxit* (9) plusquamperfectum coniunctivi activi forma ?** |
| a. | *deduceret* |  |
| b. | *deduxerit* |  |
| c. | *deduxisset* |  |

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| 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: | Pateikite tarptautinį žodį lietuvių kalboje, arba bet kokioje kitoje kalboje, kilusį iš žemiau pateiktų žodžių |

*medicus* (15)

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27. *voce* (11)

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28. *domum* (14)

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**General/Kultūra, istorija**

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| **29.** | **Who became the leader of the opposition to the conspirators and later defeated them in battle?** | **Kas buvo sąmokslininkų opozicijos vadas, vėliau nugalėjęs sąmokslininkų šalininkų kariuomenę?** |
| a. | Marcus Antonius |  |
| b. | Cicero |  |
| c. | Lepidus |  |

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| **30.** | **Who eventually defeated all opposition to become the sole ruler of Rome?** | **Kas galiausiai nugalėjo visu priešininkus ir tapo vieninteliu Romos valdovu?** |
| a. | Octavian (later called Augustus) |  |
| b. | Marcus Antonius |  |
| c. | Agrippa |  |

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| **31.** | **Which writer of speeches, letters and philosophy is a major source for this period of history?** | **Kurio oratoriaus, rašytojo, filosofo veikalai yra svarbūs šiam Romos istorijos laikotarpiui pažinti?** |
| a. | Marcus Brutus |  |
| b. | Titus Livius |  |
| c. | Marcus Tullius Cicero |  |

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| **32.** | **On which day was Caesar killed?** | **Kada buvo nužudytas Cezaris?** |
| a. | The Kalends of March | per kovo kalendas |
| b. | The Nones of March | per kovo nonas |
| c. | The Ides of March | per kovo idas |

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| **33.** | **Which province did Caesar conquer before he became dictator in Rome?** | **Kokią provinciją Cezaris užkariavo prieš tapdamas Romos diktatorium?** |
| a. | Hispania |  |
| b. | Gallia |  |
| c. | Illyria |  |

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| **34.** | **Which was the highest office in the Roman Republic?** | **Kokia buvo aukščiausia pareigybė Romos respublikoje?** |
| a. | Tribunus |  |
| b. | Praetor |  |
| c. | Consul |  |

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| **35.** | **Marcus Brutus, the conspirator, had a famous ancestor. What did this Brutus help to do?** | **Sąmokslo dalyvis Markas Brutas turėjo žymų giminaitį. Koks žymiausias jo nuopelnas?** |
| a. | Defeat the Carthaginians in the Punic Wars | nugalėjo kartaginiečius Pūnų kare |
| b. | Expel the hereditary kings from Rome | išvijo etruskų karalius iš Romos |
| c. | Found the city of Rome | įkūrė Romą |

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| **36.** | **Which month is named after Caesar?** | **Koks mėnuo pavadintas Cezario vardu?** |
| a. | January | sausis |
| b. | June | birželis |
| c. | July | liepa |

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| **37.** | **Which of the following phrases is attributed to Caesar?** | **Kuris posakis priskiriamas Cezariui?** |
| a. | *Veni, vidi, vici* |  |
| b. | *Carpe diem* |  |
| c. | *Festina lente* |  |

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| **38.** | **Which reform of the calendar was NOT introduced when Caesar was in power?** | **Kuri kalendoriaus reforma nebuvo atlikta valdant Cezariui?** |
| a. | Leap years were introduced | įvesti įterptiniai metai |
| b. | The lengths of each month were fixed at their modern values | buvo nustatytas kiekvieno mėnesio dienų skaičius toks, koks yra dabar |
| c. | The number of days for the year was fixed as 355 | buvo nustatytas pastovus dienų skaičius metuose - 355 |

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| **39.** | **What medical procedure does a “Caesarian” section refer to?** | **Su kokia medicinos procedūra susijęs posakis “Cezario….”?** |
| a. | Delivering a baby | vaiko gimimu |
| b. | Amputating a limb | galūnės amputavimu |
| c. | Mending a fracture | lūžio gydymu |

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| **40.** | **Which queen from another country had a relationship with both Caesar and Marcus Antonius?** | **Kuri svetimos šalies karalienė buvo susijusi ir su Cezariu, ir su Marku Antonijum?** |
| a. | Sophonisba |  |
| b. | Zenobia |  |
| c. | Cleopatra |  |