

2011 FJCL State Latin Forum

Reading Comprehension – Prose

N.B. There are no macrons on this test.

A dream of Hannibal (Cic. Div. 1.49)

1 Hoc item in Sileni, quem Coelius sequitur, Graeca historia est (is autem diligentissime
2 res Hannibalis persecutus est): Hannibalem, cum cepisset Saguntum, visum esse in
3 somnis a Iove in deorum concilium vocari; quo cum venisset, Iovem imperavisse, ut
4 Italiae bellum inferret, ducemque ei unum e concilio datum, quo illum utentem cum
5 exercitu progredi coepisset; tum ei ducem illum praecepisse ne respiceret; illum autem id
6 diutius facere non potuisse elatumque cupiditate respexisse; tum visam beluam vastam
7 et immanem circumplicatam serpentibus, quacumque incederet, omnia arbusta, virgulta,
8 tecta pervertere, et eum admiratum quaesisse de deo quodnam illud esset tale
9 monstrum, et deum respondisse vastitatem esse Italiae praecepisseque ut pergeret
10 protinus, quid retro atque a tergo fieret ne laboraret.

Vocabulary help:

Silenus: a Greek historian

Coelius: a Greek historian

1. How did the historian Silenus record the exploits of Hannibal?
a. very cursorily b. very famously c. very carefully d. very cleverly
2. The case and number of *res* in line 2 is
a. nominative singular b. genitive singular
c. nominative plural d. accusative plural
3. According to this passage, when did Hannibal have the dream?
a. When he spoke to a historian b. after he captured Saguntum
c. after he invaded Greece d. after he was chased by Coelius
4. According to the dream, what did Jupiter order Hannibal to do?
a. to call a meeting of the gods b. to become a god himself
c. to wage war on Italy d. to devote himself to one god
5. What is the case and use of *concilio* (line 4)?
a. dative-indirect object b. dative-purpose
c. ablative-source d. ablative-place from which
6. What was Hannibal unable to do for a long time?
a. to resist the order to not look back b. to march the army into Italy
c. to dream a new dream d. to follow his own desires
7. Which of the following does NOT describe the monster?
a. huge b. roaring c. destructive d. surrounded by snakes

8. What reaction did Hannibal have to the monster?
- a. He wanted to fight it
 - b. He was amazed by it
 - c. He led his army away from it
 - d. He wanted to capture it
9. According to the diety, what did the monster represent?
- a. The growth of the forests and lands of Italy
 - b. The wrath of the gods against the Italians
 - c. Hannibal's desire for rule
 - d. The destruction of Italy
10. What was the god's final advice to Hannibal about the monster?
- a. Tie the snakes behind its back in order to capture it
 - b. To use it to work against Italy
 - c. To not trouble himself with what happens behind him
 - d. To retreat and leave the monster alone

Horatius at the bridge (Liv. 2.10):

1 Cum hostes adessent, pro se quisque in urbem ex agris demigrant, urbem ipsam
2 saepiunt praesidiis. Alia muris, alia Tiberi obiecto videbantur tuta. Pons Sublicius iter
3 paene hostibus dedit, ni unus vir fuisset Hortius Cocles; id munimentum illo die fortuna
4 urbis Romanae habuit. Qui, positus forte in statione pontis, cum captum repentino
5 impetu laniculum atque inde citatos decurrere hostes vidisset, trepidamque turbam
6 suorum arma ordinesque relinquere, reprehensans singulos, obsistens, obstansque
7 deum et hominum fidem, testabatur nequiquam deserto praesidio eos fugere: si
8 transitum pontem a tergo reliquissent, iam plus hostium in Palatio Capitolioque quam in
9 laniculo fore.

11. From where did the Romans flee when the enemy attacked?
- a. fields
 - b. walls
 - c. bridges
 - d. hills
12. With what did the Romans surround the city?
- a. fields
 - b. protections
 - c. bridges
 - d. weapons
13. What is the best translation of *alia...alia* (line 2)?
- a. some women...other women
 - b. some things...other things
 - c. some parts...other parts
 - d. some cities...other cities
14. Why was the Pons Sublicius dangerous for the Romans?
- a. The river covered it
 - b. The enemy destroyed it
 - c. It was a way into the city
 - d. It was only guarded by one man
15. According to the passage, what was Horatius Cocles to the city of Rome on the day of the attack?
- a. a last hero
 - b. a fortification
 - c. a great fortune
 - d. a Roman ruler

16. What is the antecedent of *qui* (line 4)?
a. Horatius (line 3) b. munimentum (line 3) c. fortuna (line 3) d. urbis (line 4)
17. From where did the enemy attack?
a. the Tiber b. the Palatine c. the Capitoline d. the Janiculum
18. Which of the following was NOT a reaction Horatius had to seeing the enemy attack?
a. he called on a god b. he grabbed men one by one
b. he rushed to meet the enemy d. he blocked the path
19. How did the Roman army react when the enemy attacked?
a. they dropped their weapons and broke ranks
b. they stubbornly held the bridge
c. they bravely kept their individual battle lines
d. they ran up the hill to meet the attack
20. What would happen if the bridge had been abandoned?
a. The Romans would seek asylum on the Palatine and Capitoline
b. The Romans would take the Janiculum, but lose the Palatine and Capitoline
c. There would be more enemies on the Palatine and Capitoline than on the Janiculum
d. The enemy would take the Janiculum, but lose the Palatine and Capitoline

Julius Caesar as quaestor (Suet. *Jul.* 6.1-2)

1 Quaestor Iuliam amitam uxoremque Corneliam defunctas laudavit e more pro rostris. Et
2 in amitae quidem laudatione de eius ac patris sui utraque origine sic refert: 'Amitae meae
3 Iuliae maternum genus ab regibus ortum, paternum cum diis immortalibus coniunctum
4 est. Nam ab Anco Marcio sunt Marcii Reges, quo nomine fuit mater; a Venere Iulii, cuius
5 gentis familia est nostra. Est ergo in genere et sanctitas regum, qui plurimum inter
6 homines pollent, et caerimonia deorum, quorum ipsi in potestate sunt reges.' In
7 Corneliae autem locum Pompeiam duxit Quinti Pompei filiam, L. Sullae neptem; cum qua
8 deinde divortium fecit adulteratam opinatus a Publio Clodio, quem inter publicas
9 caerimoniae penetrasse ad eam muliebri ueste tam constans fama erat, ut senatus
10 quaestionem de pollutis sacris decreuerit.

21. How did Julius Caesar, the quaestor, praise his aunt Julia?
a. by custom b. very well c. to Cornelius d. to generals
22. Whom did Caesar praise at the same time as Julia upon her death?
a. his wife b. Cornelius c. his father d. generals

23. How did Caesar proximally praise himself in his aunt's eulogy?
- a. He praised her love for him
 - b. He praised her and his grandfather's origins
 - c. He gave two speeches; one for her, the other for himself
 - d. His speech was completely new and original
24. How was Julia related to the gods?
- a. by her own marriage to one
 - b. through her father's side
 - c. Venus was her mother
 - d. she herself was deified
25. What ablative use is *Anco Marcio* (line 4)?
- a. manner
 - b. agent
 - c. origin
 - d. place from which
26. From whom does Caesar claim his own family is descended?
- a. Cornelius
 - b. the kings
 - c. Venus
 - d. Quintus Pompeius
27. What is the antecedent of *qui* (line 5)?
- a. familia (line 5)
 - b. genere (line 5)
 - c. sanctitas (line 5)
 - d. regum (line 5)
28. Whom did Caesar marry after Cornelia?
- a. the niece of Quintus Pompeius
 - b. the daughter of Lucius Sulla
 - c. the granddaughter of Lucius Sulla
 - d. the niece of Lucius Sulla
29. According to the passage, why did Caesar divorce Pompeia?
- a. He thought she had an affair with Publius Clodius
 - b. Publius Clodius thought she had an affair and informed Caesar
 - c. The original marriage ceremony had been desecrated.
 - d. Caesar had an affair at the urging of Publius Clodius
30. Why did the senate hold a trial over the question of desecrated rites?
- a. The clothing of the priestess was inappropriate
 - b. The ceremonies were incorrectly held indoors
 - c. There was such a strong rumor that the ceremonies had been violated
 - d. Caesar's divorce overshadowed the ceremonies

A Gallic showdown (Quad. *hist. Fr. 10b.1-24*)

1 Cum interim Gallus quidam nudus praeter scutum et gladios duos torque atque armillis
 2 decoratus processit: qui et viribus et magnitudine et adulescentia simulque virtute ceteris
 3 antistabat....cum voce maxima conclamat, si quis secum depugnare vellet, uti prodiret.
 4 Nemo audebat propter magnitudinem atque immanitatem facies. Deinde Gallus irridere
 5 coepit atque linguam exertare. Id subito perditum est cuidam Tito Manlio, summo
 6 genere gnato, tantum flagitium civitati accidere, e tanto exercitu neminem
 7 prodire....Scuto pedestri et gladio Hispanico cinctus contra Gallum constitit....ei sub
 8 Gallicum gladium successit atque Hispanico pectus hausit; deinde continuo umerum
 9 dextrum eodem concessu incidit neque recessit usquam, donec subvertit, ne Gallus
 10 impetum icti haberet. Ubi eum evertit, caput praecidit, torquem detraxit eamque
 11 sanguinolentam sibi in collum inponit. Quo ex facto ipse posterique eius Torquati sunt
 12 cognominati.

Vocabulary help:

Torques, -is c. torque, collar, necklace

Armilla, -ae f. arm band

Antisto (1), -steti, -statum: to stand before, excel

31. How was the Gaul dressed?
- Nude except for a shield, two swords, and decorations
 - Hardly nude, with an extra shield, swords, many armaments
 - Fully armed but without a shield and missing two swords
 - Fully armed with only a shield and two swords
32. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic the Gallic warrior possessed?
- size
 - youth
 - intelligence
 - bravery
33. What challenge did the Gaul issue?
- If anyone wished to surrender, they should do so immediately
 - If anyone wished to fight, they should approach
 - If anyone wished to capture him, they would have to kill him
 - If anyone wished to challenge him, they would die immediately
34. Why did no one answer the Gaul's challenge?
- The Gaul made his escape
 - The Gaul killed someone immediately
 - The Gaul made a sacrifice
 - The Gaul's face was threatening
35. How did the Gaul mock the Romans?
- He insulted them in their own language
 - He laughed and stuck out his tongue
 - He jumped up and down
 - He struck a man
36. Why did Manlius step forward to fight the Gaul?
- He was very brave
 - He was very ashamed that no one else would
 - He was born to fight
 - He wanted the Gaul's shield

37. How did Manlius first wound the Gaul?
 a. He cut open the Gaul's chest with the sword
 b. He sliced off the Gaul's right hand
 c. He pounded his shield into the Gaul until he dropped the sword
 d. He cut the Gaul from behind again and again
38. Why did Manlius knock the Gaul down?
 a. So that the Gaul would not retreat
 b. So that Manlius would injure the Gaul's shoulder
 c. So that the Gaul could not land a blow
 d. So that the Gaul would drop his weapons
39. What war prize did Manlius take?
 a. The Gaul's head
 b. The Gaul's sword
 c. The Gaul's necklace
 d. The Gaul's tongue
40. What did Manlius do with his prize?
 a. Dragged it through the dirt
 b. Smearred it with blood
 c. Dedicated it to his ancestors
 d. Wore it himself

The character of Catiline (Sal. *Cat.* V.1-8):

1 L. Catilina, nobili genere natus, fuit magna vi et animi corporis, sed ingenio malo
 2 pravoque. Huic ab adulescentia bell intestina, cades, rapinae, discordia civilis, gratia
 3 fuere, ibique iuventutem suam exercuit.
 4 Corpus patiens inediae, alioris, vigiliae, supra quam cuiquam credibile est.
 5 Animus audax, subdolos, varius, cuius rei libet simulator ac dissimulator, alieni
 6 appetens, sui profusus, ardens in cupiditatibus; satis eloquentiae, sapientiae parum.
 7 Vastus animus immoderata, incredibilia, nimis alta semper cupiebat.
 8 Hunc post dominationem L. Sullae libido maxuma invaserat rei publicae
 9 capiendae, neque id quibus modis adsequeretur, dum sibi regnum pararet, quicquam
 10 pensi habebat. Agitabatur magis magisque indies animus ferox inopia rei familiaris e
 11 conscientia scelerum, qua utraque eis artibus auxerat quas supra memoravi. Incitabant
 12 praeterea corrupti civitatis mores, quos pessuma ac diversa inter se mala, luxuria atque
 13 avaritia, vexabant.

41. The case and use of *nobili genere* in line 1 is
 a. ablative-source b. dative-agent c. ablative-means d. dative-reference
42. In lines 1-3, Catiline is described as all of the following EXCEPT
 a. strong b. evil c. well-born d. lazy
43. The tense of *fuere* in line 3 is
 a. present b. imperfect c. future d. perfect

44. What was Catiline not enduring in line 4?
a. hunger b. pain c. cold d. being awake
45. What figure of speech is illustrated in line 6?
a. synchysys b. chiasmus c. pleonasm d. hypallage
46. According to lines 8-9, what has invaded the republic?
a. L. Sulla b. the greatest lust of conquering
c. a domination d. the enemy
47. The case of *scelerum* in line 11 is
a. nominative b. genitive c. accusative d. vocative
48. The antecedent of *quas* (line 11) is
a. artibus b. conscientia c. scelerum d. indies
49. The word *corrupti* in line 12 modifies
a. civitatis b. mores c. scelerum d. praeterea
50. What two things were troubling the character of the state?
a. power and lust b. greed and death
c. weakness and luxury d. greed and luxury