

2013 FJCL State Latin Forum

Reading Comprehension: Prose

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

Livy, *Ab Urbe Condita*, Book 1

Nondum maturus imperio Ascanius Aeneae filius erat; tamen id imperium ei ad puberem aetatem incolume mansit; tantisper tutela muliebri—tanta indoles in Lavinia erat—res Latina et regnum avitum paternumque puero stetit. Haud ambigam—quis enim rem tam veterem pro certo adfirmet?—hicine fuerit Ascanius an maior quam hic, Creusa matre Ilio incolumi natus comesque inde paternae fugae, quem Iulum eundem Iulia gens auctorem nominis sui nuncupat. Is Ascanius, ubicumque et quacumque matre genitus—certe natum Aenea constat—abundante Lavinii multitudine florentem iam ut tum res erant atque opulentam urbem matri seu novercae relinquit, novam ipse aliam sub Albano monte condidit quae ab situ porrectae in dorso urbis Longa Alba appellata.

1. Who was the biological mother of Ascanius?
 - a. Creusa
 - b. Venus
 - c. Lavinia
 - d. Elyssa

2. What is the case and number of *imperio* in line 1?
 - a. Dative plural
 - b. Nominative singular
 - c. Dative singular
 - d. Ablative singular

3. What is remarkable about Lavinia?
 - a. She was an only child
 - b. She ruled alone without a man.
 - c. She was a weak queen.
 - d. She usurped her father's throne.

4. What case and number is *avitum* in line 3?
 - a. Dative singular
 - b. Accusative singular
 - c. Nominative plural
 - d. Genitive plural

5. What construction is *Ilio incolumi* in line 4?
 - a. Ablative absolute
 - b. Passive periphrastic
 - c. Ablative of place where
 - d. Ablative place from which

6. What tense and mood is *ambigam* in line 3?
 - a. Present indicative
 - b. Future indicative
 - c. Present subjunctive
 - d. Perfect subjunctive

7. What question will Livy not address?
 - a. If Ascanius came from Ilium
 - b. If Ascanius actually fled with his father
 - c. If Ascanius has an older brother
 - d. If Ascanius turned into Iulus

8. The word *comes* in line 4 refers to _____?
 - a. Lavinia
 - b. Aeneas
 - c. Ascanius
 - d. Iulius

9. What is the one fact that Livy states is known for certain?
- That Aeneas willed the kingdom to Ascanius.
 - That Lavinia kicked Ascanius out of Lavinium.
 - That Ascanius was not king of Latium.
 - That Ascanius was born to Aeneas.
10. Why is the city called Alba Longa?
- Because it stretched along the Alban Hills.
 - Because it stretched along the Roman Hills.
 - Because it took a long time to build.
 - Because it stretched along the Tiber River.
11. What is the case and number of *urbis* in line 9?
- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| a. Nominative singular | b. Dative plural |
| c. Genitive singular | d. Accusative plural |

Julius Caesar, De Bello Civile, Book 1

Contra haec Pompeius naves magnas onerarias, quas in portu Brundisino deprehenderat, adornabat. Ibi turres cum ternis tabulatis erigebat easque multis tormentis et omni genere telorum completas ad opera Caesaris adpellebat, ut rates perrumperet atque opera disturbaret. Sic cotidie utrimque eminus fundis, sagittis reliquisque telis pugnabatur. Atque haec Caesar ita administrabat, ut condiciones pacis dimittendas non existimaret; ac tametsi magnopere admirabatur Magium, quem ad Pompeium cum mandatis miserat, ad se non remitti, atque ea res saepe temptata etsi impetus eius consiliaque tardabat, tamen omnibus rebus in eo perseverandum putabat. Itaque Caninium Rebilum legatum, familiarem necessariumque Scriboni Libonis, mittit ad eum colloquii causa; mandat, ut Libonem de concilianda pace hortetur; imprimis, ut ipse cum Pompeio colloqueretur, postulat; magnopere sese confidere demonstrat, si eius rei sit potestas facta, fore, ut aequis condicionibus ab armis discedatur.

12. What type of ships does Pompey use against Caesar in this battle?
- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|-----------|-------------------|
| a. slave ships | b. battle ships | c. barges | d. merchant ships |
|----------------|-----------------|-----------|-------------------|
13. According to line 2, in what way does Pompey equip his ships?
- | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| a. with gold | b. with towers | c. with arrows | d. with armor |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
14. What was Pompey's intention with his ships?
- To conduct a water pageant
 - To create a mock-naval battle
 - To break Caesar's lines
 - To force Caesar back to Gaul
15. What is the case and number of *omni* in line 2?
- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| a. Dative singular | b. Genitive singular |
| c. Nominative plural | d. Ablative singular |

16. What type of clause is “*ut rates perrumperet atque opera disturberet*” in line 3?
 a. Purpose b. Result c. Relative d. Interrogative
17. What type of participle is *dimittendas* in line 5?
 a. Present Active b. Future Active
 c. Perfect Passive d. Future Passive
18. What is the tense and mood of *existimaret* in line 5?
 a. Pluperfect Indicative b. Imperfect Subjunctive
 c. Present Subjunctive d. Future Indicative
19. The pronoun *quem* in line 5 refers to _____?
 a. Caesar b. Pompey c. Magius d. Caninius
20. Whom was Caninius Rebilus sent to see?
 a. Pompey b. Magius c. Scribonius Libo d. Caesar
21. What type of infinitive is *fore* in line 10?
 a. Present active c. Perfect active
 b. Future Active d. Future Passive

Cicero, Philippics, 3

O C. Caesar (adulescentem appello), quam tu salutem rei publicae adtulisti, quam inprovisam, quam repentinam! Qui enim haec fugiens fecerit, quid faceret insequens? Etenim in contione dixerat se custodem fore urbis seque usque ad Kalendas Maias ad urbem exercitum habiturum. O praeclarum custodem ovium, ut aiunt, lupum! Custosne urbis an direptor et vexator esset Antonius? Et quidem se introiturum in urbem dixit exiturumque, cum vellet. Quid? Illud nonne audiente populo sedens pro aede Castoris dixit, nisi qui vicisset, victurum neminem? Hodierno die primum [patres conscripti] longo intervallo in possessione libertatis pedem ponimus, cuius quidem ego, quoad potui, non modo defensor sed etiam conservator fui. Cum autem id facere non possem, quievi, nec abiecte nec sine aliqua dignitate casum illum temporum et dolorem tuli. Hanc vero taeterrimam beluam quis ferre potest aut quo modo? Quid est in Antonio praeter libidinem, crudelitatem, petulantiam, audaciam? Ex his totus vitiis conglutinatus est. Nihil apparet in eo ingenuum, nihil moderatum, nihil pudens, nihil pudicum.

22. In line 1, what does Cicero claim that C. Caesar has brought to the Republic?
 a. madness b. devastation c. reluctance d. welfare
23. What is the tense and mood of *adtulisti* in line 1?
 a. Present Indicative b. Present Imperative
 c. Perfect Infinitive d. Perfect Indicative
24. What figure of speech is found in lines 1-2?
 a. Repetition b. Anaphora c. Hendiadys d. Synecdoche

25. What had C.Caesar promised in order to keep the peace in Rome?
 a. He would not attack Antony until March 1.
 b. He would not run for office until March 1.
 c. He would attempt to reconcile with Antony on March 1.
 d. He would keep his army outside the city until March 1.
26. What type of participle is *insequens* in line 2?
 a. Present Active
 b. Perfect Passive
 c. Future Active
 d. Future Passive
27. What type of ablative is *Hodierno die* in line 6?
 a. Time
 b. Description
 c. Means
 d. Absolute
28. Of what does Cicero claim to not be the only defender?
 a. The city
 b. Liberty
 c. Possession
 d. The Senate
29. What is the case and number of *temporum* in line 9?
 a. Genitive plural
 b. Genitive singular
 c. Accusative singular
 d. Nominative singular
30. What four vices does Cicero claim are in Antony?
 a. Lust, Cowardice, Insolence, Torpor
 b. Lust, Anger, Jealousy, Audacity
 c. Lust, Cruelty, Insolence, Audacity
 d. Cruelty, Envy, Vanity, Gluttony
31. What figure of speech appears in lines 10-11?
 a. Tricolon
 b. Metonymy
 c. Polysyndeton
 d. Litotes

Pliny, Letters, 6

Iam navibus cinis incidebat, quo propius accederent, calidior et densior; iam pumices etiam nigrique et ambusti et fracti igne lapides; iam vadum subitum ruinaque montis litora obstantia. Cunctatus paulum an retro flecteret, mox gubernatori ut ita faceret monenti 'Fortes' inquit 'fortuna iuvat: Pomponianum pete.' Stabiis erat diremptus sinu medio — nam sensim circumactis curvatisque litoribus mare infunditur -; ibi quamquam nondum periculo appropinquante, conspicuo tamen et cum cresceret proximo, sarcinas contulerat in naves, certus fugae si contrarius ventus resedisset. Quo tunc avunculus meus secundissimo invectus, complectitur trepidantem consolatur hortatur, utque timorem eius sua securitate leniret, deferri in balineum iubet; lotus accubat cenat, aut hilaris aut — quod aeque magnum — similis hilari.

32. What type of subjunctive clause is "*quo propius accederent*" in line 1?
 a. Purpose
 b. Result
 c. Indirect Question
 d. Fear
33. What type of participle is *fracti* in line 2?
 a. Present active
 b. Perfect passive
 c. Future active
 d. Future passive

34. What is the noun being modified by *obstantia* in line 2?
 a. litora (line 2) b. lapides (line 2) c. cinis (line 1) d. ruina (line 2)
35. Which of the following adjectives does Pliny use to describe the ash in line 1?
 a. more red b. rather hot c. too black d. very thick
36. Which of the following did not fall onto the ships?
 a. pumice b. rocks c. ash d. rain
37. To whom is the statement “Fortune favors the brave” said?
 a. Pliny b. Slave c. Pomponianus d. The ship’s helmsman
38. What construction is “*periculo appropinquante*” in line 5?
 a. Passive Periphrastic b. Gerundive phrase
 c. Ablative Absolute d. None of the above
39. What does Pliny's uncle NOT do in the passage?
 a. load the ships b. take a bath c. sail away d. eat dinner
40. What figure of speech is “*complectitur trepidantem consolatur hortatur*” in line 7?
 a. Polysyndeton b. Assonance c. Asyndeton d. Preterition

Suetonius, *Life of Augustus*, 63

Ex Scribonia Iuliam, ex Livia nihil liberorum tulit, cum maxime cuperet. Infans, qui conceptus erat, immaturus est editus. Iuliam primum Marcello Octaviae sororis suae filio tantum quod pueritiam egresso, deinde, ut is obiit, M. Agrippae nuptum dedit exorata sorore, ut sibi genero cederet; nam tunc Agrippa alteram Marcellarum habebat et ex ea liberos. Hoc quoque defuncto, multis ac diu, etiam ex equestri ordine, circumspectis condicionibus, Tiberium privignum suum elegit coegitque praegnantem uxorem et ex qua iam pater erat dimittere. M. Antonius scribit primum eum Antonio filio suo despondisse Iuliam, dein Cotisoni Getarum regi, quo tempore sibi quoque in vicem filiam regis in matri monium petisset.

41. How many children did Augustus have with Livia?
 a. zero b. one c. two d. three
42. The best translation of cum in line 1 is _____ line 1.
 a. since b. when c. with d. although
43. What is the tense and mood of “conceptus erat” in line 1?
 a. Pluperfect Passive b. Pluperfect Active
 c. Perfect Active d. Perfect Passive
44. How was Julia related to Marcellus prior to marriage?
 a. Niece to uncle b. First Cousins
 c. Sister to brother d. No relation

45. How many children in total did Augustus have born to him?
a. One by each of his wives
b. One by Scribonia only
c. None by any of his wives
d. One by Livia only
46. What type of clause is “ut sibi genero cederet” in lines 3-4?
a. Purpose
b. Result
c. Indirect Command
d. Negative
47. Who is the “ea” in line 4 referring?
a. Iuliam (line 2)
b. Octaviae (line 2)
c. Sorore (line 3)
d. alteram (line 4)
48. Which of Julia’s husbands was not previously married when Augustus arranged for the marriage?
a. Agrippa
b. Tiberius
c. Marcellus
d. All were previously married.
49. What is the tense and mood of “petisset” in line 8?
a. Pluperfect Subjunctive
b. Pluperfect Indicative
c. Perfect Indicative
d. Perfect Subjunctive
50. To whom does “sibi” in line 8 refer?
a. Antony
b. Augustus
c. Cotiso
d. Tiberius