

**REGIONAL LATIN FORUM 2015**  
**READING COMPREHENSION**

NO MACRONS ARE PROVIDED ON THIS TEST.

**Refer to the following passage to answer questions 1-13.**

[1] Cum multa divinitus, pontifices, a maioribus nostris inventa atque instituta sunt, tum nihil praeclarius quam quod eosdem et religionibus deorum immortalium et summae rei publicae praeesse voluerunt, ut amplissimi et clarissimi cives rem publicam bene gerendo religiones, religiones sapienter interpretando rem publicam conservarent.

[2] Quod si ullo tempore magna causa in sacerdotum populi Romani iudicio ac potestate versata est, haec profecto tanta est ut omnis rei publicae dignitas, omnium civium salus, vita, libertas, arae, foci, di penates, bona, fortunae, domicilia vestrae sapientiae, fidei, potestati commissa creditaque esse videantur.

[3] Vobis hodierno die constituendum est utrum posthac amentis ac perditos magistratus improborum ac sceleratorum civium praesidio nudare, an etiam deorum immortalium religione armare malitis.

[4] Nam si illa labes ac flamma rei publicae suum illum pestiferum et funestum tribunatum, quem aequitate humana tueri non potest, divina religione defenderit, aliae caerimoniae nobis erunt, alii antistites deorum immortalium, alii interpretes religionum requirendi;

[5] sin autem vestra auctoritate sapientiaque, pontifices, ea quae furore improborum in re publica ab aliis oppressa, ab aliis deserta, ab aliis prodita gesta sunt rescinduntur, erit causa cur consilium maiorum in amplissimis viris ad sacerdotia deligendis iure ac merito laudare possimus.

*De Domo Sua Ad Pontifices Oratio*  
~ M. Tulli Ciceronis

1. In Section 1, Cicero attributes the establishment of institutions to
  - a. Priests
  - b. Forefathers
  - c. Senators
  - d. Gods
  
2. In Section 1, Cicero asserts that nothing was wiser than
  - a. Making sure to separate what relates to matters of church and matters of state
  - b. Giving supreme authority to the priests
  - c. Giving supreme authority to the senators
  - d. Making sure the same body supervised both religious worship and the state
  
3. In Section 2, Cicero says that dignity and safety of the republic and citizens depends on
  - a. the judgement and power of the consuls
  - b. reliance on the wisdom and intervention of the gods
  - c. the wisdom of their forefathers
  - d. the wisdom, integrity and power of the senators

4. In section 3, to whom does “vobis” refer?
  - a. Pontifices
  - b. Maioribus nostris
  - c. Populi Romani
  - d. Deorum immortalium
  
5. In section 3, Cicero states the case at hand demands “vobis” to
  - a. Allow supporters of accused magistrates the advice and testimony of their supporters among the citizens
  - b. Arm unprincipled magistrates with the protection and respect of religion
  - c. Allow unprincipled magistrates the respect of their public office so they are shielded from prosecution while in office.
  - d. Choose to allow unprincipled magistrates the protection of supporters and religion or not.
  
6. In section 4, *illa labes ac flamma rei publicae* refers to
  - a. Vobis
  - b. Magistratus
  - c. Divinatus
  - d. Pontifices
  
7. In section 4, Cicero says the defendant cannot try to use the defense of
  - a. Protection of religion
  - b. Consideration of human fairness
  - c. Protection of the republic
  - d. Protection of his own tribunate
  
8. In section 4, Cicero states that if this action fails in the Senate, then he will be forced to turn to
  - a. other courts
  - b. other gods
  - c. other priests
  - d. other supporters of law
  
9. In section 4, the following underlined words: *aliae caeremoniae/alii anstitites/alii interpretes nobis erunt....requirendi* are best translated as
  - a. Must be sought from us
  - b. Must be sought for us
  - c. Must be sought by us
  - d. Must be sought in us
  
10. In section 5, what does *oppressa* modify?
  - a. Auctoritate
  - b. Sapientia
  - c. Furore
  - d. Re publica
  
11. In section 5, the antecedent of *quae* is
  - a. auctoritate sapientiaque
  - b. pontifices
  - c. aliis
  - d. ea

12. To whom does *pontifices* refer?
- The college of priests headed by the pontifex maximus
  - The members of the senate, also considered priests.
  - Prominent men elected to the tribunate
  - Priests who supported the unprincipled magistrates
13. Cicero says if judgment is properly carried out, he will
- Praise the priests who properly advised the senate
  - Praise the senators for annulled the actions done by the madness of wicked men
  - Praise the wisdom of their ancestors for recognizing the senators as priests
  - Praise the gods for giving the priests the wisdom to make the correct judgment

**Refer to the following passage to answer questions 14-20.**

[1] Repentino adventu Caesaris accidit, quod imparatis disiectisque accidere fuit necesse, ut sine timore ullo rura colentes prius ab equitatu opprimerentur quam confugere in oppida possent.

[2] Namque etiam illud vulgare incursionis hostium signum, quod incendiis aedificiorum intellegi consuevit, Caesaris erat interdicto sublatum, ne aut copia pabuli frumentique, si longius progredi vellet, deficeretur, aut hostes incendiis terrentur.

[3] Multis hominum milibus captis perterriti Bituriges; qui primum adventum potuerant effugere Romanorum, in finitimas civitates aut privatis hospitibus confisi aut societate consiliorum confugerant.

[4] Frustra: nam Caesar magnis itineribus omnibus locis occurrit nec dat ulli civitati spatium de aliena potius quam de domestica salute cogitandi; qua celeritate et fideles amicos retinebat et dubitantes terrore ad condiciones pacis adducebat.

[5] Tali condicione proposita Bituriges, cum sibi viderent clementia Caesaris reditum patere in eius amicitiam finitimasque civitates sine ulla poena dedisse obsides atque in fidem receptas esse, idem fecerunt.

*C. Iuli Commentarii Rerum in Gallia Gestarum, 8.3*  
~ *C. Julius Caesar*

14. In section 1, what were the local inhabitants doing when Caesar arrived?
- Fleeing into their towns
  - Scattered by the cavalry in all directions
  - Working in their fields not suspecting trouble
  - Gathering provisions in anticipation of trouble
15. In section 2, what had Caesar forbidden?
- Carrying standards and banners
  - Burning of buildings and towns
  - Small incursions into enemy towns to ascertain conditions
  - Harrassing and arrest of locals

16. In section 2, what was Caesar worried would have happened?
- Locals would burn their crops to prevent Caesar's army from getting it.
  - Locals would burn their own towns to prevent Caesar's army from loot.
  - Locals would build band together into a local army to defend their town.
  - Locals would call neighboring tribes to help against Caesar's army.
17. In section 3, what is the best translation for *Multis hominum milibus captis*
- With many thousands of the (enemy) men captured
  - With many captured by the soldiers of the (enemy) men
  - With many thousands captured by the (enemy) men
  - With many captured by thousands of (enemy) men
18. What had the Bituriges done before this arrival of Caesar?
- Captured thousands of the enemy
  - Fled into exile among neighboring states
  - Gathered their people to attack neighboring states.
  - Made secret alliances with other states
19. In section 4, what had Caesar done?
- anticipated the hasty marches of the Bituriges
  - showing clemency, he allowed the Bituriges safe passage into neighboring territory
  - allowed neighbors to feel secure in giving the fleeing locals safe passage
  - intimidated neighboring tribes to protecting themselves and not accept their fleeing neighbors.
20. In section 5, the Bituriges
- Had no hope of clemency and fought to the end.
  - Unsuccessfully asked for clemency and were ruthlessly punished
  - Came under the protection of the Roman empire after they saw a friendly opening
  - Continued to fight Caesar despite his offer of clemency.

**Refer to the following passage to answer questions 21-25.**

[1] In parte operis mei licet mihi praefari quod in principio summae totius professi plerique sunt rerum scriptores, bellum maxime omnium memorabile quae unquam gesta sint me scripturum, quod Hannibale duce Carthaginienses cum populo Romano gessere.

[2] nam neque validiores opibus ullae inter se civitates gentesque contulerunt arma, neque his ipsis tantum unquam virium aut roboris fuit, et haud ignotas belli artes inter sese sed expertas primo Punico conferebant bello, et adeo varia fortuna belli ancepsque Mars fuit ut propius periculum fuerint qui vicerunt. odiis etiam prope maioribus certarunt quam viribus,

[3] Romanis indignantibus quod victoribus victi ultro inferrent arma, Poenis quod superbe avareque crederent imperitatum victis esse.

[4] fama est etiam Hannibalem annorum ferme novem pueriliter blandientem patri Hamilcari ut duceretur in Hispaniam, cum perfecto Africo bello exercitum eo traiecturus sacrificaret, altaribus admotum tactis sacris iure iurando adactum se cum primum posset hostem fore populo Romano.

[5] angebant ingentis spiritus virum Sicilia Sardiniaque amissae; nam et Siciliam nimis celeri desperatione rerum concessam et Sardiniam inter motum Africae fraude Romanorum stipendio etiam insuper imposito interceptam.

*Ab urbe condita libri, 21:1*  
~ *Titus Livius*

21. What war is Livy about to describe as the most memorable of all ever waged?
  - a. The first Punic War between the Romans and the Carthaginians which brought on two more wars/
  - b. The war in which the Carthaginians gave up their colonies Sicily and Sardinia.
  - c. The Second Punic War with Hamilcar, the father of Hannibal, as a commander of the Carthaginians.
  - d. The third Punic War when Rome finally vanquished the Carthaginians.
  
22. In section 2, what was NOT a factor in making this war more formidable than the others?
  - a. Both sides were at their peak in might, power and resources.
  - b. Both sides were familiar with the other side's mode of fighting.
  - c. Both sides were near the point of ruin as a result of the war.
  - d. Both sides were certain that Mars was on their side and thus success was easily theirs.
  
23. In section 3, why were the Romans enraged?
  - a. The Phoenicians had dared to break a treaty and join the Carthaginian side
  - b. The Carthaginians dared to take up arms after a great defeat
  - c. The Romans believed they had been treated with arrogance and greed by the Carthaginians
  - d. The Romans thought Sicily and Sardinia should be theirs.
  
24. In section 4, what had Hannibal asked of Hamilcar?
  - a. That he be allowed to go with his father to Spain
  - b. That he be anointed as the next leader of his people
  - c. That he be allowed to approach the altar instead of his father and make the sacrifice
  - d. That he be allowed to stay with the army in Africa to help defend their country
  
25. What did Hamilcar have Hannibal make an oath about?
  - a. That he would always defend his country
  - b. That he would always be an enemy of the Roman people.
  - c. That he would fight with his father to conquer Spain
  - d. That he would lead his country to success in retaining Sicily and Sardinia

**Refer to the following passage to answer questions 26-35.**

At non ille, satum quo te mentiris, Achilles           540  
 talis in hoste fuit Priamo; sed iura fidemque  
 supplicis erubuit, corpusque exsanguie sepulchro  
 reddidit Hectoreum, meque in mea regna remisit.”  
 Sic fatus senior, telumque imbelles sine ictu  
 coniecit, rauco quod protinus aere repulsum           545  
 e summo clipei nequiquam umbone pependit.  
 Cui Pyrrhus: “Referes ergo haec et nuntius ibis  
 Pelidae genitori; illi mea tristia facta  
 degeneremque Neoptolemum narrare memento.  
 Nunc morere.” Hoc dicens altaria ad ipsa trementem550  
 traxit et in multo lapsantem sanguine nati,  
 implicuitque comam laeva, dextraque coruscum  
 extulit, ac lateri capulo tenus abdidit ensem.  
 Haec finis Priami fatorum; hic exitus illum  
 sorte tulit, Troiam incensam et prolapsa videntem   555  
 Pergama, tot quondam populis terrisque superbum  
 regnatorem Asiae. Iacet ingens litore truncus,  
 avolsuque umeris caput, et sine nomine corpus.

*Aeneid, Book II: 540-558*  
 ~ *Publius Vergilius Maro*

26. In lines 540-543, what does Priam say about his enemy Achilles
- He curses him for destroying his country
  - He curses Achilles for mistreating the body of Hector
  - He praises Achilles for allowing him to return with the body of his son to his kingdom
  - He says that Achilles body deserved to be mistreated and left without a tomb
27. Lines 541 and 548 and 557 contain examples of
- Caesura
  - Hyperbole
  - Elision
  - Synchesis
28. In lines 547-549, what message does Pyrrhus tell Priam to carry?
- Go tell his father how unholy and blasphemous Pyrrhus has been towards Priam
  - Go tell his father about how fairly he treated his degenerate enemy Neoptolemus
  - Go tell his father to be proud of how he treated Achilles
  - Go tell his father to send back a message on how to treat his enemy
29. What is the best translation for *nunc morere*?
- Now to delay!
  - Now to die!
  - Now for death!
  - Now die!



36. Catullus almost always addresses someone in his poems. Whom is he addressing in the first five lines of this poem?
- Nostra Lesbia
  - Formianus
  - Amica Formiani, Ameana
  - Saeclum insapiens
37. A litote is when the author expresses a trait by using the opposite. This poem does this when Catullus describes the girl as
- Nec minimo naso
  - Bello pede
  - Ore sicco
  - Sane nimis elegante lingua
38. To whom does he refer in both lines 6 and 7 ?
- Lesbia
  - Puella nec nigris ocellis
  - Formianus
  - Saeclum insapiens
39. Why is Catullus upset by the provincials ?
- They dare to compare Lesbia with Ameana
  - They think Lesbia is the epitome of beauty
  - They think Ameana has prettier eyes than Lesbia
  - They are the friends of Formianus
40. What can we infer is the color of Lesbia's eyes ?
- Blue
  - Green
  - Black
  - Brown

**Refer to the following passage to answer questions 41-50.**

Militat omnis amans, et habet sua castra Cupido;

Attice, crede mihi, militat omnis amans.

Quae bello est habilis, Veneri quoque convenit aetas.

Turpe senex miles, turpe senilis amor. [est]

Quos petiere duces animos in milite forti,

5

Hos petit in socio bella puella viro.

Pervigilant ambo; terrā requiescit uterque --

Ille fores dominae servat, at ille ducis.

*Amores 1.9*

*Publius Ovidius Naso*

41. What is the author comparing in these lines?
- Lovers and soldiers
  - Followers and leaders
  - Old age and young age
  - Cupid and Atticus
42. In line 2 what is the best translation for *militat omnis amans*?
- Every lover soldiers.
  - Every soldier loves soldiering.
  - Every lover is a militant.
  - Loving is thousandfold (common) everywhere.
43. To what word does *quae* in line 3 refer?
- Amans
  - Cupido
  - Attice
  - Aetas
44. In line 4 the word *est* has been omitted by the author, but is understood when translating. What literary term applies to this omission?
- Syncope
  - Elision
  - Ellipsis
  - Anaphora
45. In lines 5 & 6, what is being compared?
- What leaders look for in soldiers and what a girl seeks in a boyfriend
  - Strengths of leaders and strong soldiers
  - Common traits of girls and their boyfriends
  - Minds and Spirits (Intellectual vs Social)
46. What is the subject of *petiere* in line 5?
- Quos
  - Duces
  - Senex miles, senilis amor
  - Animos
47. What is the best translation for *petiere* in line 5?
- To seek
  - Seek!
  - Be sought!
  - They seek
48. In line 6 what is the metrical term for the words *socio bella puella viro*?
- Caesura
  - Chiasmus
  - Synchysis
  - Spondee
49. In line 8, “*Ille fores dominae servat, at ille ducis,*” to whom or what do “ille....ille” refer?
- Amans, miles
  - Domina, dux
  - Cupido, Attice
  - Puella, viro

50. All of Ovid's *Amores*, including this poem, are written in what meter?
- a. Both iambic hexameter and iambic pentameter
  - b. Dactylic hexameter
  - c. Iambic pentameter
  - d. Trochees and spondees