

2010 FJCL State Latin Forum Reading Comprehension: Prose

Pages 1 and 2 are the four passages for the test. The questions are on the following pages.

Passage #1 is from Caesar's *Dē Bellō Gallicō*

Itaque nondum hieme confecta proximis quattuor coactis legionibus de improvise in fines Nerviorum contendit et, priusquam illi aut convenire aut profugere possent, magno pecoris atque hominum numero capto atque ea praeda militibus concessa vastisque agris in deditionem venire atque obsides sibi dare coegit. Eo celeriter confecto negotio rursus in hiberna legiones reduxit. Concilio Galliae primo vere, ut instituerat, indicto, cum reliqui praeter Senones, Carnutes Treverosque venissent, initium belli ac defectionis hoc esse arbitratus, ut omnia postponere videretur, concilium Lutetiam Parisiorum transfert.

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Passage #2 is from Cicero's *Pro Archia Poeta*

Erat Italia tunc plena Graecarum artium ac disciplinarum, studiaque haec et in Latio vehementius tum colebantur quam nunc eisdem in oppidis, et hic Romae propter tranquillitatem rei publicae non neglegebantur. Itaque hunc et Tarentini et Regini et Neopolitani civitate ceterisque praemiis donarunt; et omnes, qui aliquid de ingeniis poterant iudicare, cognitione atque hospitio dignum existimarunt. Hac tanta celebritate famae cum esset iam absentibus notus, Romam venit Mario consule et Catulo. Nactus est primum consules eos, quorum alter res ad scribendum maximas, alter cum res gestas tum etiam studium atque auris adhibere posset. Statim Luculli, cum praetextatus etiam tum Archias esset, eum domum suam receperunt. Sic etiam hoc non solum ingeni ac litterarum, verum etiam naturae atque virtutis, ut domus, quae huius adolescentiae prima fuit, eadem esset familiarissima senectuti.

Passage #3 is from Apuleius's *Apologia*

- (1) Certus equidem eram proque vero obtinebam, Maxime Cl. quique in consilio estis, Sicinium Aemilianum, senem notissimae temeritatis, accusationem mei prius apud te coeptam quam apud se cogitatum penuria criminum solis conviciis impleturum; (2) quippe insimulari quivis innocens potest, revinci nisi nocens non potest. (3) Quo ego uno praecipue confisus gratulor medius fidius, quod mihi copia et facultas te iudice optigit purgandae apud imperitos philosophiae et probandi mei. (4) Quanquam istae calumniae ut prima specie graves, ita ad difficultatem defensionis repentinae fuere. 5
- (5) Nam, ut meministi, dies abhinc quintus an sextus est, cum me causam pro uxore mea Pudentilla adversus Granios agere aggressum de composito necopinantem patroni eius incessere maledictis et insimulare magicorum maleficiorum ac denique necis Pontiani privigni mei coepere. 10
- (5) Nam, ut meministi, dies abhinc quintus an sextus est, cum me causam pro uxore mea Pudentilla adversus Granios agere aggressum de composito necopinantem patroni eius incessere maledictis et insimulare magicorum maleficiorum ac denique necis Pontiani privigni mei coepere. 15

Passage #4 is from Augustus's *Res Gestae*

- [2] Qui parentem meum trucidaverunt, eos in exilium expuli iudiciis legitimis ultus eorum facinus, et postea bellum inferentis rei publicae vici bis acie.
- [3] Bella terra et mari civilia externaque toto in orbe terrarum saepe gessi, victorque omnibus veniam petentibus civibus peperci. Externas gentes, quibus tuto ignosci potuit, conservare quam excidere malui. Milia civium Romanorum sub sacramento meo fuerunt circiter quingenta. Ex quibus deduxi in colonias aut remisi in municipia sua stipendis emeritis milia aliquanto plura quam trecenta, et iis omnibus agros adsignavi aut pecuniam pro praemiis militiae dedi. Naves cepi sescentas praeter eas, si quae minores quam triremes fuerunt. 5
- [4] Bis ovans triumphavi, tris egi curulis triumphos et appellatus sum viciens et semel imperator. Cum autem pluris triumphos mihi senatus decrevisset, iis supersedi. Laurum de fascibus deposui in Capitolio, votis quae quoque bello nuncupaveram solutis. Ob res a me aut per legatos meos auspiciis meis terra marique prospere gestas quinquagens et quinquens decrevit senatus supplicandum esse dis immortalibus. Dies autem, per quos ex senatus consulto supplicatum est, fuere DCCCLXXX. In triumphis meis ducti sunt ante currum meum reges aut regum liberi novem. Consul fueram terdecies, cum scribebam haec, et agebam septimum et tricensimum tribuniciae potestatis. 10
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Questions #1-13 refer to passage #1, which comes from Caesar's Dē Bellō Gallicō

1. What time of year is it according to the passage?
 - a. winter
 - b. the very end of winter
 - c. the beginning of spring
 - d. the very end of autumn
2. Which of these is NOT correct about the legions of Caesar mentioned in this passage?
 - a. There were four of them
 - b. They were the closest
 - c. They were in the Nervii's territory
 - d. They had to be gathered by Caesar
3. Which of these best describes the march of Caesar against the Nervii?
 - a. It was extremely quick
 - b. It was unexpected
 - c. It was well-provisioned
 - d. It was aborted before it started
4. A subjunctive clause with *priusquam* and an imperfect subjunctive verb as seen in line 3 is most closely analogous to which of these other subjunctive clauses?
 - a. result clause
 - b. relative clause of characteristic
 - c. purpose clause
 - d. indirect command
5. Which of these is the best description of the word *illi* in line 3?
 - a. nominative, referring to the legions
 - b. nominative, referring to the Nervii
 - c. dative, referring to Caesar
 - d. dative, referring to winter
6. What case is the word *pecoris* in line 4?
 - a. genitive
 - b. dative
 - c. accusative
 - d. ablative
7. Which of these was NOT a result of the Roman attack on the Nervii?
 - a. The Nervii paid a ransom
 - b. The Romans captured many men
 - c. Caesar forced a surrender
 - d. Hostages were given to the Romans
8. In the first sentence (*Itaque...coegit*), how many total ablative words are there?
 - a. 12
 - b. 13
 - c. 14
 - d. 15
9. Which of these statements about the Gallic Council mentioned in the passage is true?
 - a. It was the first one
 - b. It was established before any other
 - c. It was attended by the Senones
 - d. It was at the beginning of the spring
10. To what does the word *hoc* in line 10 refer?
 - a. Gaul
 - b. the absence of the 3 tribes
 - c. the Gallic council
 - d. the business of the Nervii
11. Why did Caesar transfer the Gallic council to Lutetia?
 - a. He had instituted it there
 - b. He thought that the war began there
 - c. Three Gallic tribes had come there
 - d. Because the rebellion was more important

12. What is the best translation for the word *ut* in line 8?
a. as b. that c. so that d. how
13. What is the best translation for the word *ut* in line 10?
a. as b. that c. so that d. how

Questions #14-25 refer to passage #2, which comes from Cicero's *Pro Archia Poeta*

14. What is the correct case/number/gender of the word *haec* in the first line?
a. nominative singular feminine b. nominative plural feminine
c. nominative plural neuter d. accusative plural neuter
15. What is the correct meaning of the word *quam* in the second line?
a. which b. whom c. than d. how
16. What is referred to by the word *eisdem* in line 2?
a. Italia (line 1) b. Graecarum (line 1) c. studia (line 1) d. Latio (line 1)
17. According to the passage, what did the tranquility of the republic allow Rome to do?
a. worship in their towns b. study the arts of the Greeks
c. be vehement in their honoring of the gods d. be more artistic and disciplined
18. What case is the word *Romae* in line 2?
a. locative b. genitive c. dative d. nominative
19. What happens in the first part of the sentence in line 3 (*Itaque...donarunt*)?
a. Gifts were given to Tarnetum, Regium, and Naples.
b. The three cities are given the gift of statehood.
c. A man is given citizenship and other gifts by the three cities.
d. The state and other rewards are divided among the three cities.
20. What is the use of the ablative illustrated by the words *cognitione* (line 4) and *hospitio* (line 4)?
a. means b. manner c. separation d. special adjectives
21. What is the thought of the everyone about the man referred to in line 3?
a. that he was judgmental b. that he was hospitable
c. that he was like everyone else d. that he was a genius
22. Who/what is referred to by the **first** *alter* in line 6?
a. The "man" referred to as *hunc* in line 3 b. Marius
c. Catulus d. Rome
23. What is the meaning of *cum* in line 6?
a. not only b. with c. when d. although

24. What is the meaning of *cum* in line 7?
a. not only b. with c. when d. although
25. What is the basic idea of the final sentence?
a. Archias was in the favor of the Luculli his entire life.
b. Archias was a genius as a youth, but not as an old man.
c. The Luculli thought that Archias was too young to express his talent.
d. Archias was the foremost of youths, but became more common when he was older.

Questions #26-37 refer to the passage #3, which comes from Apuleius's *Apologia*.

26. What is the best idiomatic translation of the phrase *proque vero obtinebam* in line 1?
a. Indeed I was holding b. I took it as truth
c. I obtained it indeed c. I obtained it for the right reason
27. Which of these is the best description of the word *mei* in line 3?
a. genitive of charge b. objective genitive c. dative of reference d. dative of purpose
28. What usually poetic rhetorical device is found in lines 3 and 4?
a. apostrophe b. hendiadys c. zeugma d. tmesis
29. What is the meaning of sentence 2?
a. You cannot accuse a man without proof b. The innocent must suffer with the guilty
c. You cannot lose a case unless you're guilty d. There are no innocent; only guilty
30. How is the word *purgandae* (line 8) best described?
a. gerund b. periphrastic c. gerundive d. infinitive
31. According to the passage, who are the *imperitos* mentioned in line 8?
a. The members of the jury of Apuleius' trial b. Apuleius' friends and supporters
c. Apuleius' family d. Apuleius' accusers
32. What is the best description of the word *specie* in line 10?
a. ablative of means b. ablative absolute (with understood participle)
c. ablative of specification d. ablative of attendant circumstance
33. How is the word *fuere* in line 11 best translated?
a. were b. had been c. to have been d. would have been
34. What is the best translation for the phrase *dies abhinc quintus an sextus est* in line 12?
a. on the fifth or sixth day b. five or six days from now
c. both the fifth and sixth day from now d. five or six days ago

35. Who is Pudentilla according to the latter part of this passage?
- a. One of the Granii
 - b. Someone being sued by Apuleius' wife
 - c. Apuleius' wife
 - d. Someone suing Apuleius' wife
36. As we discover in lines 12-16, what was Apuleius himself being accused of?
- a. slander and murder
 - b. black magic and murder
 - c. slander and black magic
 - d. slander, black magic, and murder
37. Which of these best describes the word *coepere*?
- a. infinitive
 - b. future passive indicative
 - c. perfect active indicative
 - d. present passive indicative

Questions #38-50 refer to passage #4 which comes from Augustus' *Res Gestae*.

38. Which of these is NOT a way in which Augustus took his revenge on those who murdered his parent?
- a. defeating them in court
 - b. twice in battle
 - c. driving them into exile
 - d. by taking the war to them inside the republic
39. Which of the following words does *externa* (line 4) modify?
- a. bella (line 4)
 - b. terra (line 4)
 - c. orbe (line 4)
 - d. victor (line 5)
40. According to the passage, which foreign tribes did Augustus spare?
- a. those that he preferred
 - b. the ones that it was safe for him to spare
 - c. all of them
 - d. the ones who came seeking pardon
41. What does the sentence in lines 8-12 discuss?
- a. How Augustus compensated his soldiers after the wars.
 - b. The numbers and deployment of the troops set against him.
 - c. How Augustus himself was responsible for the deaths of so many soldiers.
 - d. How and when Augustus set up his soldiers during the wars.
42. Which of these best describes the number of ships that Augustus captured, according to lines 12-13?
- a. 600 triremes or more
 - b. 600 ships, but nothing smaller than triremes
 - c. 600 ships, not counting ships smaller than triremes
 - d. 600 ships that were all smaller than triremes
43. What is the total when adding Augustus's triumphal ovals, curule triumphs, and the number of times he was named imperator?
- a. 24
 - b. 25
 - c. 26
 - d. 28

44. According to lines 15-16, what did Augustus do when the Senate decreed even more triumphs?
- a. He acceded to their requests.
 - b. He carried the *fasces* in them.
 - c. He sat them out.
 - d. He overrode the Senate and cancelled them.
45. Which of these is the antecedent of the word *quae* in line 17?
- a. *fasces* (line 17)
 - b. *votis* (line 17)
 - c. *laurum* (line 16)
 - d. *bello* (line 17)
46. What case and number is the word *dies* in line 21?
- a. nominative singular
 - b. nominative plural
 - c. accusative plural
 - d. genitive singular
47. How many days of prayers were decreed, according to the passage?
- a. 1390
 - b. 890
 - c. 1840
 - d. 840
48. What does Augustus say about his triumphs?
- a. 9 kings attended the triumphs.
 - b. 9 kings or children of kings were marched in them.
 - c. 9 kings and children of kings freed their people at them.
 - d. They were led in front of 9 kings' children.
49. When Augustus wrote this, how many times had he been consul?
- a. 3
 - b. 13
 - c. 30
 - d. 37
50. Which of these words needs to be supplied in the final line?
- a. est
 - b. sunt
 - c. annum
 - d. factus