

Regional Forum 2009
Prose Comprehension

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

I. Questions 1-19 refer to the following passage from Caesar's Bellum Civile

Caesar prima luce omnes eos, qui in monte consederant, ex superioribus locis in planitiem descendere atque arma proicere iussit. Quod ubi sine recusatione fecerunt passisque palmis proiecti ad terram flentes ab eo salutem petiverunt, consolatus consurgere iussit et pauca apud eos de lenitate sua locutus, quo minore essent timore, omnes conservavit militibusque suis commendavit, ne qui eorum violaretur, neu quid sui desiderarent. Hac adhibita diligentia ex castris sibi legiones alias occurrere et eas, quas secum duxerat, in vicem requiescere atque in castra reverti iussit eodemque die Larisam pervenit. 5

In eo proelio non amplius CC milites desideravit, sed centuriones, fortes viros, circiter XXX amisit. Interfectus est etiam fortissime pugnans Crastinus, cuius mentionem supra fecimus, gladio in os adversum coniecto. Neque id fuit falsum, quod ille in pugnam proficiscens dixerat. Sic enim Caesar existimabat, eo proelio excellentissimam virtutem Crastini fuisse, optimeque eum de se meritum iudicabat. Ex Pompeiano exercitu circiter milia XV cecidisse videbantur, sed in deditionem venerunt amplius milia 15

1. . Identify the use of prima luce (1)?
 - a. ablative of time when
 - b. ablative of time within which
 - c. ablative of manner
 - d. ablative of respect
2. Where were the men who surrendered to Caesar hiding?
 - a. on the plain
 - b. in a better position
 - c. in Larisa
 - d. on a hill
3. What did the men do first to show submission?
 - a. threw themselves on the ground
 - b. cried
 - c. stretched out their hands
 - d. surrendered their weapons
4. What did Caesar do to the men?
 - a. executed
 - b. imprisoned
 - c. handed them to his men to guard
 - d. confiscated their property
5. Identify the case and use of passisque palmis (3)?
 - a. ablative of means
 - b. ablative absolute
 - c. accusative, direct object
 - d. ablative of specification
6. What is the best translation of ab eo (3)?
 - a. by him
 - b. from that place
 - c. through this means
 - d. from him

7. Identify the subjunctive in the clause: quo...timore (4-5).
a. indirect command b. prohibitive c. purpose d. result
8. What is the best translation of “ne qui eorum violaretur”? (6)
a. lest he should do violence to any
b. so that he would not be harmed by any
c. not to harm any of them
d. in order for him to harm them and their property
9. What use of the subjunctive is “desiderarent”? (6)
a. substantive result clause b. indirect question
c. indirect command d. purpose clause
10. Whom does “sibi” (7) refer to?
a. Caesar b. the captured legions c. Caesar’s troops d. Pompey
11. When did Caesar get to Larisa?
a. at dawn b. the next day c. the same day d. at midday
12. What is the best translation for desideravit (9)?
a. lost b. desired c. lacked d. wanted
13. How many men did Caesar lose in all?
a. 30 b. 200 c. 230 d. 15,000
14. What figure of speech is illustrated in lines 9-10?
a. litotes b. onomatopoeia c. polyptoton d. hyperbole
15. Who was among those that died?
a. Caesar b. L. Domitius c. Sulla d. Crastinus
16. How did he die?
a. while fleeing b. sword wound to the head
c. spear through the heart d. fell from his horse and crushed
17. To whom does ille (12) refer?
a. Caesar b. L. Domitius c. Sulla d. Crastinus
18. According to the author, where else have we learned about Crastinus?
a. on an inscription b. in a letter
c. previously in this work d. never
19. How many men of Pompey’s army fell in battle?
a. 15 b. 30 c. 15,000 d. “many more thousands”

II. Questions 20-36 refer to the following passage from Cicero's Letters.

Tullius S.D. Terentiae et Tulliolae et Ciceroni Suis

Ego minus saepe do ad vos litteras quam possum propterea quod cum omnia mihi tempora sunt misera tum vero, cum aut scribo ad vos aut vestras lego, conficior lacrimis sic, ut ferre non possim. Quod utinam minus vitae cupidi fuissetus! Certe nihil aut non multum in vita mali vidissetus. 5
 Quod si nos ad aliquam alicuius commodi aliquando recipiendi spem fortuna reservavit, minus est erratum a nobis: si haec mala fixa sunt, ego vero te quam primum, mea vita, cupio videre et in tuo complexu emori, quando neque di, quos tu castissime coluisti, neque homines, quibus ego semper servivi, nobis gratiam retulerunt. Nos Brundisii apud M. Laenium 10
 Flaccum dies XIII fuimus, virum optimum, qui periculum fortunarum et capitis sui prae mea salute neglexit neque legis improbissimae poena deductus est quo minus hospitii et amicitiae ius officiumque praestaret. Huic utinam aliquando gratiam referre possimus! Habebimus quidem semper. Brundisio profecti sumus a.d. II kalendas maias: per Macedoniam Cyzicum 15
 petebamus. O me perditum! O adflictum! Quid enim? Rogem te ut venias? Mulierem aegram et corpore et animo confectam? Non rogem? Sine te igitur sim? Opinor, sic agam: si est spes nostri reditus, eam confirmes et rem adiuves; sin, ut ego metuo, transactum est, quoquo modo potes, ad me fac venias. Unum hoc scito; si te habebis, non mihi videbor plane perisse. Sed quid Tulliola 20
 mea fiet? Iam id vos videte; mihi deest consilium.

20. What does S.D. stand for?
 a. salus diei b. salubritas deliciarum c. salutem dat d. sine die
21. Which of these addressees refers to Cicero's wife?
 a. Terentia b. Tulliola c. Cicero d. a and b
22. Why doesn't the letter writer write more often?
 a. no time b. no writing materials c. depression d. road is too bumpy
23. Identify the clause *ut...possim* (4).
 a. volitive b. purpose c. result d. indirect question
24. What case and use is *mali* in line 5?
 a. nominative, subject b. genitive, possession
 c. genitive of value d. genitive, partitive
25. What tense is *vidissetus* in line 5?
 a. imperfect b. perfect c. pluperfect d. future perfect

26. What is the best translation of *reciperandi* (6)?
a. must be recovered b. from recovering
c. a recovery d. of recovering
27. What term of affection is used for the addressee?
a. beloved b. my true love c. embraceable one d. my life
28. What does the author wish?
a. his misfortunes be fixed b. to see his loved ones and die
c. to worship the gods in peace d. to serve new masters
29. What is the best translation of *castissime* (9)?
a. most chaste b. most piously c. from misfortune d. in camp
30. Whom does Cicero think is ungrateful?
a. Flaccus b. the gods c. men d. b and c
31. Who is the *virum optimum* (11)?
a. Flaccus b. Macedonicus c. Brundisii d. Cicero
32. Why does Cicero think highly of this *virum optimum* ?
a. He had saved Cicero's fortune b. He had saved Cicero's life
c. He had offered Cicero hospitality d. a, b and c
33. Identify the use of the subjunctive *possimus* (14).
a. optative b. deliberative c. potential d. hortatory
34. Identify the subjunctives in the sentence "*Rogem te ut venias.*" (16).
a. volative/purpose b. hortatory/time
c. deliberative/indirect command d. jussive/result
35. Why is the writer reluctant to ask the recipient to come?
a. journey is too long b. illness
c. she would get sea sick d. no transportation available
36. What case and use is *reditus* in line 18?
a. nominative, subject b. genitive, objective
c. nominative, appositive d. accusative, direct object
37. What kind of conditional appears in line 20?
a. contrary to fact present b. future more vivid
c. future less vivid d. contrary to fact past
38. What is the best translation for *scito* in line 20?
a. Let them know b. It must be known
c. Know d. It shall be known

III. Questions 37-41 refer to the following passage from Livy.

Dum haec agebantur Veiiis, interim arx Capitoliumque Romae fuit in ingenti periculo. Namque Galli, seu notato vestigio humano, qua nuntius a Veiiis pervenerat, seu sua sponte animadverso aequo ascensu saxorum ad Carmentis, sublustri nocte, cum primo praemissent inermem, qui tentaret viam, tradentes arma inde, ubi quid iniqui esset, invicem innixi sublevantesque alterni et trahentes alii alios, prout locus postularet, 5 evasere in summum tanto silentio, ut non solum fallerent custodes, sed ne quidem excitarent canes—animal sollicitum ad strepitus nocturnes. Anseres non fefellere, quibus, sacris Iunoni, abstinebatur tamen in summa inopia cibi: quae res fuit saluti: namque clangore eorum crepituque alarum M. Manlius excitus, vir egregius bello, qui fuerat consul triennio ante, arreptis armis, simul ciens ceteros ad arma vadit: et, dum 10 ceteri trepidant ictum umbone deturbat Gallum, qui iam constiterat in summo.

39. What is the best translation of *Veiiis* (1).
a. at Veii b. from Veii c. to Veii d. of Veii
40. Identify the ablative *notato vestigio humano* (2).
a. absolute b. means c. manner d. respect
41. What is the best translation of *qua* (2)?
a. that b. what c. where d. who
42. What is the best translation for *cum* (4).
a. when b. although c. with d. not only
43. Which word best describes the scout sent by the Gauls?
a. barefoot b. unarmed c. short d. archer
44. Identify the clause *qui...viam* (4).
a. relative clause of characteristic b. relative clause of purpose
c. relative clause in indirect statement d. indirect question
45. What is the best translation of *trahentes alii alios* (5)?
a. surrendering the others b. bringing over the rest
c. taking nourishment d. dragging each other
46. Where were the Gauls preparing to make their assault?
a. on a path on the citadel b. near a snow drift
c. near Carmentis d. by a secret stairway
47. Identify the clause *ut...custodes* (6).
a. purpose b. result c. indirect question d. time

48. Which was not fooled by the silence of the Gauls?
a. custodes b. canes c. anseres d. Iuno
49. What is the case and reason for bello (9)?
a. ablative/manner b. dative/reference
c. dative/agent d. ablative/specification
50. What does Manlius not do?
a. send for the consul
b. grab his weapons
c. wake up the other Romans
d. knock a Gaul off of the summit

