

2014 FJCL State Latin Forum Reading Comprehension - Prose

No macrons are provided on this test.

PASSAGE I: Caesar, *De Bello Gallico* III. 7-8

Trouble in the Northwest

[7] 1. His rebus gestis cum omnibus de causis Caesar pacatam Galliam existimaret, superatis Belgis, expulsis Germanis, victis in Alpibus Sedunis, atque ita inita hieme in Illyricum profectus esset, quod eas quoque nationes adire et regiones cognoscere volebat, subitum bellum in Gallia coortum est. 2. Eius belli haec fuit causa. 3. P. Crassus adulescens cum legione VII proximus mare Oceanum in Andibus hiemabat. 4. Is, quod in his locis inopia frumenti erat, praefectos tribunosque militum complures in finitimas civitates frumenti causa dimisit; quo in numero est T. Terrasidius missus in Esuvios, M. Trebius Gallus in Coriosolites, Q. Velanius cum T. Silio in Venetos.

[8] 5. Huius est civitatis longe amplissima auctoritas omnis orae maritimae regionum earum, quod et naves habent Veneti plurimas, quibus in Britanniam navigare consuerunt, et scientia atque usu rerum nauticarum ceteros antecedunt et in magno impetu maris atque aperto paucis portibus interiectis, quos tenent ipsi, omnes fere qui eo mari uti consuerunt habent vectigales. 6. Ab his fit initium retinendi Silii atque Velanii, quod per eos suos se obsides, quos Crasso dedissent, recuperaturos existimabant. 7. Horum auctoritate finitimi adducti, ut sunt Gallorum subita et repentina consilia, eadem de causa Trebium Terrasidiumque retinent et celeriter missis legatis per suos principes inter se coniurant nihil nisi communi consilio acturos eundemque omnes fortunae exitum esse laturos, reliquasque civitates sollicitant, ut in ea libertate quam a maioribus acceperint permanere quam Romanorum servitutem perferre malint. 8. Omni ora maritima celeriter ad suam sententiam perducta communem legationem ad P. Crassum mittunt, si velit suos recuperare, obsides sibi remittat.

1. cum (sentence 1) is best translated
 - a. although
 - b. since
 - c. when
 - d. with
2. inita hieme (sentence 1) is best translated
 - a. having gone into winter quarters
 - b. if winter began
 - c. now that winter had begun
 - d. with winter quarters having been entered
3. The number of ablative absolutes in sentence 1 is:
 - a. 3
 - b. 4
 - c. 5
 - d. 6
4. In sentence 1, Caesar has left Gaul for all the following reasons EXCEPT
 - a. to drive out the Germans
 - b. he had secured the Alpine region
 - c. he thought that it was at peace
 - d. to learn about another province he is governing
5. The antecedent for haec (sent. 2) is
 - a. Caesar's activities in sentence 1
 - b. Gallia (sent. 1)
 - c. regions (sent. 1)
 - d. causa (sent. 2)

6. In sentence 5, scientia is
 a. abl. of means
 b. abl. of specification
 c. predicate nominative
 d. subject
7. In sentence 5 uti is best translated
 a. as
 b. of use
 c. that
 d. to use
8. in sentences 4-5, which tribe has the largest fleet of ships?
 a. the Esvii
 b. the Nervii
 c. the Venetii
 d. the Corisolites
9. nisi (sent. 6) is best translated
 a. even if
 b. except
 c. not even
 d. unless
10. In sentence 7 Caesar includes
 a. an aside that Gauls are volatile
 b. an opinion that the Sillii and Velanii are the cause of the trouble
 c. that the Sillii and Venetii's hostages have been recovered
 d. that the Veneti sent Trebius as an ambassador
11. In sentence 7, other tribes are approached
 a. because they have taken Trebius and Terasidius hostage
 b. because they might want to restore their ancient freedom
 c. to compell them to swear to do nothing
 d. to prevent a sudden change in plan.
12. From sentence 8 the reader can infer that
 a. all the area agreed with the Veneti
 b. Crassus sent an ambassador to the coast
 c. more hostages were sent to Crassus
 d. The hostages were recovered quickly
13. Possible causes for the situation include all of the following EXCEPT
 a. Caesar's absence
 b. Crassus' inexperience
 c. excessive port taxes
 d. The Venetii's desire for their previous independence

PASSAGE II. Cicero, *Somnium Scipionis* 28-29

The author explains the nature of immortality and how to achieve it

(28) 1. Cum pateat igitur aeternum id esse, quod a se ipso moveatur, quis est, qui hanc naturam animis esse tributam neget? 2. Inanimatum est enim omne, quod pulsu agitur externo; quod autem est animal, id motu cietur interno et suo; nam haec est propria natura animi atque vis. 3. Quae si est una ex omnibus, quae sese moveat, neque nata certe est et aeterna est.

(29) 4. Hanc tu exerce optimis in rebus! 5. Sunt autem optimae curae de salute patriae; quibus agitatus et exercitatus animus velocius in hanc sedem et domum suam

pervolabit; idque ocius faciet, si iam tum, cum erit inclusus in corpore, eminebit foras et ea, quae extra erunt, contemplanis quam maxime se a corpore abstrahet.

6. Namque eorum animi, qui se corporis voluptatibus dederunt earumque se quasi ministros praebuerunt impulsuque libidinum voluptatibus oboedientium deorum et hominum iura violaverunt, corporibus elapsi circum terram ipsam volutantur nec hunc in locum nisi multis exagitati saeculis revertuntur.'

14. Cum (sent. 1) is best translated
 a. although b. since c. when d. with
15. In sentence 1, Cicero defines the eternal as
 a. anything that moves itself b. being obvious
 c. denied to the soul d. nature itself
16. Sentence one contains an example of
 a. apostrophe b. chiasmus c. rhetorical question d. zeugma
17. animal (sent. 2) is best translated
 a. creature b. living c. subhuman d. wild
18. quae si est una ex omnibus sese moveat is best translated
 a. and if it is this one force out of that itself moves itself
 b. who is the one moved by herself from all the rest
 c. what if one herself is moved from all the rest
 d. which if there is one moved from all the rest.
19. In chapter 28, the speaker presents the case that
 a. everything living has a pulse
 b. the inanimate can't move and so is destroyed
 c. nature sets everything in motion
 d. Since the soul is immortal, only the soul is deserving of energy
20. The antecedent for hanc (sent. 4) is
 a. haec (sent. 2) b. animi (sent. 2) c. vis (sent. 2) d. una (sent. 3)
21. optimis in rebus (sent. 4) in this context would refer to
 a. glory b. governance c. happiness d. wealth
22. autem (sent. 5) is best translated
 a. either b. however c. or d. moreover
23. In sentence 5, the author declares that a soul
 a. must be trained to stay at home
 b. still can detach itself from the body even if it seems impossibly great
 c. should live outside and go beyond its limits
 d. will fly to its place in heaven faster if it works for the betterment of its home land

24. eorum (sent. 6) contrasts with
 a. quibus (sent. 5) b. earum (sent. 6)
 c. qui (sent. 6) d. voluptatibus (sent. 6)
25. earum (sent. 6) is
 a. genitive of the whole b. objective
 c. possessive d. subjective
26. Finally we learn that
 a. a fallen soul can never reach the starry realm
 b. even those who do wrong may yet achieve immortality
 c. people who become slaves of pleasure are beaten for many ages
 d. souls which disobey the gods flutter endlessly around the earth

PASSAGE III: Sallust Bellum Catilinae 25

The author singles out a remarkable figure among Catiline's conspirators:

[25] 1. Sed in iis erat Sempronia, quae multa saepe virilis audaciae facinora commiserat. 2. Haec mulier genere atque forma, praeterea viro atque liberis satis fortunata fuit; litteris Graecis et Latinis docta, psallere et saltare elegantius quam necesse est probae, multa alia, quae instrumenta luxuriae sunt. 3. Sed ei cariora semper omnia quam decus atque pudicitia fuit; pecuniae an famae minus parceret, haud facile discerneres; libido sic accensa, ut saepius peteret viros quam peteretur. 4. Sed ea saepe antehac fidem prodiderat, creditum abiuraverat, caedis conscia fuerat; luxuria atque inopia praiceps abierat. 5. Verum ingenium eius haud absurdum: posse versus facere, iocum movere, sermone uti vel modesto vel molli vel procaci; prorsus multae facetiae multusque lepos inerat.

27. In sentence 1 audaciae is
 a. dative with special verbs b. genitive of description
 c. objective genitive d. nominative subject
28. In sentence 1, the author tells us that
 a. Catiline's conspirators included women
 b. many evil deeds were committed by Sempronia
 c. many people sympathized with Sempronia
 d. Sempronia pitied men's boldness
29. viro (sent. 2) is
 a. ablative of cause b. ablative of specification
 c. dative with adjectives d. the indirect object
30. elegantius (sent. 2) is best translated
 a. more elegantly b. quite elegant
 c. rather elegantly d. too elegant

31. probae (sent. 2) is
a. nominative plural b. genitive singular
c. dative singular d. vocative plural
32. cariora semper omnia (sent. 3) is an example of
a. asyndeton b. chiasmus c. hyperbole d. juxtaposition
33. The first quam in sentence 3 is best translated
a. as b. how c. so d. than
34. parceret (sent. 3) is in the subjunctive as a/n
a. adverbial purpose clause b. hortatory
c. indirect question d. simple result clause
35. discerneres (sent. 3) is best translated
a. could you decide b. that you might decide
c. to decide d. you would have decided
36. The subject of peteretur (sent. 3) is
a. ei (sent. 3) b. famae (sent. 3)
c. lubido (sent. 3) d. accensa (sent. 3)
37. antehac (sent. 4) is best translated
a. against her b. in front of her c. previously d. up til this point
38. In sentence 4 the author states among other things that Sempronia had
a. been complicit in a murder b. lied under oath
c. practiced atheism d. rejected luxury
39. haud absurdum (sent. 5) is an example of
a. asyndeton b. juxtaposition c. litotes d. oxymoron
40. According to the author, Sempronia did have many good qualities, not including
a. charm b. devotion c. talent d. wit

PASSAGE IV: Pliny, *Epistulae* VII. 19

The author expresses concern about a close friend

1. Angit me Fanniae valetudo. 2. Contraxit hanc, dum adsidet Iuniae virgini, sponte primum (est enim adfinis), deinde etiam ex auctoritate pontificum.
3. Nam virgines, cum vi morbi atrio Vestae coguntur excedere, matronarum curae custodiaeque mandatur. 4. Quo munere Fannia dum sedulo fungitur, hoc discrimine implicita est. 5. Insident febres, tussis increscit, summa macies, summa defectio. 6. Animus tantum et spiritus viget Helvedio marito, Thraseä patre dignissimus; reliqua labuntur meque non metu tantum, verum etiam dolore conficiunt.

41. valetudo (sent. 1) is which case?
 a. ablative b. dative c. nominative d. vocative
42. hanc (sent. 2) gets its gender from
 a. Fanniae (sent. 1) b. valetudo (sent. 1)
 c. Iunia (sent. 2) d. auctoritate (sent. 2)
43. dum adsidet (sent. 2) is best translated
 a. as long as she sits with b. until she took care of
 c. while she is sitting with d. while she was taking care of
44. In sentence 2, Iunia is all of the following EXCEPT
 a. Fannia's friend b. Fannia's relation by marriage
 c. sick d. a Vestal
45. curae custodiaeque (sent. 3) are datives
 a. of reference b. of the indirect object
 c. with adjectives d. with compound verbs
46. munere (sent. 4) is the object of
 a. sedulo b. fungitur c. discrimine d. implicita est
47. From sentences 2-4, we infer that Fannia's illness is particularly sad because
 a. it has driven her from her home
 b. it is extremely painful
 c. the priests have cursed her with it
 d. she got it because she was kind and dutiful
48. Sentence 5 contains examples of all of these rhetorical devices EXCEPT
 a. anaphora b. asyndeton c. chiasmus d. metonymy
49. Helvidio marito, Thrasea patre (sent. 6) is best translated
 a. by Helvidius the husband of Thrasea, and her father
 b. from Helvidius the husband and Thrasea the father
 c. of her husband Helvidius and her father Thrasea
 d. with Helvidius being the husband of her father Thrasea
50. Reading this passage, it is clear that the author considers Fannia to be all of the following EXCEPT
 a. courageous b. dignified c. generous d. reliable