

**FJCL REGIONAL LATIN FORUM 2017  
READING COMPREHENSION**

NO MACRONS ARE PROVIDED ON THIS TEST.

**Refer to the following passage to answer questions 1-25.**

*Tacitus describes the Caelian Hill during the reign of the emperor Tiberius.*

1 Ignis violentia urbem ultra solitum<sup>1</sup> adfecit, deusto monte Caelio;  
2 feralemque annum ferebant et ominibus adversis susceptum  
3 principi consilium absentiae, qui mos vulgo, fortuita<sup>2</sup> ad culpam  
4 trahentes, ni Caesar obviam isset tribuendo pecunias ex modo  
5 detrimenti. actaeque ei grates apud senatum ab inlustribus  
6 fama apud populum, quia sine ambitione aut proximorum  
7 precibus ignotos<sup>3</sup> etiam et ultro accitos<sup>4</sup> munificentia iuverat.  
8 adduntur sententiae ut mons Caelius in posterum Augustus  
9 appellaretur, quando cunctis circum flagrantibus sola Tiberii  
10 effigies sita in domo Iunii senatoris inviolata mansisset. evenisse  
11 id olim Claudiae Quintae eiusque statuam vim ignium bis elapsam  
12 maiores apud aedem matris deum consecravisse. sanctos  
13 acceptosque numinibus Claudios et augendam caerimoniam<sup>5</sup> loco  
14 in quo tantum in principem honorem di ostenderint.

<sup>1</sup>*solitum, -i n.*: the customary, what is usual

<sup>2</sup>*fortuitus-a-um* : accidental, by chance

<sup>3</sup>*ignotus -i m.*: stranger

<sup>4</sup>*accio, -ire, accivi, accitum*: to call, summon

<sup>5</sup>*caerimonia -ae f.*: sacredness, sanctity

*Annales 4.64  
~ Cornelius Tacitus*

1. What ablative use is found in line 1?
  - a. absolute
  - b. separation
  - c. place where
  - d. means
  
2. According to line 1, what kind of fire burned the Caelian hill?
  - a. One set by administrators.
  - b. One from outside the city.
  - c. One sent by the gods.
  - d. One that was unusually large.
  
3. What is the best translation of *ferebant* (line 2)?
  - a. They were saying
  - b. They were enduring
  - c. They were allowing
  - d. They were striking

4. According to lines 2-3, who was absent from the area?
  - a. everyone
  - b. the opposition
  - c. the priests
  - d. the emperor
  
5. What dative use is *vulgo* (line 3)?
  - a. reference
  - b. separation
  - c. special verbs
  - d. special adjectives
  
6. What is the best translation of *trahentes* (line 4)?
  - a. to endure, delay
  - b. to attribute, deduce
  - c. to withdraw, extract
  - d. to acquire, take on
  
7. According to lines 2-4, we learn that in times of crisis, people are
  - a. angry
  - b. pessimistic
  - c. relieved
  - d. indifferent
  
8. From what verb does *isset* (line 4) come?
  - a. sum, esse: to be
  - b. edo, edere: to eat
  - c. fio, fieri: to become
  - d. eo, ire: to go
  
9. What verb form is *tribuendo* (line 4)?
  - a. infinitive
  - b. imperative
  - c. supine
  - d. gerund
  
10. To whom or what does *ei* (line 5) refer?
  - a. the Caelian Hill
  - b. Tiberius
  - c. the crowd
  - d. a senator
  
11. According to lines 4-5, how much money was given out?
  - a. none
  - b. less than the cost of damages
  - c. equal to the cost of damages
  - d. more than the cost of damages

12. In line 5, what idiom appears?
- to pay the penalty
  - to march
  - to retreat
  - to thank
13. What is the best translation of *apud* (lines 5 and 6)?
- at the house of
  - near
  - among
  - before
14. What use of the ablative is *fama* (line 6)?
- means/instrument
  - manner
  - specification/respect
  - agent
15. According to lines 6-7, Tiberius was praised by the people for taking action without
- knowing the people involved
  - having the funds to help
  - encouragement from his closest friends
  - being in the city
16. According to lines 8-9, what popular opinion about the Caelian Hill arose?
- it should be renamed after the emperor
  - it should be a sanctuary to Augustus
  - it should be demolished next
  - it should be built up again
17. What word does *sola* (line 9) modify?
- sententiae* (line 8)
  - mons* (line 8)
  - effigies* (line 10)
  - an implied woman
18. In what type of subjunctive clause is *mansisset* (line 10) used?
- concessive
  - causal
  - conditional
  - proviso
19. According to lines 9-10, where was the statue of Tiberius found?
- in Juno's temple
  - buried in the earth
  - blown to the bottom of the hill
  - in a senator's house

20. According to lines 10-11, what was said to have happened to the statue of Claudia Quinta?
- it was created by fire changing into stone
  - Tiberius stole it
  - it escaped fire twice
  - cows dragged it away while on fire
21. What is the best translation of *maiores* (line 12)?
- ancestors
  - senators
  - priests
  - royalty
22. What case is *deum* (line 12)?
- nominative
  - genitive
  - dative
  - accusative
23. According to line 12, where did Claudia Quinta's statue eventually end up?
- in the emperor's palace
  - in a goddess' temple
  - in a senator's house
  - in heaven
24. What verb form is *acceptos* (line 13)?
- gerund
  - supine
  - infinitive
  - imperative
25. Throughout the passage, Tacitus expresses the idea that
- money can change people's opinions, even those about the misfortune
  - the gods don't protect people even in times of disaster
  - the emperor is divinely protected from fire and other disasters
  - The senate can manipulate the people's opinions through fear and intimidation

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**Refer to the following passage to answer questions 26-50.**

*Dares, a boxer at the funeral games of Anchises, looks for a challenger.*

1 nec mora; continuo vastis cum viribus effert  
 2 ora Dares magnoque virum se murmure tollit,  
 3 solus qui Paridem solitus contendere contra,  
 4 idemque ad tumulum quo maximus occubat Hector  
 5 victorem Buten immani corpore, qui se  
 6 Bebrycia veniens Amyci de gente ferebat,  
 7 perculit<sup>1</sup> et fulva moribundum extendit harena.  
 8 talis prima Dares caput altum in proelia tollit,  
 9 ostenditque umeros latos alternaque iactat  
 10 brachia protendens et verberat ictibus<sup>2</sup> auras.  
 11 quaeritur huic alius; nec quisquam ex agmine tanto  
 12 audet adire virum manibusque inducere caestus<sup>3</sup>.  
 13 ergo alacris<sup>4</sup> cunctosque putans excedere palma<sup>5</sup>  
 14 Aeneae stetit ante pedes, nec plura moratus  
 15 tum laeva taurum cornu tenet atque ita fatur:  
 16 'nate dea, si nemo audet se credere pugnae,  
 17 quae finis standi? quo me decet usque teneri?  
 18 ducere dona iube.' cuncti simul ore fremebant  
 19 Dardanidae reddique viro promissa iuebant.

<sup>1</sup>*percello, -ere, perculi, percussus*: to strike down

<sup>2</sup>*ictus, -us m*: a blow, a beat

<sup>3</sup>*caestus, -us m*: boxing glove

<sup>4</sup>*alacris, alacre*: eager

<sup>5</sup>*palma, -ae f*: palm frond; prize

*Aeneid V.368-386*  
 ~ *Publius Vergilius Maro*

26. What ablative use is *viribus* (line 1)?

- means
- manner
- accompaniment
- place from which

27. What case is *virum* (line 2)?

- nominative
- genitive
- accusative
- vocative

28. What is the best translation of *quo* (line 4)?

- by whom
- than which
- where
- in order to

29. What does *maximus* (line 4) modify?

- tumulum* (line 4)
- Hector* (line 4)
- Buten* (line 5)
- Dares (understood)

30. According to lines 3-5, we learn that
- Dares taught Paris how to fight better than Hector
  - Hector was the only one to beat Dares despite his size
  - Dares beat Butes near Hector's gravesite
  - Hector and Dares beat Butes by pounding him into the ground
31. What ablative use is found in line 6?
- place from which
  - means
  - origin/source
  - comparison
32. What does *fulva* (line 7) modify?
- se* (line 5)
  - Bebrycia* (line 6)
  - gente* (line 6)
  - harena* (line 7)
33. The scansion of the first four feet of line 8 (*talis prima Dares caput altum in proelia tollit*) is
- DSSD
  - SDDS
  - SDSD
  - SSDD
34. What does *talis* (line 8) modify?
- Dares* (line 8)
  - caput* (line 8)
  - proelia* (line 8)
  - umeros* (line 9)
35. What tense and mood is *iactat* (line 9)?
- present indicative
  - present subjunctive
  - future indicative
  - pluperfect indicative (syncopated)
36. What is the best translation of line 10 (*verberat...auras*)?
- He had struck them with blows to the ears.
  - He strikes them with blows to the ears.
  - He had struck the air with blows.
  - He strikes the air with blows.
37. According to lines 8-10, we see that Dares
- strides into battle valiently
  - shows off his physique and skills
  - gets medical treatment
  - puts on armor for battle

38. What dative use is *manibus* (line 12)?
- reference
  - agent
  - possession
  - special adjectives
39. According to lines 11-12, we learn about what problem?
- Dares loses to his opponent
  - Dares loses strength
  - No one can match the strength of Dares
  - No one can be found to fight Dares
40. What word does *alacris* (line 13) modify?
- cunctos* (line 13)
  - palma* (line 13)
  - Aeneae* (line 14)
  - Dares* (understood)
41. What accusative use is *plura* (line 14)?
- direct object
  - place to which
  - adverbial
  - exclamation
42. What noun is implied by the adjective *laeva* (line 15)?
- woman
  - way/road
  - ship
  - hand
43. Whom does Dares address in line 16?
- Venus
  - Aeneas
  - Hector
  - Minerva
44. What dative use is *pugnae* (line 16)?
- reference
  - agent
  - special verbs
  - direction
45. What verb form is *standi* (line 17)?
- infinitive
  - imperative
  - supine
  - gerund

46. What is the best translation of *quo...usque* (line 17)?
- from which place
  - more than
  - for how long
  - to what purpose
47. What form is *ducere* (line 18)?
- present infinitive
  - present imperative
  - sycopated perfect
  - alternative 2<sup>nd</sup> person passive
48. What poetic device is found in line 18?
- aposiopoesis
  - tnesis
  - polyptoton
  - pleonasm
49. What form is *reddi* (line 19)?
- infinitive
  - participle
  - gerund
  - imperative
50. According to lines 18-19, what is the reaction of the Trojans to Dares' speech?
- dissent
  - anger
  - exultation
  - approval