

**REGIONAL LATIN FORUM 2004**  
**PROSE READING COMPREHENSION**

**A. Questions 1-15 refer to the following passage from Caesar's Bellum Gallicum.**

- Hac oratione habita mirum in modum conversae sunt omnium mentes summaque alacritas et cupiditas belli gerendi innata est, princepsque decima legio per tribunos militum ei gratias egit, quod de se optimum iudicium fecisset, seque esse ad bellum gerendum paratissimam confirmavit.
- 5 Deinde reliquae legiones cum tribunis militum et primorum ordinum centurionibus egerunt, uti Caesari satisfacerent: se neque umquam dubitasse neque timuisse, neque de summa belli suum iudicium, sed imperatoris esse existimavisse. Eorum satisfactione accepta et itinere exquisito per Divitiacum, quinquaginta circuitu locis apertis exercitum duceret, de quarta vigilia, ut
- 10 dixerat, profectus est. Septimo die, cum iter non intermitteret, ab exploratoribus certior factus est, Ariovisti copias a nostris milibus passuum quattuor et XX abesse.
- Cognito Caesaris adventu Ariovistus legatos ad eum mittit: quod antea de colloquio postulasset, id per se fieri licere, quoniam propius accessisset, seque
- 15 id sine periculo facere posse existimare. Non respuit condicionem Caesar, iamque eum ad sanitatem reverti arbitrabatur, cum id, quod antea petenti denegasset, ultro polliceretur, magnamque in spem veniebat, pro suis tantis populique Romani in eum beneficiis, cognitis suis postulatis, fore, uti pertinacia desisteret.

1. What is the subject of conversae sunt (line 1)?  
a. oratione b. mentes c. summa d. alacritas
2. What grammatical form is illustrated by the word gerendi in line 2?  
a. gerund b. supine c. gerundive d. passive periphrastic
3. What best describes the change experienced by the soldiers in lines 1-2 (Hac . . . innata est)?  
a. They changed their battle plans. b. They were inspired by a speech.  
c. They were brought to the front lines. d. They were relieved of duty.
4. What do we learn about Caesar in lines 3-4?  
a. He is prepared for battle. b. He judged the 10<sup>th</sup> legion fairly.  
c. He strengthened the 10<sup>th</sup> legion. d. He had a high opinion of the 10<sup>th</sup> legion.
5. Identify the case and usage of Caesari in line 6.  
a. genitive; possession b. genitive; objective c. dative; with special verbs  
d. dative; separation
6. What figure of speech is illustrated in line 6?  
a. metonymy b. syncope c. synchysis d. synecdoche

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7. According to lines 8-10, how did Caesar react to the emissaries of the legions?  
a. He accepted their apology. b. He punished them.  
c. He spoke to them only through Divitiacus. d. He ignored them.
8. Quando Caesar profectus est (lines 8-10)?  
a. at midnight b. in the late morning c. before dawn d. in the early evening
9. What is the best idiomatic translation for certior factus est (line 11)?  
a. He was made more certain. b. He became certain. c. He knew for sure.  
d. He was informed.
10. Which of the following Latin questions would best be answered by the phrase Cognito Caesaris adventu (line 13)?  
a. Quos Ariovistus ad Caesarem mittit?  
b. Quo facto legatos Ariovistus ad Caesarem mittit?  
c. Cur Caesar Ariovistum accessit?  
d. Quot milites Caesari erant?
11. What do we learn about Caesar in lines 15-16?  
a. He does not like Ariovistus.  
b. He wants to deny Ariovistus' request.  
c. He had previously thought that Ariovistus was out of his mind.  
d. He is much closer to Ariovistus than he had thought.
12. In line 16 petenti refers to  
a. decima legio (line 3). b. Caesari (line 6). c. Divitiacum (line 8).  
d. Ariovistus (line 13).
13. Quis in magnam spem veniebat (line 17)?  
a. Caesar b. populus Romanus c. Ariovistus d. legatos exercitus Ariovisti.
14. What is the best translation for pro in line 17?  
a. in return for b. in front of c. for d. on behalf of
15. In line 17, suis refers to  
a. legatos (line 13). b. Caesar (line 15). c. populi Romani (line 18).  
d. eum (line 18).

**B. Questions 16-30 refer to the following passage from Cicero's Oratio Philippica Secunda addressed to Mark Antony.**

- P. Clodium meo consilio interfectum esse dixisti. Quidnam homines putarent, si tum occisus esset cum tu illum in foro spectante populo Romano gladio insecutus es negotiumque transegisses, nisi se ille in scalas tabernae librariae coniecisset eisque oppilatis impetum tuum compressisset?
- 5 Quod quidem ego favisse me tibi fateor, suasisse ne tu quidem dicis. At Miloni ne favere quidem potui; prius enim rem transegit quam quisquam eum facturum id suspicaretur. At ego suasi. Scilicet is animus erat Milonis ut prodesse rei publicae sine suasore non posset. At laetatus sum. Quid ergo? In tanta laetitia cunctae civitatis me unum tristem esse oportebat? Quamquam
- 10 de morte Clodi fuit quaestio non satis prudenter illa quidem constituta – quid enim attinebat nova lege quaeri de eo qui hominem occidisset, cum esset legibus quaestio constituta? Quaesitum est tamen. Quod igitur, cum res agebatur, nemo in me dixit, id tot annis post tu es inventus qui diceres?
16. Identify the form of Quidnam in line 1.  
a. adverb b. pronoun c. adjective d. conjunction
17. What use of the subjunctive is exemplified by putarent in line 2?  
a. hortatory b. optative c. deliberative d. potential
18. Who saw Antonius pursuing Clodius?  
a. homines (line 1) b. tu (line 2) c. illum (line 2) d. populo Romano (lines 2-3)
19. What is the best translation for negotiumque transegisses (line 3)?  
a. and you would have finished the deed  
b. and you would have conducted business  
c. and you would not have had leisure  
d. and you would have gone to work
20. The word eis in line 4 refers to  
a. homines (line 1). b. populo Romano (lines 2-3). c. scalas (line 3).  
d. tabernae (line 4).
21. What do we learn in line 5 about Cicero's feelings regarding the event described in lines 1-3?  
a. He had persuaded Antonius to do it. b. He favored it.  
c. He confessed to doing it. d. He knew nothing of it.
22. What rhetorical device is illustrated in line 6?  
a. tmesis b. hysteron proteron c. polyptoton d. anaphora

23. What is Cicero's tone in the sentence, "At ego suasi" (line 7)?  
a. angry b. guilty c. sarcastic d. regretful
24. What is the best translation for prodesse in line 8?  
a. benefit b. betray c. influence d. attack
25. What use of the subjunctive is illustrated by posset (line 8)?  
a. purpose b. result c. negative fear clause d. indirect command
26. According to lines 8-9, what was the general feeling about Clodius' death?  
a. joy b. sadness c. fear d. anger
27. What use of the accusative is exemplified by me in line 9?  
a. cognate accusative b. double accusative c. subject of indirect statement  
d. specification
28. What word does the phrase non satis prudenter (line 10) modify?  
a. morte b. quaestio c. illa d. constituta
29. What form is the word quaeri in line 11?  
a. present active infinitive b. present active participle c. perfect passive participle  
d. present passive infinitive
30. What do we learn in the last sentence of the passage (lines 12-13)?  
a. It has been several years since Clodius' death.  
b. The case of Clodius' death is ongoing.  
c. Cicero was previously accused of Clodius' death.  
d. Antonius found someone to accuse Cicero.

**C. Questions 31-40 refer to the following passage from Sallust's Bellum Catilinae.**

- L. Catilina, nobili genere natus, fuit magna vi et animi et corporis, sed ingenio malo pravoque. Huic ab adulescentia bella intestina, caedes, rapinae, discordia civilis grata fuere, ibique iuventutem suam exercuit. Corpus patiens inediae, algoris, vigiliae, supra quam cuiquam credibile est. Animus audax, 5 subdolos, varius, cuius rei lubet simulator ac dissimulator; alieni adpetens, sui profusus; ardens in cupiditatibus; satis eloquentiae, sapientiae parum. Vastus animus inmoderata, incredibilia, nimis alta semper cupiebat. Hunc post dominationem L. Sullae libido maxima invaserat rei publicae capiundae, neque id quibus modis adsequeretur, dum sibi regnum pararet, quicquam pensi 10 habebat. Agitabatur magis magisque in dies animus ferox inopia rei familiaris et conscientia scelerum, quae utraque eis artibus auxerat quas supra memoravi.

31. What use of the ablative is illustrated by nobili genere in line 1?  
a. agent b. source c. separation d. absolute
32. What use of the dative is illustrated by huic in line 2?  
a. reference b. indirect object c. with certain adjectives d. agent
33. Which one of these statements best agrees with Sallust's point of view in lines 1-3?  
a. Catilina was destined to become a bad person because of his birth.  
b. Catilina became a bad person only when he reached adulthood.  
c. Catilina always possessed an evil character.  
d. Catilina changed because of all the horrors he had witnessed as a child.
34. Quis magis quam Catilina pati potest (lines 3-4)?  
a. quisquam b. L. Sulla c. simulator d. nemo
35. All of the following are used in lines 4-5 to describe Catilina's mind **EXCEPT**  
a. cunning. b. changeable. c. bold. d. witty.
36. What figure of speech is illustrated in line 6?  
a. hendiadys b. polysyndeton c. chiasmus d. aposiopesis
37. What happened to Catilina directly after the rule of Sulla (lines 7-10)?  
a. He was imprisoned as one of Sulla's followers.  
b. He wanted to take over the state.  
c. He gave much thought as to how he might achieve his desires.  
d. He was able to step in and take Sulla's position.
38. Which of the following is closest in meaning to in dies (line 10)?  
a. cotidie b. saepe c. mox d. postea
39. Which of the following statements about the last sentence of the selection (lines 10-12) is **NOT** true grammatically?  
a. The subject of the main clause is Catilina.  
b. There is at least one example of ablative of means.  
c. There are two distinct relative clauses.  
d. The subject of memoravi is Sallust himself.
40. According to this passage, what is Sallust's opinion of Catilina?  
a. He respects Catilina's abilities but completely disapproves of his actions.  
b. He despises Catilina and everything he represents.  
c. He sympathizes with Catilina's political views.  
d. He blames others for Catilina's flaws and actions.

**D. Questions 41-50 refer to the following passage from Livy's Ab Urbe Condita.**

- Oppidum condunt, Aeneas ab nomine uxoris Lavinium appellat. Brevi stirps quoque virilis ex novo matrimonio fuit, cui Ascanium parentes dixere nomen. Bello deinde Aborigines Troianique simul petiti. Turnus rex Rutulorum, cui pacta Lavinia ante adventum Aeneae fuerat, praelatum sibi advenam aegre  
 5 patiens, simul Aeneae Latinoque bellum intulerat. Neutra acies laeta ex eo certamine abiit: victi Rutuli, victores Aborigines Troianique ducem Latinum amisere. Inde Turnus Rutulique diffisi rebus ad florentes opes Etruscorum Mezentiumque regem eorum confugiunt, qui Caere, opulento tum oppido, imperitans, iam inde ab initio minime laetus novae origine urbis et tum  
 10 nimio plus quam satis tutum esset accolis rem Troianam crescere ratus, haud gravatim socia arma Rutulis iunxit.
41. Which of the following best translates brevi (line 1)?  
 a. briefly b. in a short time c. small d. later
42. The pronoun cui in line 2 refers to  
 a. oppidum (line 1). b. Aeneas (line 1). c. Lavinium (line 1). d. stirps (line 1).
43. What word is to be understood in the sentence Bello...petiti (line 3)?  
 a. sint b. essent c. sunt d. erunt
44. Which grammatical structure is seen in the words praelatum...patiens (lines 4-5)?  
 a. supine used for purpose b. indirect statement c. active periphrastic  
 d. relative clause of characteristic
45. Quid Latino in proelio accidit (line 6)?  
 a. mortuus est b. captus est c. tradidit regnum Aeneae d. cessit Turno
46. According to the passage, which of the following statements about the Etruscans is **NOT** true?  
 a. Their civilization was flourishing at the time.  
 b. Their king's name was Mezentius.  
 c. Turnus and the Rutulians came to them for help against the Trojans.  
 d. They were indifferent to the outcome of the war.
47. Identify the case of Caere in line 8.  
 a. nominative b. dative c. accusative d. ablative
48. What usage of the subjunctive is illustrated by esset in line 10?  
 a. indirect question b. purpose c. result d. subordinate clause in indirect discourse

49. What figure of speech is illustrated by the phrase haud gravatim (line 11)?  
a. irony b. litotes c. anastrophe d. zeugma
50. Which event is the most likely to occur following this passage?  
a. A peace agreement is signed.  
b. The Etruscans turn Turnus over to the Trojans.  
c. A new attack is made against the Trojans.  
d. Turnus seizes power over the Etruscans.