

2006 FJCL State Latin Forum Reading Comprehension - Prose

N.B. There are no macrons on this exam.

Caesar: De Bello Gallico IV.1

Caesar begins to outline the troubles on the edge of Roman territory.

I. Ea quae secuta est hieme, qui fuit annus Cn.Pompeio, M.Crasso consulibus, Usipetes Germani et item Tencteri magna cum multitudine hominum flumen Rhenum transierunt, non longe a mari, quo Rhenus influit. [2]Causa transeundi fuit quod ab Suebis complures annos exagitati bello premebantur et agri cultura prohibebantur. [3]Sueborum gens est longe maxima et bellicosissima Germanorum omnium. [4]Hi centum pagos habere dicuntur, ex quibus quotannis singula milia armatorum bellandi causa ex finibus educunt. [5]Reliqui, qui domi manserunt, se atque illos alunt; hi rursus in vicem anno post in armis sunt, illi domi remanent. [6]Sic neque agri cultura nec ratio atque usus belli intermittitur. [7]Sed privati ac separati agri apud eos nihil est, neque longius anno remanere uno in loco colendi causa licet. [8]Neque multum frumento, sed maximam partem lacte atque pecore vivunt multum sunt in venationibus; [9]quae res et cibi genere et cotidiana exercitatione et libertate vitae, quod a pueris nullo officio aut disciplina adsuefacti nihil omnino contra voluntatem faciunt, et vires alit et immani corporum magnitudine homines efficit. [10]Atque in eam se consuetudinem adduxerunt ut locis frigidissimis neque vestitus praeter pelles habeant quicquam, quarum propter exiguitatem magna est corporis pars aperta, et laventur in fluminibus.

1. When did these events take place?
 - a. in early spring
 - b. the following year
 - c. in the consulship of Pompey and Crassus
 - d. when Caesar's army was in Germany

2. Who crossed the Rhenus?
 - a. Two Germans named Usipetes and Tencterus
 - b. Cn. Pompeius and M. Crassus
 - c. twin brothers and their people
 - d. two large German tribes

3. Quo (sentence 1) is best described how?
 - a. relative adjective
 - b. relative adverb
 - c. interrogative adjective
 - d. an interrogative adverb

4. The Causa transeundi (sentence 2) was
 - a. several Suebi had annoyed them
 - b. they wanted to attack the Suebi
 - c. they were being overwhelmed militarily
 - d. to prevent the Suebi from caring for their fields

5. Which of these descriptions of the Suebi is supported by the passage?
 - a. they were far away
 - b. they were largely warlike
 - c. were the enemy of the Germans
 - d. were the largest German tribe

6. In sentence 3, which of these best describes the use of Germanorum omnium?
 - a. genitive, possession
 - b. partitive genitive
 - c. genitive with special adjectives
 - d. objective genitive

7. According to Caesar, which of these statements about the Suebi is true?
- They annually fielded an army of at least 100,000 warriors
 - They had at least a thousand reasons for fighting
 - They had been considered pagans
 - They always fought in single combat
8. Who is it that domi manserunt (sentence 5)?
- the sick
 - those who were abandoned
 - those who would fight the following year
 - those with families to support
9. What is the result of the Suebi's system?
- all property is held in common
 - no one owns anything
 - they are not allowed to cultivate property
 - they have great shortages
10. Which of these statements about the Suebi is supported by sentences 8 and/or 9?
- They acquire their cattle by hunting
 - They are accustomed to having their own way
 - They drill every day
 - They eat more grain than meat
11. Caesar attributes the size and character of the Suebi at least partly to which of these?
- denial of free will
 - disciplining boys
 - lack of elected offices
 - milk
12. How would locis frigidissimis (sentence 10) more usually be written?
- ab locis frigidissimis
 - in locis frigidissimis
 - in locos frigidissimos
 - locorum frigidorum
13. Which of the following is NOT true about the Suebi?
- they bathe in rivers
 - they do not practice agriculture
 - they have 100 regions
 - they wear skins

Livy Ab Urbe Condita II.13. 5 ff.

Early heroism in the Roman Republic

[5]†Patres C. Mucio virtutis causa trans Tiberim agrum dono dedere, quae postea sunt Mucia prata appellata. [6]† Ergo ita honorata virtute, feminae quoque ad publica decora excitatae, et Cloelia virgo una ex obsidibus, cum castra Etruscorum forte haud procul ripa Tiberis locata essent, frustrata custodes, dux agminis virginum inter tela hostium Tiberim tranavit, sospitesque omnes Romam ad propinquos restituit. [7]† Quod ubi regi nuntiatum est, primo incensus ira oratores Romam misit ad Cloeliam obsidem deprecendam: alias haud magni facere. [8]† Deinde in admirationem versus, supra Coclites Muciosque dicere id facinus esse, et prae se ferre quemadmodum si non dedatur obses, pro rupto foedus se habiturum, sic deditam inviolatamque ad suos remissurum. [9]† Utrimque constitit fides; et Romani pignus pacis ex foedere restituerunt, et apud regem Etruscum non tuta solum sed honorata etiam virtus fuit, laudatamque virginem parte obsidum se donare dixit; ipsa quos vellet legeret. [10]† Productis omnibus elegisse impubes dicitur; quod et virginitati decorum et consensu obsidum ipsorum probabile erat eam aetatem potissimum liberari ab hoste quae maxime opportuna iniuriae esset. [11]† Pace redintegrata Romani novam in femina virtutem novo genere honoris, statua equestri, donavere; in summa Sacra via fuit posita virgo insidens equo.

14. Who are the Patres (sentence 5)?
- a. senior military officers
 - b. the elders of the *gens Mucia*
 - c. the flamines
 - d. the senate
15. What two uses of the dative are illustrated by sentence 5?
- a. purpose and reference
 - b. possession and indirect object
 - c. indirect object and purpose
 - d. reference and possession
16. What does the phrase ad publica decora excitatae imply about the women?
- a. They decorated the temples and the forum
 - b. They marveled at the nobility of Mucius
 - c. They were prepared to do heroic things
 - d. were excited by the honors given by the state
17. Forte (sentence 6) is best translated here as which of these?
- a. bravely
 - b. brave
 - c. by chance
 - d. bravery
18. The phrase haud procul (sentence 6) is an example of which literary device?
- a. hendiadys
 - b. litotes
 - c. oxymoron
 - d. zeugma
19. According to the passage, Cloelia was all of the following EXCEPT which?
- a. a teenage girl
 - b. close to the Tiber
 - c. frustrated by the guards
 - d. one of the hostages
20. The phrase dux agminis virginum (sentence 6) best characterizes Cloelia as which of these?
- a. the commander of an army
 - b. lonely
 - c. not much of a leader
 - d. very brave
21. To what does the word quod in sentence 7 refer?
- a. that all was safe in Rome
 - b. the reward of Mucius
 - c. the girls' escape
 - d. the strength of their camp
22. Which of these grammatical terms best describes the word deposcendam?
- a. future active participle
 - b. supine
 - c. gerund
 - d. gerundive
23. What does the phrase at the end of sentence 7 tell us about the king's attitude towards the hostages?
- a. That the others, and not Cloelia, were of great consequence
 - b. That he thought they had committed a great deed
 - c. That Cloelia was the only hostage of importance
 - d. That they had hardly done anything great
24. To whom does "suos" at the end of sentence 8 refer?
- a. the Romans
 - b. the king and his men
 - c. the hostages
 - d. Cloelia's relatives

25. Why is vellet (sentence 9) subjunctive
 a. optative
 b. indirect question
 c. relative clause in indirect discourse
 d. deliberative
26. Which of these is NOT true about Cloelia's reward?
 a. She has immortalized on a public monument
 b. She is shown on horseback
 c. She was the first woman so honored
 d. Her monument was put in a temple

Pliny the Younger Epistulae I. 4

C. PLINIUS POMPEIAE CELERINAE SOCRUI S.

[1] Quantum copiarum in Oriculano, in Narniensi, in Carsulano, in Perusino tuo, in Narniensi vero etiam balineum! Ex epistulis meis, nam iam tuis opus non est: una illa brevis et vetus sufficit. [2]†Non mehercule tam mea sunt quae mea sunt, quam quae tua; hoc tamen differunt, quod sollicitius et intentius tui me quam mei excipiunt. Idem fortasse eveniet tibi, si quando in nostra deverteris. [3]†Quod velim facias, primum ut perinde nostris rebus ac nos tuis perfruaris, deinde ut mei expergiscantur aliquando, qui me secure ac prope neglegenter expectant. [4]†Nam mitium dominorum apud servos ipsa consuetudine metus exolescit; novitatibus excitantur, probarique dominis per alios magis quam per ipsos laborant. Vale.

socrus, socrus, f. *mother in law*

expergiscor, expergisci, experrectus sum, *be busy*

27. How is copiarum (sentence 1) best translated?
 a. amenities
 b. opportunities
 c. supplies
 d. troops
28. Pliny is especially impressed by which of these?
 a. a private bath
 b. his own letters
 c. Pompeia's achievement
 d. the number of estates
29. According to the passage, where does Pompeia Celerina most likely live?
 a. Rome
 b. Oriculum
 c. Perugia
 d. Narnia
30. What does the phrase brevis et vetus (sentence 1) describe?
 a. opus
 b. epistula
 c. Pompeia
 d. Pliny
31. What part of speech is mehercule (sentence 2)?
 a. adverb
 b. verb
 c. interjection
 d. pronoun
32. Pliny thinks that Pompeia's estates are which of these?
 a. more welcoming than his own
 b. rather worrisome
 c. really his
 d. very different
33. Pliny hopes that Pompeia will feel the same way when which of these events occur?
 a. Pliny and his wife entertain her
 b. his estates are transferred to her
 c. she changes her travel plans
 d. she entertains him and his wife
34. The word velim (sentence 3) is a subjunctive that expresses which of these?
 a. fear
 b. possibility
 c. suggestion
 d. wish

35. Which of these best explains the case of tuis (sentence 3)?
 a. ablative of place where
 b. ablative with deponent verbs
 c. dative with compounds
 d. dative with special verbs
36. Which of these best explains why perfruaris (sentence 3) is a subjunctive?
 a. indirect command
 b. purpose clause
 c. fear clause
 d. result clause
37. What does Pliny say that he hopes for?
 a. His servants will treat Pompeia better than the treat him
 b. He will be able to make his apologies
 c. That matters will wait
 d. That Pompeia will be carefree and relaxed
38. Pliny's relationship with his mother in law would best be described as which of these?
 a. affectionate
 b. hostile
 c. polite
 d. respectful

Cicero *Somnium Scipionis* VI. 10 and following

Scipio recalls a visit to Masinissa, King of Numidia, who welcomed him warmly

(6.10.1) Post autem apparatu regio accepti sermonem in multam noctem produximus, cum senex nihil nisi de Africano loqueretur omniaque eius non facta solum, sed etiam dicta meminisset.

(10.2) Deinde, ut cubitum discessimus, me et de via fessum, et qui ad multam noctem vigilassem, artior quam solebat somnus complexus est. (10.3) Hic mihi (credo equidem ex hoc quod eramus locuti; fit enim fere, ut cogitationes sermonesque nostri pariant aliquid in somno tale quale de Homero scribit Ennius, de quo videlicet saepissime vigilans solebat cogitare et loqui) Africanus se ostendit ea forma, quae mihi ex imagine eius quam ex ipso erat notior; quem ubi agnovi, equidem cohorrui, sed ille 'Ades' inquit 'animo et omitte timorem, Scipio, et, quae dicam, trade memoriae.'

apparatus, -us, m., preparations, banquet

artus, -a, -um, deep

39. According to the first sentence, how long did Aemilianus and Masinissa stay at the banquet?
 a. many nights
 b. until the conversation had ended
 c. until they were lead away
 d. very late
40. The word cum (sentence 1) implies which of these things about the conversation?
 a. The old man remembered more and more of his accomplishments
 b. The old man spoke so much that no one could bear it
 c. The old man spoke of only one thing
 d. People were interested only when the old man spoke of Africanus
41. How is the word ut (sentence 2) best translated?
 a. as
 b. how
 c. in order that
 d. lest
42. The word vigilassem (sentence 10.2) is an example of which of these?
 a. ellipsis
 b. syncope
 c. historical present
 d. metonymy
43. What is the best translation of ex hoc quod (sentence 10.3)?
 a. as a result of which
 b. except for what
 c. from this which
 d. out of that which

44. Which of the following is the cause of dreams according to the passage?
a. staying up late
b. the thoughts and conversations during the previous day
c. the will of the gods
d. unusually deep sleep
45. Loqui (sentence 10.3) is an complementary infinitive to which verb?
a. credo b. scribit c. solebat d. videlicet
46. How did Africanus appear, according to the end of the passage?
a. like his portrait b. more familiar than expected
c. just as his grandson remembered d. as Masinissa had described him
47. What was Aemilianus' reaction to the wondrous sight?
a. confusion b. delight
c. disbelief d. shocked recognition
48. What is the best translation for the phrase ades animo?
a. be mindful b. have courage c. keep sane d. pay attention
49. The total number of imperatives in sentence 10.3 is what?
a. 1 b. 2 c. 3 d. 4
50. What case is Scipio (sentence 10.3)?
a. nominative b. vocative c. dative d. ablative