

Session III/Reading Comprehension, Advanced Prose: Code **0113**

1996 NJCL Reading Comprehension Examination.  
Advanced Prose

Passage #1, An Excerpt from Cicero's *In L. Catilinam Oratio Tertia*

Ac ne longum sit, Quirites, tabellas proferri iussimus, quae a quoque dicebantur datae. Primo ostendimus Cethego signum. cognovit; nos linum incidimus, legimus. Erat scriptum ipsius manu Allobrogum senatui et populo, sese quae eorum legatis confirmasset

5 facturum esse; orare ut item illi facerent quae sibi legati eorum recepissent. Tum Cethegus, qui paulo ante aliquid tamen de gladiis ac sicis, quae apud ipsum erant deprehensa, respondisset dixissetque se semper bonorum ferramentorum studiosum fuisse, recitatis litteris debilitatus atque abiectus conscientia repente conticuit.

10 Introductus est Statilius; cognovit et signum et manum suam: recitatae sunt tabellae in eandem fere sententiam, confessus est. Tum ostendi tabellas Lentulo et quaesivi, cognosceretne signum. Adnuit. 'Est vero' inquam 'notum quidem signum, imago avi tui, clarissimi viri, qui amavit unice patriam et cives suos, quae quidem

15 te a tanto scelere etiam muta revocare debuit.' Leguntur eadem ratione ad senatum Allobrogum populumque litterae. Si quid de his rebus dicere vellet, feci potestatem. Atque ille primo quidem

1996 NJCL Adv. Read. Comp. 2

negavit; post autem aliquanto, toto iam indicio exposito atque edito, surrexit, quaesivit a Gallis, quid sibi esset cum iis, quam ob rem domum suam venissent, itemque a Volturcio. Qui cum illi breviter constanterque respondissent, per quem ad eum quotiensque venissent, quaesissentque ab eo, nihilne secum esset de fatis Sibyllinis locutus, tum ille subito scelere demens, quanta conscientiae vis esset, ostendit. nam cum id posset infitiri, repente praeter opinionem omnium confessus est. Ita eum non modo ingenium illud et dicendi exercitatio, qua semper valuit, sed etiam propter vim manifesti atque deprehensi sceleris impudentia, qua superabat omnes, improbitasque defecit. Volturcius vero subito litteras proferri atque aperiri iubet, quas sibi a Lentulo ad Catilinam datas esse dicebat. Atque ibi vehementissime perturbatus Lentulus tamen et signum et manum suam cognovit.

1. *Quirites* refers to. A. conspirators B. the Gauls C. fellow citizens D. judges.
2. The translation of *proferri* (l. 1) is: A. to bring forth B. to have brought forth C. to have been brought forth D. to be brought forth.
3. The *tabellas* (l. 1) refer to. A. letters B. lists C. money D. conspirators.
4. The *tabellas* (l. 1) were prepared by: A. conspirators B. the Gauls

- C. Roman citizens D. judges.
5. *Nos inum incidimus* (l. 3) means that the *tabellas* (l. 1) were.  
A. evidence B. in Greek C. sealed D. forged
6. Who had written the *tabellae* discussed here (l. 1-9)?  
A. Volturcius B. Cethegus C. Cicero D. the Allobroges.
7. To whom had the *tabellae* been written? A. Volturcius B. Cethegus  
C. Cicero D. the Allobroges.
8. Of what is *confirmasset* (l. 4) an example? A. asyndeton B. zeugma  
C. syncope D. litotes
9. What had been found at Cethegus' house? A. bribery money  
B. mercenaries C. weapons D. conspirators.
10. At one point Cethegus mentioned his own interest in.  
A. steel B. power C. gold D. revolution.
11. *Conticuit* (l. 9) means that Cethegus: A. touched Cicero pleadingly  
B. defended himself C. groveled for mercy D. became silent.
12. Statilius recognized (acknowledged) his: A. signal and warning  
B. seal and handwriting C. standard and band of men  
D. signature and scribe's handwriting.
13. Statilius then: A. remained silent B. confessed C. tried to flee  
D. accused Lentulus.
14. The *signum* of Lentulus was: A. infamous B. handsome C. well-  
known D. broken.
15. The image of which relative of Lentulus is mentioned?  
A. uncle B. father C. brother D. grandfather.
16. The relative of Lentulus had been: A. apathetic B. traitorous  
C. patriotic D. political

17. Cicero allowed Lentulus an opportunity to.  
 A. speak B. compose himself C. confer with other conspirators  
 D. confer with witnesses.
18. *Toto...edito* (l. 18) is an example of: A. ablative of specification  
 B. ablative absolute C. ablative of cause D. ablative of separation.
19. *Quid...venissent* (l. 19-29) has two examples of. A. substantive  
 clauses of purpose B. indirect command C. indirect statement  
 D. indirect question
20. After a little while Lentulus. A. asked for mercy B. accused  
 Volturcius C. questioned the Gauls D. continued to deny  
 involvement.
21. Who next questioned Lentulus? A. the Gauls B. Volturcius  
 C. Cicero D. Cethegus
22. In lines 26-28 *ingenium...exercitatio...impudentia...improbitas defecit*  
 form an example of. A. praeteritio B. ethical dative C. synesis  
 D. onomatopoeia.
23. What failed Lentulus? A. innate ability and practice in speaking  
 B. shamelessness and wickedness C. sanity and speaking ability  
 D. his family and friends.
24. Whose letter did Volturcius order to be opened? A. Volturcius'  
 B. Catiline's C. Cicero's D. Lentulus'.
25. For whom was the letter in line 29 intended? A. Volturcius  
 B. Catiline C. Cicero D. Lentulus.

Passage # 2. Excerpt from *Titi Livi Ab Urbe Condita Libri*

Dum altercationibus magis quam consiliis tempus teritur,

Hannibal ex acie, quam ad multum diei tenuerat instructam, cum in

castra ceteras reciperet copias, Numidas ad invadendos ex minoribus  
castris Romanorum aquatores trans flumen mittit. Quam inconditam  
5 turbam cum vixdum in ripam egressi clamore ac tumultu fugassent,  
in stationem quoque pro vallo locatam atque ipsas prope portas  
evecti sunt. Id vero adeo indignum visum, ab tumultuario auxilio iam  
etiam castra Romana terreri, ut ea modo una causa, ne extemplo  
transirent flumen derigerentque aciem, tenerit Romanos, quod  
10 summa imperii eo die penes Paulum fuerit. Itaque postero die Varro,  
cuius sors eius diei imperii erat, nihil consulto conlega signum  
proposuit instructasque copias flumen traduxit, sequente Paulo, quia  
magis non probare quam non adiuvere consilium poterat. Transgressi  
flumen eas quoque, quas in castris minoribus habuerant, copias suis  
15 adiungunt atque ita instruunt aciem: in dextro cornu--id erat  
flumini propius--Romanos equites locant, deinde pedites, laevum  
cornu extremi equites sociorum, intra pedites ad medium iuncti  
legionibus Romanis tenuerunt; iaculatores cum ceteris levium  
armorum auxiliis prima acies facta. Consules cornua tenere,  
20 Terentius laevum, Aemilius dextrum; Gemino Servilio media pugna  
tuenda data. . . [Hannibal draws up battle positions with Gallic,

- Spanish, and African troops.]...Numerus omnium peditum, qui tum stetero in acie, milium fuit quadraginta, decem equitum. Duces cornibus praeerant, sinistro Hasdrubal, dextro Maharbal; mediam
- 25 aciem Hannibal ipse cum fratre Magone tenuit. Sol, seu de industria ita locatis, seu quod forte ita stetero, peropportune utrique parti obliquus erat, Romanis in meridiem, Poenis in septemtrionem versis. Ventus--Volturnum regionis incolae vocant--adversus Romanis coortus multo pulvere in ipsa ora volvendo prospectum ademit.
26. What was consuming time in the Roman camp?  
A. illness B. plans C. disputes D. trying to find provisions.
27. Hannibal had recently received. A. payroll B. provisions  
C. weapons D. troops.
28. Hannibal sent Numidians to attack: A. provision guards B. water fetchers  
C. cavalry D. infantry.
29. How many Roman camps were at this site? A. one B. two C. three  
D. four.
30. The people attacked by the Numidians were: A. disorganized  
B. too few to resist C. unarmed D. aggressive.
31. The people attacked by the Numidians: A. died quickly B. fought bravely  
C. fled noisily D. tried to hide.
32. The Numidians rode on to a(n). A. valley B. Roman battle line  
C. river D. guard post.
33. The Numidians were even near the. A. commander's tent B. gates

C. stakes D. supplies.

34. The Romans thought it shameful that the Roman camp was. A. full of cowards B. restrained from fighting C. overrun by mercenaries D. frightened by irregular auxiliaries.
35. What kept the Romans from crossing the river and drawing up a battle line? A. fear B. lack of preparation C. the commander D. time.
36. Who wanted to hold back from fighting? A. the soldiers b. Paulus C. Varro D. Hannibal
37. Who was in command on the following day? A. Varro B. Paulus C. mutineers D. Geminus.
38. Who followed to help, although he/they did not approve the plan? A. Varro B. Paulus C. mutineers D. Geminus.
39. After they had crossed the river (l. 14), with whom did the troops join? A. the allies' auxiliaries B. the allies' infantry C. the left wing D. troops from the smaller camp.
40. Who/what was placed on the right wing near the river? A. the allies' cavalry B. the allies' infantry C. Roman cavalry D. Roman infantry.
41. Who was placed on the extreme flank of the left wing? A. the allies' cavalry B. the allies' infantry C. Roman cavalry D. Roman infantry.
42. Who was stationed in the center? A. the allies' cavalry B. the allies' infantry C. Roman cavalry D. Roman infantry.
43. Who chiefly formed the first battle line? A. infantry B. cavalry C. dart throwers D. allies only.
44. Which commander held the left wing? A. Terentius Varro B. Aemilius Paulus C. Servilius Geminus D. Volturnus Piso.

45. Which commander held the middle? A. Terentius Varro  
B. Aemilius Paulus C. Servilius Geminus D. Volturnus Piso.
46. How many infantrymen did Hannibal have? A. 400,000 B. 40,000  
C. 4,000 D. 400.
47. Which relative of Hannibal helped him hold the middle battle line?  
A. father B. uncle C. son D. brother.
48. Which direction did the Roman battle line face? A. north B. south  
C. east D. west.
49. Who/what was Volturnus? A. a commander B. a deserter C. a wind  
D. a town.
50. What inhibited the Roman soldiers? A. terrain B. rain C. dust  
D. sun.