

## TSJCL AREA F CONVENTION

Pflugerville High School

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Reading Comprehension - - Advanced

Read the following selections. Then select the single best answer based upon the questions:

1. quō Iugurtha mīssus est?  
a) home    b) to Spain    c) to Numidia    d) from Rome
2. The best translation of line 3, cum multa et praeclara facinōra fēcisset, is  
a) he committed many outstanding crimes.  
b) with many distinguished people, crimes had been committed.  
c) after he did many outstanding crimes.  
d) since he had committed many outstanding crimes.
3. Jugurtha was especially \_\_\_\_\_ to Scipio.  
a) dear    b) hateful    c) useful    d) expensive
4. What did certain Romans do at that time?  
a) wanted Jugurtha to try to become the King of the Numidians.  
b) tried to persuade Jugurtha to lead a revolt.  
c) said that they would persuade the Numidians to make Jugurtha their king.  
d) persuaded Jugurtha to try to kill the king.
5. What was the argument they used, according to lines 8-9?  
a) This will be very expensive because Rome was for sale.  
b) He said that he could not afford to do this because everything in Rome was for sale.  
c) They told him how difficult this would be because everything in Rome was corrupt.  
d) They told him the deed would be very easy because everything in Rome was for sale.
6. Why did Scipio return to Rome?  
a) because Numantia had been destroyed.  
b) since he had business in Rome.  
c) to call the soldiers together.  
d) because Jugurtha was trying to buy the city.
7. What warning did Scipio give Jugurtha?  
a) to wait in the headquarters for him.  
b) not to think Rome was corrupt.  
c) to become an ally of Rome.  
d) not to live near Rome.

8. The best translation of Rōmae in line 12 is  
a) of Rome b) to Rome c) from Rome d) in Rome
9. What did Jugurtha do as a result of his conversation with Scipio?  
a) He prepared himself for war.  
b) He did not obey Scipio.  
c) He listened politely to the king.  
d) He killed the king.
10. Which of these did Jugurtha NOT do next?  
a) He threw his opponents to the wild animals.  
b) He had some thrown into chains.  
c) He paid for his crimes with bribery.  
d) He executed many senators.
11. The best translation of legātīs Rōmam mīssīs, line 17, is  
a) after the Romans sent envoys  
b) when the envoys had been sent from Rome  
c) since the Romans had sent envoys  
d) after the envoys had been sent to Rome
12. Why was Jugurtha ordered to Rome?  
a) The senators were angered by his crimes.  
b) His crimes were committed in the senate.  
c) He angered many senators.  
d) His crimes had been committed in Rome.
13. What did Jugurtha do in Rome?  
a) He killed a certain tribune of the people.  
b) He was helped and protected by his money.  
c) He arranged to have a public official killed.  
d) He made a lot of money by using the tribune's help.
14. Why did the senators expel him?  
a) They were disgusted by his associates.  
b) They had become angry about his deeds.  
c) They were angered by the small sums he paid them.  
d) They were afraid of him and wanted him to be gone.
15. What did Jugurtha say when he left Rome?  
a) that the city was corrupted by evil men.  
b) that the city would die if he could find a buyer.  
c) that a buyer would find only a corrupt and dying city.  
d) that the city would soon come into a lot of money.

The next questions are based upon Passage B.

16. From lines 1-3 we learn that
- Cacus lived near a cave where his face was hidden by the sun's rays.
  - Cacus shared a cave with a half-human fury of the sun.
  - Cacus lived in a huge, dark cave untouched by the sun's rays.
  - The fierce face of Cacus had been removed so he hid in a cave.
17. The antecedent of quam in line 2 is
- cave
  - recess
  - appearance
  - Cacus
18. "recenti" in line 3 modifies
- solis line 3
  - caede Line 4
  - humus line 4
  - superbis line 4
19. From line 4 we learn that the ground
- was warm with blood.
  - freshly plowed.
  - heated by the sun.
  - covered with Cacus' tracks.
20. The figure of speech used in line 5 is
- hendiadys
  - zeugma
  - anaphora
  - synchysis
21. From lines 4-5 we can infer that Cacus
- hung trophies on his doorposts.
  - slept outside of his cave.
  - kept his pale face covered in gore.
  - killed men by hanging them.
22. "huic" in line 6 refers to
- humus line 4
  - virum in line 5
  - pater in line 6
  - se line 7
23. From lines 6 - 7, we learn that Cacus is
- vomiting constantly
  - strong
  - fire-breathing
  - black
24. The best translation of nobis . . . optantibus in line 8 is
- to us hoping
  - when we had hoped
  - although we were hoping
  - after we had hoped
25. To whom does dei in line 9 refer?
- Cacus
  - Vulcan
  - Hercules
  - Geryon
26. From lines 8-9 attulit . . . dei , we infer that
- the people had already sent for help.
  - relief is at hand for these people.
  - a victim must be sacrificed to ransom the people.
  - Cacus's reign of terror will be indefinitely prolonged.

27. What was Hercules doing here, according to lines 11-12?
- carrying the bulls which he had rescued while cleaning a stable.
  - diverting a river to keep the bulls' stable clean.
  - driving a herd of bulls and cows to market.
  - penning a herd of bulls in a valley near the cave.
28. quid fecit Cacus?
- He stole four magnificent heifers.
  - He ate eight of these cattle.
  - He took eight outstanding animals.
  - He killed and ate four bulls.
29. Why did Cacus do this?
- His mind was cunning and he was known for his trickery.
  - He wanted to try something which had not been done before.
  - He had been known for his brutality so he wanted to try.
  - His brutal mind was filled with pain so he did not know what he was doing.
30. Which of these is NOT true, based upon your reading of the passage?
- Hercules set out to kill Cacus intentionally.
  - Cacus was someone whose neighbors would not regret his death.
  - Cacus' actions were motivated by a desire to do something which had not been tried before.
  - Hercules was just minding his own business.

**Tie-breakers.** These will be graded only to determine ranking.

51. virum in line 5 is in the \_\_\_\_ case.
- nominative
  - genitive
  - dative
  - accusative
  - ablative
52. 'illius' in line 6 refers to
- Cacus
  - Vulcan
  - Hercules
  - Geryon
53. Huic monstro Vulcanus erat pater is best translated as:
- Vulcan fathered this monster.
  - He had been the father, Vulcan, to this monster.
  - This monster's father was Vulcan.
  - Vulcan's father was this monster.
54. The subject of tenebant in line 12 is
- Alcides in line 11
  - tauros in line 11
  - boves in line 12
  - Hercules and the winner
55. 'totidem' in line 16 means
- so many
  - entirely
  - only certain
  - just as many

## READING COMPREHENSION ADVANCED PASSAGES

### Passage A

Jugurtha was a Numidian from North Africa who was first an ally, then an enemy, of Rome.

Iugurtha, cum exercitū ad Hispaniam ā rēge Numidārum mīssus, Rōmānōs, quī tum adversus Numantīnōs bellum gerēbant, adiuvābat. ibi Iugurtha, cum multa et praeclara facinōra fēcisset, omnibus mīlitibus erat carus; carus item erat P. Cornēliō Scipiōnī  
5 Africānō, imperātōrī Rōmānō. eō tempore autem in castrīs Rōmānīs erant nobiles quīdam quī Iugurthae persuādēbant ut rēx Numidārum ipse fierī conārētur. dīcēbant rem facillimam fore, nam Rōmae omnia venālia esse.

10 Numantiā tandem delētā, Scipiō Rōmam redīre constituit. mīlitibus convōcātīs Iugurtham maximē laudāvit. tum eum in praetōrium abductum monuit nē putāret omnia Rōmae esse venālia; suāsit ut fidus socius amīcusque populī Rōmānī esset.

15 sed Iugurtha eī nōn paruit. rēx fierī cupiēbat; ut rēx fieret, aliōs adversāriōs bestiīs obiēcit, aliōs in vincula coniectōs crūciāvit. multōs necāvit, multa alia scelera admīsit sed largitiōne frētus, legātīs Rōmam mīssīs, senātōribus persuāsit nē sē poena afficerent. senātōrēs tamen, propter scelera eius tandem irātī, eī imperāvērunt ut Rōmam venīret.

20 ubi eo advēnit, tribūnum plebis quendam magnā pecuniā hortatus est ut sē adiuvāret et servāret. tandem aliī amīcō persuāsit ut adversārium quendam in urbe necāret. quam ob rem iam irātissimī, senātōrēs eum ex urbe expulērunt. sed postquam Rōmā ēgressus est, fertur saepe respiciēns postrēmō dīxisse urbem esse  
25 venālem et mox peritūram si emptōrem invenīret.

Numantīnī, -ōrum, m. = the people of Numantia

Numidae, -ārum, m. = Numidians

venālis, -e, = for sale, corrupt      adversārius, -ī, m. = rival

praetōrium, -ī, n. = headquarters

largitiōne frētus = relying on bribery

poena afficere = to punish

Passage B

Hercules Encounters the Monster, Cacus, at the Site of Rome

Hic spelunca fuit, vasto submota recessu,  
semihominis Caci facies quam dira tenebat,  
solis inaccessam radiis; semperque recenti  
caede tepebat humus, foribusque adfixa superbis  
ora virum tristi pendebant pallida tabo. 5  
Huic monstro Vulcanus erat pater; illius atros  
ore vomens ignes magna se mole ferebat.  
Attulit et nobis aliquando optantibus aetas  
auxilium adventumque dei. Nam maximus ultor,  
tergemini nece Geryonae spoliisque superbus, 10  
Alcides aderat, taurosque hac victor agebat  
ingentes, vallemque boves amnemque tenebant.  
At furiis Caci mens effera, ne quid inausum  
aut intractatum scelerisve dolive fuisset,  
quattuor a stabulis praestanti, corpore tauros 15  
avertit, totidem forma superante iuvenças.

GLOSSES:

tabum, -i, n. = gore

aliquando = at some time; formerly; finally

vomo, vomere, vomui, vomitum = to vomit, pour or belch out

Geryon was a triple-bodied monster killed by Hercules

Alcides = Hercules

effera = brutal