

1999 TSJCL READING COMPREHENSION TEST - ADVANCED

DIRECTIONS: Read the passage and answer the questions according to what is stated or strongly implied in the Latin. Mark the letter of the correct answer on your scantron sheet.

Cicero Concludes His Speech Supporting Pompey
(*Prō Lēge Maniliā*)

1 **Quae cum ita sint, C. Mānīlī¹, primum istam tuam et legem et**
2 **voluntātem et sententiam laudō vehementissimēque comprobō; deinde**
3 **tē hortor ut, auctore populō Rōmānō, maneās in sententiā nēve**
4 **cuiusquam vim aut minās pertimēscās. Primum in tē satis esse animī**
5 **perseverantiaeque arbitror; deinde cum tantam multitudinem cum**
6 **tantō studiō adesse videāmus quantam iterum nunc in eōdem homine²**
7 **praeficiendō vidēmus, quid est quod aut dē rē aut dē perficiendī**
8 **facultāte dubitēmus?**

9 **Ego autem, quicquid est in mē studi, cōsili, labōris, ingenī,**
10 **quicquid hōc beneficiō populī Rōmānī atque hāc potestāte praetōriā,**
11 **quicquid auctoritāte, fidē, cōstantiā possum, id omne ad hanc rem**
12 **conficiendam tibi et populō Romānō polliceor ac dēferō. Testorque**
13 **omnēs deōs, et eōs maximē quī huic locō templōque praesident, quī**
14 **omnium mentēs eōrum quī ad rem pūblicam adeunt maximē**
15 **perspiciunt, mē hoc neque rogātū facere cuiusquam, neque quō Cn.**
16 **Pompeī grātiā mihi per hanc causam conciliārī putem, neque quō**
17 **mihi ex cuiusquam amplitūdine aut praesidia periculīs aut adiūmenta**
18 **honōribus quaeram, proptereā quod pericula facile, ut hominem**
19 **praestāre oportet, innocentīā tēctī repellēmus; honōrem autem neque**
20 **ab ūnō neque ex hōc locō sed eādē illā nostrā labōriōsissimā ratiōne**
21 **vītae consequēmur.**

22 **Quam ob rem, quicquid in hāc causā mihi susceptum est,**
23 **Quirītēs, id ego omne mē rēi pūblīcae causā suscepisse cōfirmō;**
24 **tantumque abest ut aliquam mihi bonam grātiā quaesisse videar, ut**
25 **multās mē etiam simultātes, partim obscuras partim apertās,**
26 **intellegam, mihi nōn necessariās, vōbis nōn inūtilēs, suscepisse.**

¹C. Manilius - the tribune who proposed the law

² Refers to Pompey

quicquid - whatever

1. The idiom **Quae cum ita sint** (line 1) means (a) For this reason (b) Since these things are so (c) As it were (d) In conclusion
2. Cicero praises and gives his approval to Manilius for all of the following except: (a) his patriotism (b) his law (c) his good will (d) his opinion
3. The phrase **auctore populō Rōmānō** in line 3 is translated (a) in support of the Roman people (b) having supported the Roman people (c) with the authority of the Roman people (d) which the Roman people have authorized
4. Next Cicero urges Manilius not to waiver from his opinion and (a) not to resort to force (b) not to be seduced by bribes (c) not to give up what is right (d) not to fear anyone's threats or violence

20. After restating that he is supporting this bill only for the good of the state, Cicero implies that
- (a) his own personal integrity demanded that he support this bill
 - (b) what is good for the future of the state is good for him
 - (c) others are against this bill for dishonorable reasons
 - (d) he may have incurred the hostility of many who do not support the legislation

Ceres Appeals to Jupiter for the Return of Her Daughter

1 Ibi tōtō nūbila vultū
 2 ante Iovem passis stetit invidiōsa capillis
 3 “Prō . . . meō vēnī supplex tibi, Iuppiter,” inquit
 4 “sanguine prōque tuō. Si nūlla est grātia mātris,
 5 nāta patrem moveat, neu sit tibi cūra, precāmur,
 6 vīlior illius, quod nostrō est ēdita partū.
 7 Ēn quaesīta diū tandem mihi nāta reperta est,
 8 sī reperīre vocās āmittere certius, aut sī
 9 scīre ubi sit reperīre vocās. Quod rapta, ferēmus,
 10 dummodo reddat eam. Neque enim praedōne marītō
 11 filia digna tua est, sī iam mea filia nōn est.”
 12 Iuppiter excēpit: “Commūne est pignus onusque
 13 nāta mihi tēcum; sed sī modo nōmina rēbus
 14 addere vēra placet, nōn hōc iniūria factum,
 15 vērum amor est, neque erit nōbīs gener ille pudōrī,
 16 tū modo, dīva, velīs. Ut dēsint cētera, quantum est
 17 esse Iovis frātrem! Quid, quod nōn cētera dēsunt,
 18 nec cēdit nisi sorte mihī? Sed tanta cupidō
 19 sī tibi discidiū est, repetet Prōserpina caelum,
 20 lēge tamen certā, sī nūllōs contigit illic
 21 ōre cibōs; nam sic Parcārum foedere cautum est.

discidium, -i, n. - separation

21. In lines 1-2 Ceres is described with all of the following except:
- (a) with disheveled hair (b) suffering (c) full of hate (d) with a cloudy face
22. In what guise did Ceres come before Jupiter?
- (a) as a mother (b) as a goddess (c) as his sister (d) as a suppliant
23. With the words **meō . . . sanguine prōque tuō** in line 4, Ceres reminds Jupiter
- (a) that blood has been shed (b) that blood oaths must be honored, even by the gods
 - (c) that he is a father (d) that family is vital
24. In the context of line 4, **grātia** is best translated as
- (a) regard (b) gratitude (c) love (d) influence
25. The clause **nāta patrem moveat** in line 5 is best translated as
- (a) birth should stir a father (b) let the daughter move the father
 - (c) may her birth influence her father (d) would that her birth mattered
26. In the context of line 5, **precāmur** means
- (a) we pray (b) we are beseeched (c) I am beseeched (d) I pray
27. The clause **neu sit tibi cūra . . . vīlior illius** in lines 5-6 is translated
- (a) her care for you is not less (b) nor should you humble yourself for her
 - (c) do not let your concern for her be of less importance to you
 - (d) you should care about her suffering

28. In the context of line 6, **quod** is translated
(a) because (b) which (c) that (d) although
29. The reader learns in line 7 that Ceres
(a) is looking for her daughter (b) has found her daughter
(c) despairs of finding her daughter (d) wants Jupiter to find her daughter
30. Ceres implies in line 8 that
(a) Jupiter is hiding something from her (b) her daughter is now even more lost to her
(c) her daughter may be dead (d) she is as lost as her daughter
31. From the clause **sī scīre ubi sit reperīre vocās** in lines 8-9, the reader can infer all of the following except:
(a) Ceres knows exactly where her daughter is
(b) Ceres cannot actually be with her daughter
(c) Ceres knows that her daughter is alive, but not where she is
(d) Ceres is not satisfied with the mere knowledge of where her daughter is
32. Under what conditions does Ceres say that she will endure the taking of her daughter?
(a) if her daughter is returned to her (b) if she can go to her daughter
(c) if her daughter can spend half of the year with her (d) if her daughter is still a maiden
33. In the last sentence of the first paragraph (lines 10-11), Ceres implies that if her daughter must be married that
(a) she should have given her permission
(b) it was not necessary for her husband to steal her
(c) she should not be hidden away from her family
(d) her husband should not be a robber
34. Jupiter agreed that their daughter was for both of them
(a) a delight and a sorrow (b) the proof of a common bond
(c) a common pledge and care (d) the embodiment of the best of both of them
35. With the words **sī modo nōmina rēbus addere vēra placet** in lines 13-14, Jupiter urges that Ceres
(a) accept the reality of the situation
(b) give the names of those who would have been better husbands
(c) stop worrying about appearances
(d) call things by their proper names

TIE-BREAKERS: The answers to the following questions will be scored only for the purpose of breaking ties. Please be sure to put your answers in the slots for #96-100.

96. Jupiter prefers to see the whole matter not as a wrong, but as
(a) love (b) fate (c) an opportunity (d) a blessing
97. Jupiter implies that he (Pluto) will make a good son-in-law
(a) if Ceres is willing to forgive him
(b) if their daughter wants him
(c) if will stop acting as if a disaster has happened
(d) if Ceres will just agree to the marriage
98. The advantage of having Pluto as a son-in-law is that
(a) he is Jupiter's brother
(b) his lot (realm) is very wealthy
(c) he genuinely loves their daughter
(d) their daughter will have a higher position as his wife

99. The clause **Sed tanta cupidō sī tibi discidiū est** in lines 18-19 is best translated
- (a) Yet your great desire to end their separation
 - (b) But if you so greatly desire their separation
 - (c) Although your desire for their separation is great
 - (d) However great is your desire for this separation
100. In the last three lines the reader learns all of the following except:
- (a) there was an established law concerning this situation
 - (b) the law had been decreed by the Fates
 - (c) violation of this law was severely punished
 - (d) the law did not permit any food to have touched her lips