

1999 TSJCL READING COMPREHENSION TEST - LATIN II

DIRECTIONS: Read the passage about the early life of Julius Caesar and answer the questions about it according to what is stated or implied in the passage. Mark the letter of the correct answer on your scantron sheet.

Caesar and Sulla

1 **C. Iūlius Caesar, genitus nōbilissimā Iūliōrum familia, agēns**
 2 **sextum et decimum annum patrem amīsit. Cornēlia, Cinnae filiam in**
 3 **mātrimōnium dūxit. Sulla, cum Cinna esset inimicissimus, Caesarem**
 4 **voluit compellere ut eam repudiāret; id autem efficere nōn potuit. Quā**
 5 **rē Caesar, cum bonīs spoliātus etiam ad necem quaerētur, mūtātā veste**
 6 **nocte ex urbe elāpsus est, et quamquam febris quārtānae morbō**
 7 **labōrābat, prope per singulās noctēs latebrās commūtāre cōgēbatur.**
 8 **Est adeō comprehēsus ā Sullae libertō atque vix pecūniā datā evāsīt.**
 9 **nē ad Sullam perdūcerētur. Postrēmō per propinquōs et affīnēs suōs**
 10 **veniam impetrāvit.**

11 **Sulla quidem, cum amīcissimī et ōrnātissimī virī prō Caesare**
 12 **dēprecārentur, aliquamdiū abnuit. Cum autem illī pertināciter**
 13 **contenderent, expugnātus tandem “Vincite, “inquit, “dum modo sciātis**
 14 **eum iuvenem aliquandō optimātium partibus exitiō futūrum esse. Nam**
 15 **Caesarī multī Marī īsunt!**

nex, necis, f. - murder

spoliō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus - rob, strip

febris quārtānae - fever of the fourth (day)

latebra, -ae. f. - hiding place

aliquamdiū - for some time

ōrnātus, -a, -um - distinguished

dēprecor, -ārī, -atus - intercede

persistenter - persistently

optimātium partēs - party of the aristocrats

Vincite - Have it your way

1. Praenomen Caesaris erat (a) Cassius (b) Caesō (c) Gnaeus (d) Gāius
2. Julius Caesar was a member of the very noble Julian family. (a) true (b) false
3. **Cum Caesar erat parvulus, pater suus mortuus est.** (a) vērūm (b) falsum
4. **Prīma uxor Caesarī erat Cornelia, filia Cinnae.** (a) true (b) false
5. The conjunction **cum** in line 3 is best translated (a) when (b) although (c) since (d) with
6. In lines 3-4 the reader learns all of the following except: (a) Cinna and Sulla were enemies (b) Sulla wanted Caesar to divorce his wife (c) Caesar thought his wife should be above reproach (d) Caesar could not divorce his wife
7. The words **Quā rē** (lines 4-5) are best translated as (a) When (b) Because (c) However (d) Therefore
8. In lines 5-6 the reader learns all of the following except: (a) Caesar was stripped of this wealth (b) Caesar was forced to flee the city in his night clothes (c) There was a “contract” on Caesar’s life (d) Caesar slipped away at night
9. The verb **labōrābat** in line 7 is best translated as (a) was working (b) was dying (c) was slipping away (d) was sick with

10. The word **prope** in line 7 is best translated as (a) near (b) before (c) almost (d) at the beginning
11. **Cum aegerimus esset, Caesar tamen noctū latebrās mūtāvit.** (a) **vērūm** (b) **falsūm**
12. When Caesar was apprehended by one of Sulla's freedman,
 (a) he was scarcely able to fight his way free
 (b) he was too weak to resist and was taken to Sulla
 (c) he had no money so he had to talk his way out of being arrested
 (d) he bribed the freedman not to take him to Sulla
13. The last sentence of the first paragraph tells the reader that
 (a) Sulla' henchmen hunted for Caesar among his kinsfolk and in-laws
 (b) Caesar escaped being murdered because his family was willing to hide him
 (c) Caesar's relatives obtained a pardon for him
 (d) Sulla punished Caesar's family since he could not find Caesar
14. The conjunction **cum** in line 11 is best translated as (a) when (b) although (c) since (d) with
15. **Quid amicissimi et ornātissimi virī prō Caesare ēgērunt?** (a) **tenaciter intercēssērunt** (b) **eum celāvērunt** (c) **eum condemnāre simulāvērunt** (d) **iustitiam postulāvērunt**
16. Sulla quickly gave in to the pressure to pardon Caesar. (a) true (b) false
17. The phrase **expugnātus tandem** in line 13 is best translated as (a) still fighting (b) having fought to the end (c) having struggled for a long time (d) having been overcome at last
18. The clause **dum modo sciātis eum iuvenem aliquandō optimātium partibus exitio futurum esse** (lines 13-14) is best translated as
 (a) while you only know that that young man could be the future of the party of the aristocrats
 (b) until you all know that he will be the beginning of a new aristocratic party
 (c) as long as the young man knows that he must be part of the aristocratic party
 (d) provided that you know that this young man will someday be the ruin of the aristocratic party
19. The last sentence (lines 14-15) tells the reader that Sulla (a) thought Caesar was very like Marius (b) believed that Caesar would be a greater leader than Marius (c) knew that Caesar would betray him to Marius (d) hoped that Caesar would save the aristocrats from themselves
- Caesar is captured by the Pirates
- 1
 2 **Stīpendia prīma in Asiā fecit. In expugnātiōne Mitylénarūm**
 3
 4 **corōnā civicā dōnātus est.**
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 3 **Mortuō Sullā. Rhodum sēcēdere statuit, ut per ōtium Apollōniō**
 4 **Molōnī, tunc clarissimō dicendī magistrō, operam daret. Hūc dum**
 5 **trāicit. ā praedōnibus captus est mānsitque apud eōs prope quadrāgintā**
 6 **diēs. Per omne autem illud spatium ita sē gessit, ut pīrātīs pariter**
 7 **terrorī venerātiōnique esset.**
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 7 **terrorī venerātiōnique esset.**
- 8 **Interim comitēs servōsque dimisit ad expediendās pecūniās,**
 9 **quibus redimerētur. Vīginti talenta pīrātae postulāverant; ille sē**
 10 **quīnquāginta daturum esse spondit. Quibus numerātis, cum**
 11 **expositus esset in litore, cōfestim Milētum, quae urbs proximē aberat,**

- 12 **properāvī**, **ibique** **contrāctā** **classe**, **invectus** **in** **eum** **locum** **in** **quō** **ipsī**
 13 **praedōnēs** **erant**, **partem** **classis** **fugāvī**, **partem** **mersit**, **aliquot** **nāvēs**
 14 **cēpit**, **pīrātāsque** **in** **potestātem** **redāctōs** **eō** **supplicīō**, **quod** **illis** **inter**
 15 **iocum** **saepe** **minātus** **erat**, **affēcit** **cruciāque** **suffixit**.

<i>stīpendia</i> , -ōrum, n. pl. - military service	<i>expediō</i> , -īre - procure
<i>opera</i> , -ae, f. - attention	<i>cōfestim</i> - speedily
<i>praedō</i> , -ōnis, m. - robber, pirate	<i>invectus</i> - having sailed

20. Lines 1-2 tell the reader all of the following except: (a) Caesar was awarded the civic crown (b) Caesar led the charge over the city walls (c) Caesar served in Asia (d) Caesar was involved in the storming of Mitylene
21. After the death of Sulla, Caesar decided (a) to go to the island of Rhodes for some leisure time (b) to leave Rhodes in order to return home to study with the famous teacher Apollonius Molo (c) to study speaking under Apollonius Molo on Rhodes (d) to visit the famous orator Apollonius Molo who had retired to the island of Rhodes
22. Caesar was captured by pirates (a) on his way home (b) on his way to Rhodes (c) returning home from Rhodes (d) while traveling on the island of Rhodes
23. **Quot** **diēs** **Caesar** **cum** **pīrātīs** **mānsit**? (a) **L** (b) **XXX** (c) **XI** (d) **LX**
24. The phrase *sē gessit* in line 6 is best translated (a) he conducted himself (b) he himself managed (c) he carried the same (d) he waged his own (war)
25. The last sentence (lines 6-7) of the second paragraph tells us that (a) Caesar respected the pirates while they feared him (b) that the pirates both respected and feared Caesar (c) that Caesar did not fear, but respected the pirates (d) that Caesar neither respected nor feared the pirates
26. Caesar sent his companions and slaves (a) to safety (b) to hide his money and valuables (c) to get his ransom (d) to tell his family where he was and to get their help
27. **Caesar** **putāvī** **pīrātōs** **satis** **pecūniae** **nōn** **postulāre**. (a) **vērūm** (b) **falsūm**
28. The phrase **datūrum esse** in the context of line 10 is best translated (a) to be about to give (b) had to give (c) must be given (d) would give
29. The pronoun **Quibus** in line 10 refers to (a) the pirates (b) Caesar's companions and slaves (c) the days in captivity (d) the ransom
30. **Caesar** **Mīlētum** **festīnāvī** **ut** **classem** **contraheret**. (a) **vērūm** (b) **falsūm**
31. Which of the following did not happen when Caesar tracked down the pirates?
 (a) He sunk part of their fleet (b) He captured some of their ships
 (c) He recovered the ransom (d) He put to flight part of their fleet
32. In lines 14-15 the reader learns all of the following except: (a) Caesar crucified the pirates (b) Caesar had threatened the pirates with crucifixion (c) Caesar had joked with the pirates (d) Caesar surprised the pirates with his quick return

Caesar's Ambition Is Awakened

- 1 **Caesarī** **quaestōrī** **ulterior** **Hispānia** **obvēnit**. **Quō** **profectus**, **cum** **Alpēs**
 2 **trānsīret** **et** **ad** **cōspectum** **cuiusdam** **pauperis** **vīcī** **comitēs** **per** **iocum**
 3 **inter** **sē** **disputārent** **num** **illīc** **etiam** **esset** **ambitiōnī** **locus**, **Caesar** **sēriō**

- 4 dixit se malle ibi primum esse quam Rōmae secundum. Dominātōnis
 5 avidus ā prīmā aetāte rēgnum concupiscēbat, semperque in ore habēbat
 6 hos Eurīpidis Graeci poetae, versūs:
 7 Nam sī violandum est iūs, rēgnandī grātīā
 8 Violandum est; aliis rebus pietātem colās.

cupiscō, -ere, -cupivī, -cupitus - desire greatly
 regnum, -i, n. - power

33. The sentence **Caesarī quaestōrī ulterior Hispania obvēnit** (line 1) is best translated as
 (a) Caesar went to Further Spain with a quaestor.
 (b) Further Spain fell to Caesar as quaestor.
 (c) Caesar took over Further Spain from a quaestor.
 (d) While quaestor Caesar conquered Further Spain.
34. The phrase **Quo profectus** in line 1 is best translated as (a) That having been accomplished (b) I which he set out (c) To which having set out (d) By which advance
35. The best translation for the word **cum** in line 1 is (a) when (b) although (c) since (d) with
36. What did Caesar and his companions see after crossing the Alps?
 (a) starving inhabitants (b) a desolate country (c) primitive people (d) a poor village
37. **Quō modō comitēs inter sē disputābant?** (a) ioculariter (b) graviter
 (c) fberē (d) insolenter
38. The discussion was about (a) whether or not to subdue the area (b) whether it was a place for ambition (c) the nature of ambition (d) if one should be dominated by ambition
39. Caesar replied that any place but Rome would be second best. (a) true (b) false
40. In the context of line 4, **malle** is translated as (a) to prefer (b) prefers (c) preferred (d) had preferred

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

96. **Quandō Caesar potestātem dēsiderāre coepit?** (a) nūper (b) cum pirāhīs
 (c) postriđie (d) ā puerō
97. **Caesar Eurīpidem, Graecum poetam, frequenter citāvit.** (a) verum (b) falsum
98. The clause **sī violandum est iūs** in line 7 is best translated as (a) if right is dishonored (b) if right can be profaned (c) if law must be violated (d) if the law is broken
99. The phrase **rēgnandī grātīā** in line 7 is best translated as (a) with the obligation of ruling (b) must rule with good will (c) for a favorable kingdom (d) for the sake of ruling
100. The last line of the quote says that “in other matters
 (a) you are honoring justice”
 (b) you will reverence justice”
 (c) you should cultivate piety”
 (d) you can practice piety”