

## 2002 TSJCL READING COMPREHENSION TEST ADVANCED - PROSE

Passage #1

C Plīnius Calpurniae Hispullae suae S. D.

1 Tū ipsa es pietātis exemplum frātreque optimum et amantissimum  
2 tuī parī amōre dīligēbās; filiamque eius ut tuam dīligis, nec tantum amitae  
3 amōrem eī praestās, vērum etiam patris mortuī. Sine dubiō igitur maximē  
4 gaudēbis cum cognōveris illam dignam patre, dignam tē. dignam avō esse.  
5 Summum est eius acūmen, summa frūgālītās. Amat mē, quod indicium castitātis  
6 est. Praetereā litterīs studet propter amōrem meī. Meōs libellōs habet lectitat  
7 ēdiscit etiam. Quantā sollicitūdine afficitur cum videor āctūrus esse, quantō  
8 gaudiō cum ēgī! Dispōnit quī nūntient sibi quem adsēsum quōs clāmōrēs  
9 excitāverim, quem ēventum iūdicīi tulerim. Eadem, sī quandō recitō, in proximō  
10 discrēta vēlō sedet, laudēsque nostrās avidissimīs auribus excipit. Versūs quidem  
11 meōs cantat etiam, fōrmatque citharā, nōn artifice aliquō docente, sed amōre  
12 quī magister est optimus.  
13 Hīs ex causīs in spem certissimam addūcor perpetuam nōbīs maiōremque in  
14 diēs futūram esse concordiam. Nōn enim aetātem meam aut corpus, quae paulātīm  
15 occidunt ac senēscunt, sed glōriam dīligit. Nihil aliud decet fēminam tuīs manibus  
16 ēductam tuīsque praeceptīs īnstitūtam, quae nihil nisi sānctum honestumque in  
17 contuberniō tuō viderit, quae dēnique amāre mē ex tuā praedicātiōne cōnsueverit.  
18 Nam mātrem meam ut filia dīlēxistī, mēque ā pueritiā solēbās fōrmāre ac laudāre,  
19 tālemque quāis nunc uxōrī meae videor, ōminārī. Tibi igitur grātiās agimus, ego  
20 quod illam mihi, illa quod mē sibi dederīs, quasi invicem ēlēgerīs. Valē.

pietās, -tātis, f. = devotion, family loyalty

amita, -ae, f. = aunt

acūmen, -inis, n. = shrewdness

castitās, -tatis, f. = virtue

lectitāre = read again and again

ēdiscere = to learn by heart

agere means to plead a case

dispōnere = organize, post

adsēsus, -ī, m. = approval

vēlum, -ī, n. = curtain

artifex, -icis, m. = professional musician

fōrmāre means to set to music as well as to shape or form

praeceptum, -ī, n. = principle

contubernium, -ī, n. = household

praedicātiō, -iōnis, f. = recommendation

ōminārī = to predict

1. From the title, we learn that this writing is a letter sent from \_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_.
- (A) from Pliny to Hispulla  
(B) from Hispulla to Pliny  
(C) from Calpurnia to Hispulla  
(D) from Hispulla to Calpurnia

10. What does this girl possess according to line 5?  
(A) the greatest wit and sincerity.  
(B) a lot of shrewdness and miserliness.  
(C) the highest shrewdness and thriftiness  
(D) the greatest sharpness and sincerity.
11. What is significant about the girl's love for Pliny?  
(A) It's a sign of her virtue. (B) It is excessive.  
(C) She returns love with virtue. (D) He takes advantage of her virtue.
12. *cūr ea studet litterīs?*  
(A) because she loves literature. (B) since she is a teacher.  
(C) because of her love for him. (D) because of his love for her.
13. What does she do which endears her to Pliny?  
(A) She repeatedly reads and memorizes his books  
(B) She copies his little books and reads them again and again.  
(C) She buys many copies of his books to learn them by heart.  
(D) She holds the books next to her heart.
14. How does the girl react when Pliny goes into court?  
(A) She cries a lot.  
(B) She is affected by the greatest anxiety.  
(C) She reacts with great joy.  
(D) She is miserable.
15. *cum videor āctūrus esse* (line 7) is best translated as  
(A) since I am seen going to plead a case.  
(B) although I seem to be pleading a case.  
(C) when I seem to be going to plead a case.  
(D) after I am seen going in to plead a case.
16. According to lines 8-9, what does the girl do?  
(A) She organizes people to tell her what has been going on in court.  
(B) She posts messages to ask for the reactions of the spectators in court.  
(C) She organizes messengers to deliver the outcome of the case to Pliny.  
(D) She posts notes about the approval, shouts, and outcome of the trials.
17. *Pliniō recitante, quid eadem facit?*  
(A) She sits in a covered chair and reads her book.  
(B) She sits, covered, in a chair and reads his book.  
(C) She sits behind a nearby curtain listening.  
(D) She sits in a nearby chair with a covered face.

26. What did Pliny's wife learn in Hispulla's household?  
(A) nothing sacred or honest.  
(B) nothing except hard work.  
(C) sacred and honest values by seeing them.  
(D) about honesty, pride, and self-worth.
27. *cūr uxor Pliniī eum amāvit?*  
(A) Her aunt had recommended him to her as a husband.  
(B) She had been accustomed to seeing him in her household.  
(C) She loved his education and training from an early age.  
(D) Her father had recommended him to her as a husband.
28. *nam mātrem meam ut filia dīlēxistī*, (line 18) means  
(A) For my mother loved you as a daughter.  
(B) In order that you chose my mother as a daughter.  
(C) Now you chose my mother as a daughter.  
(D) For you loved my mother as a daughter.
29. What did Hispulla do for Pliny?  
(A) She raised him with her daughter.  
(B) She shaped and praised him from childhood.  
(C) She was accustomed to play music for him as a boy.  
(D) She molded his children into fine adults.
30. Why are Pliny and his wife thanking Hispulla?  
(A) They praised her love and devotion to them both.  
(B) He, for taking on such a great task, and she, for predicting the outcome.  
(C) He, for giving him such a great wife, and she, for taking care of her.  
(D) They were grateful because she had chosen each for the other.

Passage #2: All Men Desire Fame from Cicero's Pro Archias

- 1 Neque enim est hoc dissimulandum, quod obscurārī nōn potest, sed prae  
2 nōbīs ferendum: trahimur omnēs studiō laudis, et optimus quisque māximē glōriā  
3 dūcitur. Ipsī illī philosophī etiam eīs libellīs, quōs dē contemnendā glōriā  
4 scrībunt, nōmen suum īscrībunt; in eō ipsō. in quō praedicātiōnem  
5 nōbilitātemque dēspiciunt, praedicārī dē sē ac nōminārī volunt.  
6 Decimus quidem Brūtus, summus vir et imperātor, Accī. amīcissimī suī.  
7 carminibus templōrum ac monumentōrum aditūs exōrnāvit suōrum. Iam vērō  
8 ille, quī cum Aetōlīs, Enniō comite, bellāvit, Fulvius nōn dubitāvit Mārtis  
9 spoliās Mūsīs cōnsecrāre. Quā rē, in quā urbe imperātōrēs prope armātī poētārum  
10 nōmen et Mūsārum dēlūbra coluērunt, in eā nōn dēbent togātī iūdicēs ā Mūsārum  
11 honōre et ā poētārum salūte abhorrēre.

praedicātiō, -iōnis, f. = praise

Decimus Brutus was consul in 136 B.C. and a famous Roman general

38. From lines 6-7, we learn that  
(A) Brutus was an outstanding poet  
(B) Accius was a very great general also.  
(C) Words of Accius adorned the entrances to temples and monuments.  
(D) Brutus' words decorated the entrances to temples and monuments.
39. Quis cum quibus bellāvit?  
(A) Brutus with the Aetolians.  
(B) Fulvius with the Aetolians.  
(C) Fulvius with Ennius.  
(D) Brutus with Fulvius.
40. Enniō comite, (line 8) is best translated as  
(A) as the companion of Ennius.  
(B) with Ennius as a companion.  
(C) since he had been accompanied by Ennius.  
(D) after Ennius had accompanied them.
41. Quid fēcit Fulvius postquam vīcit?  
(A) He fought with the Muses over the spoils.  
(B) He hesitated to give the spoils to Mars.  
(C) He dedicated the spoils of war to the Muses.  
(D) He doubted that Mars had given him the spoils of war.
42. Quā rē (line 9) means  
(A) therefore  
(B) for whatever thing  
(C) because of such a thing  
(D) why not?
43. From line 9, we learn that  
(A) generals are not poets.  
(B) generals have come straight from war.  
(C) generals are going from the city to war.  
(D) poets do not bear arms.
44. Generals do not cherish the shrines of the Muses.  
(A) **Verum**  
(B) **Falsum**
45. in eā (line 10) refers to  
(A) some other city  
(B) the home of the Muses  
(C) Rome  
(D) a courthouse
46. Qui sunt "togātī iūdicēs"?  
(A) civilian judges  
(B) toga-wearing jurors  
(C) disguised generals  
(D) judges who were generals

98. How did Eudemus die?  
(A) He died from fright when the dream reoccurred.  
(B) He died on the trip home.  
(C) He died in Syracuse as a result of an illness.  
(D) He died fighting near Syracuse.
99. cum (line 8) is best translated as  
(A) when (B) because (C) since (D) although
100. Eudēmus ā fratribus uxōris necātus est.  
(A) **verum** (B) **falsum**