

Texas State Junior Classical League
Area F, MMIII

Reading Comprehension, Levels ½ and 1

Rem pūblicam, ō cīvēs, vītam omnium vestrum, bona,
fortūnās, domum senātūs atque hanc pulchram urbem hōc
diē labōribus, cōnsiliīs, perīculīs meīs ex igne atque ferrō
ēripuī. Nunc, ō cīvēs, quoniam malōs ducēs malī bellī
5 captōs iam tenētis, cōgitāre dēbētis dē bonā spē vestrā.
Catilīna ex urbe mediā expulsus est. Erat ille quī timēbātur
ab omnibus, tam diū dum urbis moenibus continēbātur.
Nunc ille homō tam ācer, tam audāx, tam in scelere vigi-
lāns, tam in malīs rēbus diligēns, sublātus est. Quamquam
10 haec omnia, ō cīvēs, sunt ā mē administrāta, videntur
tamen imperiō atque cōnsiliō deōrum immortalīum et
gesta et prōvīsa esse. Nam multīs temporibus dī immor-
tālēs spem fidemque huius rei pūblicae aluērunt. Hōc
autem tempore praeclārissimās eīs grātiās agere dēbētis.
15 Ēreptī enim estis ex crūdēlissimā ac miserā morte, ēreptī
(estis) sine caede, sine sanguine, sine exercitū.

Memoriā vestrā, ō cīvēs, nostrae rēs alentur; laus,
fāma, glōriaque valēbunt; litterīs vīvent remanēbuntque. In
perpetuā pāce esse possumus, ō cīvēs.

—adapted from Cicero, *Against Catiline* 3.1, 16–18, 23,
26, 29

1. What is the case of *cives* in line 1?
A. vocative B. nominative C. accusative D. dative
2. What is the best interpretation of *bona* in line 1?
A. property and money B. political freedom C. good times
D. good fortune
3. What is the best translation of *senatus* in line 2?
A. the senate B. of the senate C. for the senate
D. to the senate
4. How does Cicero describe Rome?
A. small B. his home C. beautiful D. huge
5. From what did Cicero rescue the Republic?
A. labors B. dangers C. fire and sword D. plans
6. The best interpretation of *eripui* in line 4 is _____.
A. chosen B. rescued C. broken D. stated
7. What does *captos* in line 5 modify?
A. *cives* B. *belli* C. *tenetis* D. *duces*
8. What ought the good citizens to think about now, according to line 5?
A. good hope B. good plans C. a good punishment
D. good revenge
9. What is the reference of *ille*, the subject of *timebatur*?
A. Cicero B. the Roman Senate C. Catiline
D. the state
10. The best translation of *expulsus est* in line 7 is _____.
A. needed to be driven out B. is driven out
C. had been driven out D. has been driven out
11. What kind of ablative is *urbis moenibus* in line 7?
A. means B. manner C. accompaniment D. time when
12. Who is “so careful in evil deeds”?
A. the state B. Catiline C. Cicero D. Catiline’s accomplices
13. Give the number, gender, and case of *haec omnia* in line 10.
A. singular, feminine, nominative
B. singular, feminine, ablative

- C. plural, neuter, nominative
- D. plural, neuter, accusative

14. What is the best translation of *deorum immortalium* in line 11.
- A. the immortal gods
 - B. for the immortal god
 - C. about the immortal gods
 - D. of the immortal gods
15. Cicero's heroic acts, he himself says, seemed to be carried out and inspired by ____, according to line 11.
16. What is the case of *di* in line 12?
- A. genitive
 - B. dative
 - C. ablative
 - D. nominative
17. *Hoc tempore* in line 14 is the ablative of ____.
- A. duration of time
 - B. future time limitation
 - C. time when
 - D. past time limitation
18. *Praeclarissima* is in the ____ degree.
- A. positive
 - B. comparative
 - C. superlative
 - E. none of the above
19. According to line 14, what should the Roman people do?
- A. give most splendid thanks
 - B. give most splendid gifts
 - C. lead out the most famous men
 - D. accept the grace of the nobles
20. *Estis* in line 15 is what person and number?
- A. third plural
 - B. first singular
 - C. second plural
 - E. second singular

Tie Breakers

The following numbers, 96 – 100, will be scored only to break ties.

96. From what thing were the Roman people snatched, according to line 15?
- A. a cruel but quick death
 - B. a cruel and miserable delay
 - B. a most cruel and miserable death
 - C. a cruel and most miserable exile
97. *Alentur* in line 17 is ____ tense.
- A. future
 - B. present
 - C. imperfect
 - D. perfect

98. What is the meaning of *laus* in line 17?
A. laws B. memory C. praise D. happiness
99. What are *litteris* (line 18)?
A. personal letters B. letters of the alphabet
C. literature and history D. collective memory
100. What is the nominative of *pace*, the ablative in line 19?
A. *pax* B. *pacis* C. *paci* D. *pace*