

2003 Area F
Reading Comprehension
ADVANCED PROSE

Selection #1

Quī parentem meum trucidāverunt, eōs in exilium expulī iūdicīis lēgitimīs ultus eōrum facinus, et postea bellum inferentīs reī publicae vīcī bis acie.

Bella terrā et marī cīvīlia externaque totō in orbe terrārum saepe gessī, victorque omnibus veniam petentibus cīvibus pepercī. Externās gentēs, quibus tutō ignoscī potuit, conservāre quam excōdere maluī. Millia cīvium Rōmānōrum sub sacramentō meō fuērunt circiter quingenta. Ex quibus deduxī in colōniās aut remisī in mūnicipiā suā stīpendīs ēmeritīs millia aliquanto plura quam trecenta, et iīs omnibus agrōs adsignāvī aut pecūniam prō praemiīs mīlitiae dedī. Nāvēs cēpī sescentas praeter eās, sī quae minōrēs quam trirēmes fuērunt.

Selection #2

Ad reliqua transeāmus animālia et prīmum terrestria. Maximum est elephans proximumque hūmānis sensibus, quippe intellēctus illīs sermōnis patriī et imperiōrum obēdientia, officiōrum quae didicere memoria, amōris et glōriae voluptās, immō vērō, quae etiam in homine rāra, probitās, prūdētia, aequitās, religiō quoque sīderum sōlisque ac lūnae venerātiō.

Auctorēs sunt in Mauretaniae saltibus ad quendam amnem, cui nōmen est Amilō, nitescente lūna nova greges eōrum descendere ibique sē purificantēs sollemniter aqua circumspērgī atque ita salutātō sidere in silvās revertī vitulōrum fatigātōs prae sē ferentēs.

Alienae quoque religiōnis intellectū crēduntur maria trānsiturī nōn ante nāvēs conscendere quam invitātī rectoris iureiurande de reditū, vīsīque sunt fessī aegritudine, quandō et illās molēs infestant morbī, herbās supinī in caelum iacentēs, veluti tellure precibus allegāta. Nam, quod docilitatem attinet, regem adorant, genua submitunt, coronās porrigunt.

Selection #3

Hīs immortalibus ēditīs operibus cum ad exercitum recensendum contiōnem in campō ad Caprae palūdem habēret, subitō coorta tempestās cum magnō fragōre tonitribusque tam densō rēgem operuit nimbō ut conspectum eius contiōni abstūlerit; nec deinde in terrīs Rōmulus fuit. Rōmāna pūbēs, sēdātō tandem pavōre, postquam ex tam turbidō die serēna et tranquilla lux rediit, ubi vacuam sēdem rēgiam vīdit, etsi satis crēdebāt patribus quī proximī steterant sublīmem raptum procellā, tamen velut orbitātis metu icta maestum aliquamdiu silentium obtinuit. Deinde ā paucīs initiō factō, deum deō nātum, rēgem parentemque urbis Rōmānae salvēre ūniversi Rōmulum iubent; pacem prēcibus exposcunt, utī volēns propitius suam semper sospitet prōgeniem.

2003 Area F
Reading Comprehension
ADVANCED PROSE

Selection #1

1. In what person is this selection written?
A. first person singular C. third person singular
B. first person plural D. third person plural
2. Who were sent into exile?
A. senators B. ancestors C. assassins D. judges
3. How many times were the war-makers conquered?
A. once B. twice C. thrice D. countless
4. Who were spared?
A. Those seeking mercy C. All who were conquered
B. Those who attacked citizens D. None of the conquered
5. How many were sworn in as citizens?
A. 50 B. 500 C. 5,000 D. 500,000
6. When did these new citizens depart?
A. after 300 days C. when they had earned their stipends
B. when their colonies were ready D. when they had retired
7. Why were these citizens given money?
A. for their crops B. for their property C. for their loyalty D. for their military service
8. How many ships were captured?
A. 600 B. more than 600 C. less than 600

Selection #2

9. Which animals will Pliny the Elder discuss next?
A. extinct animals B. water animals C. exotic animals D. land animals
10. What do the words, "proximumque hūmānīs sensibus" tell you about elephants?
A. They are intelligent. C. They are common.
B. They are fond of humans. D. They are gentle.

11. Which of the following elephant traits does Pliny the Elder NOT praise?
A. their understanding of language C. their ability to remember
B. their obedience D. their awesome power
12. According to Pliny, the elephants worship the sun and the moon.
A. true B. false
13. Quō dēscendunt elephantēs?
A. Mauretaniae B. ad Amilum C. ad gregēs D. ad auctōrēs
14. Quandō dēscendunt elephantēs?
A. primā luce B. cum aqua circumspērgātur C. nocte
15. Quī ducunt?
A. vitulī B. parentēs
16. What reassurance do the elephants need before embarking?
A. that they will be able to worship in their new homes
B. that they will be trusted and respected for their intelligence
C. that they will be given time for rest
D. that they will return again
17. What do the elephants do when sick?
A. lie on their backs
B. throw herbs at the sky
C. gather together with other sick elephants
D. both A and B
E. both B and C
18. How do the elephants show their adoration for the king?
A. They trumpet in his presence.
B. They kneel before him.
C. They offer him flowers.
D. both A and B
E. both B and C

Selection #3

19. Why did the troops come together at the Campus Martius?
A. for a review B. for a sacrifice C. for a debate D. for a battle

20. Qualis caelum erat?
A. serēnum B. turbulentum C. sol lucēbat D. aestuōsum erat
21. Quō Rōmulus obscurātus est?
A. palude B. nimbō C. fragōre D. contiōnī
22. Who was soothed by the return of daylight?
A. the king B. the princess C. the Roman youths D. the chieftains
23. Cur pūbēs maestī erant?
A. vacuam sēdem rēgiam vīdērunt
B. crēdēbant patribus
C. proximī steterant sublīmem raptum procellā
D. metu icta
24. Quō senātōrēs Rōmulum īvisse dīxērunt?
A. domum B. ad vacuam sēdem C. ad tempestātem D. ad sublīmem
25. Quōmodo senātōrēs quid accidisset Rōmulō cognoscere potuērunt?
A. quod satis crēdēbat patribus
B. quod proximī steterant raptum
C. quod icta erant
D. quod silentium obtinuit
26. Which of the following did NOT keep the men silent?
A. anger B. fear C. grief D. sadness
27. Which of the following was Romulus NOT hailed as?
A. a god B. father of Rome C. son of a god D. founder of the universe
28. What did the soldiers pray for?
A. peace
B. protection for their children
C. prosperity
D. both A and B
E. both B and C

TIE-BREAKERS: The following questions will be scored only to break ties. **Be sure to mark your answers in spaces 96-100.**

Dēvictīs Sabinīs cum in magnā glōriā magnīsq̄ue opibus rēgnum Tullī ac tōta rēs Rōmāna esset, nūntiātum rēgī patribusque est in monte Albanō lapidibus pluvisse. Quod cum crēdī vix posset, missīs ad id vīsendum prōdigium in conspectū haud aliter quam cum grandinem ventī glomeratam in terrās agunt crēbrī cecidere caelō lapidēs. Vīsī etiam audīre vōcem ingentem ex summī cacūminis lūcō, ut patriō ritū sacra Albanī facerent, quae, velut dīs quoque simul cum patriā relictīs, obliuionī dederant, et aut Rōmāna sacra suscēperant aut fortūnae, ut fit, obīrāti cultum reliquerant deum.

96. When did this event take place?
- A. when the Sabines were conquered
 - B. when the Sabines were victorious
 - C. when Tullius denounced the throne
 - D. when Rome was conquered
97. Who were told of the event?
- A. Tullius and his senators
 - B. the Albans
 - C. the Romans
 - D. the gods
98. What event was announced?
- A. a hailstorm
 - B. the raining down of blood
 - C. a snowstorm
 - D. the raining down of rocks
99. Quī grandinem in terrās agunt?
- A. caelī
 - B. vōcēs
 - C. ventī
 - D. lapidēs
100. What did the voice on the mountain bid the Albans do?
- A. return to the religion of their fathers
 - B. forget the battle against the Romans
 - C. make sacrifices to their ancestors
 - D. leave their gods behind