

2003 TSJCL

READING COMPREHENSION TEST

ADVANCED PROSE

I. Answer the questions based upon the passage below and write the correct letter on the Scantron sheet:

1 Caesar eās cohortēs quās suprā nōmināvimus cum exercitū suō
 2 cōniūxit. Tum prīmīs diēbus castra magnīs operibus mūnīre et ex
 3 finitimīs oppidīs frūmentum comportāre reliquāsque cōpiās exspectāre
 4 īstituit. Hīs tribus diēbus, legiō octāva ad eum vēnit et cohortēs ex
 5 novīs dēlectibus Gallicīs equitēsque ab rēge Nōricō. Adventū eōrum
 6 ad alteram partem oppidī altera castra pōnit; hīs castrīs Cūriōnem
 7 praefēcit. Reliquīs diēbus oppidum vāllō fossāque circumvenīre
 8 parāvīt. Cuius labōris maximā parte cōfectā, eōdem paene tempore
 9 lēgātī, quī ad Pompeium missī erant, ad oppidum revertunt.

10 Litterīs lēctīs, Domitius in conciliō nūntiat Pompeium celeriter subsidiō
 11 ventūrum esse hortāturque eōs ut virtūtem habeant et omnia quae ad
 12 dēfendendum oppidum necessāria sint parent. Ipse sōlus cum paucīs
 13 suīs colloquitur cōsiliūque fugere capere cōstituit.

Caesar, Dē Bellō Cīvilī, I, 18 (adapted)

dēlectus, -us, m. = levy, conscription, draft

1. The best translation of the first sentence is
 - A) Caesar defeated with his army those cohorts which we mentioned above.
 - B) Caesar hastened with his army those cohorts which we mentioned above.
 - C) Caesar joined with his own forces those cohorts which we mentioned above.
 - D) Those cohorts which we mentioned above were separated from Caesar's forces.

2. prīmīs diēbus (line 2) means

A) in the earliest days	B) during the last days
C) early in the day	D) late in the day

3. quōmodō Caesar castra mūnīvit?

A) with wonderful operators	B) with insignificant fortifications
C) with large fortifications	D) with complex military operations

4. ubi Caesar frūmentum comportāvit?

A) from friendly townspeople	B) from neighboring towns
C) from distant regions	D) from hostile towns

5. quid fēcit ibi Caesar?
A) he halted to await the rest of his supplies.
B) he decided to wait for the remaining troops.
C) he insisted on waiting for the rest of his troops.
D) he tried to inspect the remaining forces.
6. Hīs tribus diēbus (line 4) means
A) after these tribes were chosen
B) on the third day after this
C) within these three days
D) for these three days
7. Who came to reinforce him?
A) an eighth of the legion
B) eight legions
C) the eighth legion
D) the eighteenth legion
8. quī erant cohortēs quī Caesarem iūnxērunt?
A) the ones which had been dismissed from the newer part of Gaul.
B) the newest cohorts which had been dismissed from the enemies.
C) the Gallic cohorts that had been involved in a recent revolt.
D) the cohorts from the new Gallic conscriptions.
9. unde Caesar equitēs obtinuit?
A) the King of the Norici
B) King Noricus
C) the recent draft in Gaul
D) the eighth legion
10. What did Caesar do after the reinforcements arrived?
A) He pitched a second camp.
B) He broke camp
C) He attacked another camp.
D) He destroyed the other camp.
11. quis erat Cūriō?
A) He was abandoned by Caesar in a camp
B) He lost the camp set up by Caesar.
C) Caesar placed him in charge of the second camp
D) Caesar ordered him to be killed.
12. How did Caesar defend himself?
A) He dug a ditch in the valley around the town.
B) He delayed for a long time
C) He surrounded the town with a wall and a ditch.
D) He surrounded his camp with a wall and a ditch.
13. quandō legātī advēnērunt?
A) when the greatest part of his work had been completed.
B) after the greatest part of his work had been destroyed.
C) after a full month had passed.
D) at the same time as he began his fortifications

14. unde legātī vērunt?
A) to Pompey B) from Pompey C) from Pompeii D) to Pompeii
15. Litterīs lēctīs, (line 10) is best translated as
A) when the dispatch was written
B) after the dispatch had been read
C) when the dispatch had been opened
D) after the dispatch was received
16. quid Domitius dīxit?
A) that Pompey would come swiftly to their aid.
B) that aid would be brought from Pompeii at once.
C) that Pompey would send aid quickly.
D) that aid had been send from Pompeii swiftly.
17. What was Domitius urging?
A) that they be helpful. B) that they be cautious.
C) that they be courageous. D) that they be patient.
18. ad dēfendendum oppidum (lines 11-12) is best translated as
A) for the purpose of defending the town.
B) so that the town might be defended.
C) that he must defend the town.
D) that the town must be defended.
19. What else were townspeople to do?
A) to obey all the orders which were necessary.
B) to prepare for Pompey's arrival.
C) to spare everyone who defended the town.
D) to get together everything which was necessary.
20. What did Caesar do next?
A) He plotted alone with a few of his friends.
B) He set out alone with a few of his friends.
C) He conferred alone with a few of his friends.
D) He addressed a few of his friends as usual.
21. What did Caesar decide?
A) to put the council to flight
B) to seize the council.
C) to form a plan of escape.
D) to capture those fleeing.

-CONTINUE ON THE NEXT PAGE-

27. "ut nihil nisi dē perniciē populī Rōmānī cogitāret" (line 4) means
- A) he had planned everything for the downfall of the Roman people.
 - B) the Romans did not believe he would contribute to their destruction.
 - C) nothing except his downfall would satisfy the Roman people.
 - D) he had no thought but the destruction of the Roman people.
28. What has been prepared by nature for everything?
- A) death
 - B) courage
 - C) moral courage
 - D) disaster
29. In the face of death, moral courage usually has the effect of
- A) revealing the strength and determination of the Romans.
 - B) banishing the cruelty and shame of death.
 - C) strengthening one's resolve to meet a cruel death.
 - D) repelling the doubts and fears of death.
30. Cicerō hortātus est suōs cīvēs ut virtūtem servārent.
- A) **verum**
 - B) **falsum**
31. Quis hanc virtūtem dederat?
- A) nature
 - B) the gods
 - C) Roman Senators
 - D) Roman ancestors
32. Moral courage alone has very deep roots while everything else is
- A) false, unstable, and worthless
 - B) false, uncertain, and changeable
 - C) incorrect, doubtful, and sordid
 - D) misleading, deceitful, and in vain
33. Virtūs vī superārī potest.
- A) **verum**
 - B) **falsum**
34. Hāc virtūte antīquī Romānī omnem Ītaliā, Carthāginem, et Numantiam vīcērunt.
- A) **verum**
 - B) **falsum**
35. Numantia erat potentissimum rēgem.
- A) **verum**
 - B) **falsum**
36. This courage also enabled the Romans to
- A) conquer the world
 - B) recover from catastrophes and disasters
 - C) rule many different nations fairly
 - D) bring very warlike nations under their rule.
37. To whom are these lines addressed?
- A) Antony
 - B) Roman Senators
 - C) Roman people
 - D) Roman enemies
38. Cicero refers to Antony as a murderer, robber, and gladiator
- A) **verum**
 - B) **falsum**

39. Cicero described the Roman people as conquerors of the world.
 A) **verum** B) **falsum**
40. The purpose of this passage is to
 A) fire up the Romans against Caesar.
 B) impress the Romans with Cicero's eloquence.
 C) encourage the Romans against Antony.
 D) force the Romans to attack Antony.

III. Read this passage and choose the best answer for the questions which follow:

Archias, A Poet, Rose to Fame at an Early Age

- 1 Nam. ut primum ex pueris excessit Archias atque ab eis artibus, quibus
 2 aetas puerilis ad humanitatem informari solet, se ad scribendi studium contulit,
 3 primum Antiochae (nam ibi natus est loco nobili), celebri quondam urbe et
 4 copiosa atque eruditissimis hominibus liberalissimisque studiis affluentem, celeriter
 5 antecellere omnibus ingenii gloriae coepit. Post in ceteris Asiae partibus
 6 cunctaque Graeciam sic eius adventus celebrabantur, ut famam ingenii expectatio
 7 hominis, expectationem ipsius adventus admirationeque superaret.
 8 Erat Italia tum plena Graecarum artium ac disciplinarum, studiaque haec et
 9 in Latium vehementius tum colebantur quam nunc eisdem in oppidis et hic Romae
 10 propter tranquillitatem rei publicae non neglebantur.

Vocabulary:

Antiochae, -ae, f. = Antioch, a city in Asia Minor
 celeberrimus, -bris, -bre = thronged, crowded, populous

41. Quando Archias ceteros superabat?
 A) when he was a little boy.
 B) as soon as he became a man.
 C) after he had learned these arts.
 D) because he was very skilled.
42. What task did Archias set for himself first?
 A) to learn to write.
 B) to study rhetoric.
 C) to be informed about humanity
 D) to pursue the study of art.
43. Quales vir erat Archias?
 A) of high rank B) wealthy
 C) of average ability D) a Roman citizen
44. Antiochae erat urbs plena hominum eruditissimorum.
 A) **verum** B) **falsum**

45. What kind of studies were pursued in Antioch?
 A) economics B) military arts
 C) liberal arts D) medicine
46. Quid fēcit Archiās Antiochēae?
 A) he surpassed others with the glory of his wit.
 B) he studied with the most learned and generous men.
 C) he excelled the other boys in learning quickly.
 D) he became a very polished speaker.
47. What was celebrated in other parts of Asia?
 A) Archias' learning. B) Archias' arrival.
 C) the glory of Rome D) the glory of Greece.
48. The anticipation of his arrival surpassed the reputation of his wit.
 A) **verum** B) **falsum**
49. Eō tempore quid erat in Italiā?
 A) a great deal of Greek arts and learning.
 B) plenty of Greeks studying art and literature.
 C) Greeks who were learning about Latin farms and towns.
 D) Romans who were learning Greek arts and literature.
50. Why were these things NOT being neglected in Rome?
 A) Many people had a lot of money.
 B) There was a lot of tranquillity in the local towns.
 C) There were no civil wars going on at this time.
 D) Few towns had Rome's resources to offer.

Tie-Breakers: These will be scored only to break ties. They are based upon the following passage:

1 Iuba, certior factus ā Saburrā dē nocturnō proeliō, duo mīlia
 2 Hispānōrum et Gallicōrum equitum quōs habēbat, et eam partem
 3 peditum quibus fidem habēbat, auxiliō Saburrae mīsit: ipse cum
 4 reliquīs cōpiīs elephantīsque sequitur. Suspiciātus Cūriōnem
 5 adfutūrum esse, Saburra cōpiās equitum peditumque īnstruit atque
 6 hīs imperat ut simulātiōne timōris pedem referant. Dīxit sēsē, cum
 7 necesse esset, signum proelī datūrum esse et id quod rēs postulāret
 8 factūrum esse.

96. certior factus (line 1) is best translated as
 A) having been informed B) he made certain
 C) he informed D) when he informed

97. quot equitēs Iuba mīsīt?
A) 2000 B) 200 C) 200,000 D) 20,000
98. What did Saburra suspect?
A) that he would see Curio. B) that Curio would be there.
C) that Curio had been there. D) that Curio was not there.
99. īnstruit (line 5) means
A) he instructed B) he equipped
C) he drew up D) he taught
100. quid dīxit Saburra?
A) He would retreat if the situation demanded.
B) He would give the signal for the battle.
C) He would not do what they demanded.
D) He would give the order to send in the elephants.