

1005

**NATIONAL JUNIOR CLASSICAL LEAGUE
READING COMPREHENSION, ADVANCED PROSE, MMIII**

Hannibal Renews War with the Romans

Cum Romani Poenos superavissent et pacem fecissent, legati Carthagaginienses Romam venerunt, qui senatu de pace facta gratias agerent et rogarent ut obsides Poenorum redderentur. Romani se id facturos esse responderunt. 1

Paulo post Hannibal rex Poenorum factus est, et tantam curam adhibebat ut non modo pecunia Romanis quotannis daretur, sed etiam multum in aerario superesset. Id cum Romani cognovissent, timebant ne Hannibal paucis annis bellum renovare posset. Itaque legatos miserunt. 5

Hos legatos Hannibal existimabant ad se poscendum missos esse. Hac de causa navem ascendit et regem Antiochum fugit. Huic persuasit ut bellum cum Romanis suscipere. 10

Antiochus vero, bello cum Romanis suscepto, consilia multa Hannibalis accipere volebat. Ex quo accidit ut, in Graeciam transisset, Thermopylis superaretur et in Asiam se reciperet. Ex illo proelio, cum Hannibal videret regem pulsum esse, ad Cretam insulam fugit, et ubi de salute sua consilium caperet. 15

Always choose the best response.

1. According to line 1, what did the Romans do?
 - A. fought with the Carthaginians and did not really make peace
 - B. were afraid of the Carthaginians and so made peace
 - C. conquered the Carthaginians and made peace
 - D. sent delegates to the Carthaginians to make peace
2. Qui Romam pervenerunt?
 - A. legati Romani
 - B. legati Poeni
 - C. legati ex Asia
 - D. nonnulli Poeni
3. What is the function of the *qui* clause in lines 2 and 3?
 - A. to show result
 - B. in indirect statement
 - C. to show purpose
 - D. in indirect question
4. According to line 3, what did the ambassadors want?

- A. to persuade the Romans to break the peace again
 - B. for the Romans to surrender to Carthage
 - C. for the Romans to return the Punic hostages
 - D. to get the Romans to leave the hostages in Carthage
5. The response of the Romans to the ambassadors was ____.
- A. positive
 - B. negative
 - C. noncommittal
 - D. sarcastic
6. What is the best translation for *facturos esse* in line 4?
- A. would plan
 - B. were planning
 - C. were going to do
 - D. were about to become
7. According to the first paragraph, with whom did the envoys deal?
- A. the Phoenicians
 - B. the people of Rome
 - C. the Roman senate
 - D. all of the above
 - E. none of the above
8. Quando erat Hannibal rex Carthagine?
- A. cum Romani Poenorum superaverunt
 - B. paulo post Romani obsides redderunt
 - C. ante Romani obsides redderunt
 - D. ubi Romani pecuniam Poenis dederant
9. Cui Hannibal pecuniam tradebat?
- A. Poenis
 - B. Romanis
 - C. sibi
 - D. regi Poenorum
10. How often did someone have to pay tribute, according to line 6.
- A. biweekly
 - B. bimonthly
 - C. weekly
 - D. yearly
11. In the second paragraph what did the Romans find out?
- A. that Hannibal was insolvent
 - B. that Hannibal no longer wanted to be king
 - C. that Hannibal had been deposed
 - D. all of the above
 - E. none of the above
12. Quam rem timebant Romani?
- A. Hannibal legatos missurus erat.
 - B. Hannibal statim bellum gesturus erat.
 - C. Hannibal bellum iterum gerere poterit.
 - D. Hannibal non iam erat bellator.
13. Cur Hannibal navem ascendit?

- A. quod Romani ei persuasit
- B. quod putavit Romanos legatos ad eum poscendum missos esse
- C. quod videre regem Antiochum volebat
- D. quod superare Romanos non potuerat

14. In the last paragraph, who is waging war against the Romans?
 A. Hannibal B. There is a civil war. C. Antiochus
 D. the Greeks
15. According to lines 13—15, why were the Greeks the victors?
 A. The Greeks were a great deal stronger.
 B. The Greeks outnumbered their enemy.
 C. The Greeks had better equipment.
 D. Antiochus had not wanted to follow Hannibal's advice.

Hannibal Outwits the Cretans

Vidit autem vir omnium callidissimus in magno se fore periculo 1
 propter avaritiam Cretensium (*of the Cretans*); magnam enim secum
 pecuniam portabat, de qua sciebat exisse famam. Itaque cepit tale
 consilium.

Amphoras complures complevit plumbo, summas (*tops*) operuit 5
 (*covered up*) auro et argento. Has, praesentibus principibus, deposuit in
 templo Dianae, simulans se suas fortunas illorum fidei credere. His
 deceptis, statuas quas secum portabat omni sua pecunia complevit
 easque in vestibulo domi abiecit. Cretenses templum magna cum
 cura custodiverunt ne ille, inscientibus eis, tolleret sua secumque duceret. 10

Cornelius wrote these first two selections.

16. What is an alternative way to state *fore* in line 1?
 A. *futurum esse* B. *futuros esse* C. *essens* D. *fabulans*
17. Who is the *vir omnium callidissimus* mentioned in line 1?
 A. Antiochus B. Minos, the king of Crete C. Hannibal
 D. There is not enough information given to identify him.
18. With what did someone fill some jars?
 A. lead B. gold C. silver D. water
19. What function do gold and silver play in the selection?
 A. They float in the water. B. They cover the contents of the jars.
 C. They make the jars heavy. D. They are gifts to the chieftains
 who are present.
20. Why did the Cretans guard Diana's temple carefully, according to the
 selection?
 A. The felt great respect for the goddess.

- B. They knew that one room of the temple was filled with money.
- C. They feared that Hannibal would come back for the jars he had placed in the temple.
- D. All of the above are true.
- E. None of the above is true.

*Daddy Comes Home Unexpectedly
and the Kids Are Having a Party*

The characters are Philolaces (Philol), Tranio (Tr), Callidamates (Call), and Delphium (Del).

Philol: Adest opsonium. eccum Tranio a portu redit.	1
Tr: Philolaces.	
Philol: Quid est?	
Tr: [Et] ego et tu	
Philol: Quid et ego et tu?	5
Tr: Periiimus.	
Philol: Quid ita?	
Tr: Pater adest.	
Philol: Quid ego ex te audio?	
Tr: Absumpti sumus. Pater [tuus] inquam venit.	10
Philol: Ubi is est, obsecro?	
Tr: Adest	
Philol: Quid id ait? Quis vidit?	
Tr: Egomet inquam vidi.	
Philol: Vae mihi! Quid ego ago?	15
Tr: Nam quid tu, malum, me rogitas quid agas? accubas.	
Philol: Tutin[e] vidisti?	
Tr: Egomet, inquam.	
Philol: Certe?	
Tr: [Certe] inquam.	20
Philol: Occidi, si tu vera memoras.	
Tr: Quid mihi sit boni si mentiar?	
Philol: Quid ego nunc faciam?	
Tr: lube haec hinc omnia amolieier. Quis istic dormit?	
Philol: Callidamates.	25
Tr: Suscita istum, Delphium.	
Phil: Callidamates, Callidamates, vigila.	
Call: Vigilo, cedo [ut] bibam.	
Del: Vigila. Pater advenit peregre Philolachis.	
Call: Valeat pater.	30
Philol: Valet ille quidem, atque [ego] disperii.	
Call: Bis periisti? Qui potest?	
Pilol: Quaeso, edepol exsurge; pater advenit.	
Call: [Tuus] venit pater? lube abire rursum. quid ille reditio etiam huc fuit?	

Philol: Quid ego agam? Pater iam hic me offendet miserum adveniens erbum, aedis (<i>threshold</i>) plenas conviviarum et mulierum. miserum est opus, igitur demum fodere puteum, ubi sitis fauces tenet; sicut ego adventu patris nunc quaero quid faciam miser.	35
Tr: Ecce autem [iterum] hic deposivit caput et dormit. suscita.	40
Philol: Etiam vigilas? Pater, inquam, aderit iam hic meus.	
Tr: Ain tu, pater? cedo soleas mihi, ut arma capiam. Iam pol ego occidam patrem.	
Philol: Perdis rem.	
Del: Tace, amabo.	45

Plautus wrote this selection.

21. According to line 1, what is Tranio doing?
 - A. opening a door
 - B. going to the harbor
 - C. returning to the harbor
 - D. carrying something

22. Who are meant by *et ego et tu* in line 4?
 - A. Tranio and Callidamates
 - B. Tranio and Delphium
 - C. Trano and Philolaces
 - D. Philolaces and Delphium

23. What is the best idiomatic English translation of line 6?
 - A. He is going to kill us!
 - B. We have lived.
 - C. We have died.
 - D. We're dead!

24. What has Tranio said "*Perimus*"?
 - A. because they have drunk too much the night before
 - B. because daddy has come home
 - C. because the harbor has dried up
 - D. because they cannot wake Delphium

25. The best translation for line 13 is _____.
 - A. Who says this? Did someone see him?
 - B. Who says so? Who saw him?
 - C. Why do you say so? Did you see him?
 - D. Why did he say so? Did he see him?

26. Tranio keeps on insisting that _____.
 - A. they are in big trouble
 - B. that the house needs to be straightened up
 - C. that he himself has seen daddy
 - D. that daddy is neither actually in the house nor at the port

27. In line 22, Tranio asks _____.
 - A. what good it would do him to lie
 - B. why is he being threatened

- C. why it would be good for him to lie
D. why he should not lie
28. What is true about *faciam* in line 23?
A. It is present tense. B. it is a deliberative subjunctive.
C. Both "A" and "B" are true. D. Neither "A" nor "B" is true.
29. When Plautus first introduces Callidamates, what is he doing?
A. keeping guard B. eating C. drinking
D. sleeping
30. Quis dicit personae dormienti patrem advenisse?
A. Delphium B. Tranio C. Callidamates
D. Philolaces
31. According to line 36, what has Philolaces done previously that his father did not like at all?
A. come home drunk B. spent too much money on drink
C. had a wild party D. dressed inappropriately
32. What figure of speech is in line 36?
A. onomatopoeia B. praeteritio C. synecdoche
D. chiasmus
33. What is the interpretation of *ubi sitis fauces tenet* in line 38?
A. when someone has had enough B. when someone wants a drink
C. when someone is holding on too long
D. where something is tight enough
34. What does Plautus tell us is the reason that Philolaces cannot keep his word?
A. He is basically dishonest.
B. He really does not care whether or not he pleases and obeys his father.
C. He disrespects parental rule and guidelines.
D. He wants to drink.
35. Why does Tranio take up arms?
A. He is going to kill daddy.
B. He knows the army is the only place left for him.
C. He could kill Philolaces for getting them into this mess.
D. All of the above are true.
E. None of the above is true.

Caligula's Home on the Palatine Hill

Nec multum a fuit quin statim diadema sumeret speciemque principatus in regni formam converteret. Verum admonitus et principum et regum se excessisse fastigium, divina ex eo maiestatem asserere sibi coepit; datoque negotio, ut simulacra numinum religione et arte praeclara, inter quae Olympii Iovis, apportarentur e Graecia, quibus capite dempto suum imponeret, partem Palatii ad Forum usque promovit, atque aede Castoris et Pollucis in vestibulum tranfigurata, consistens saepe inter fratres deos, medium adorandum se adeuntibus exhibebat; et quidam eum Latiam Iovem consalutarunt. Templum etiam numini suo proprium et sacerdotes et excogitatissimas hostias instituit. In templo simulacrum stabat aureum iconicum arniciebaturque cotidie veste, quae ipse uteretur. Magistra sacerdotii ditissimus quisque et ambitione et licitatione maxima vicibus comparabant. Hostiae erant phoenicopteri, pavones, tetraones, numilicae, melagrides, phasianae, quae generatim per singulos dies immolarentur. Et noctibus quidem plenam fulgentemque lunam invitabat assidue in amplexus atque concubitum, interdum vero cum Capitolino Iove secreto fabulabatur, modo insusurrans ac praebens in vice aurem, modo clarius nec sine iurgiis.

Suetonius wrote this selection.

36. According to line 1, how soon did Caligula come nearly to assume a crown?
A. immediately B. when he had changed the form of government
C. when many people were present
D. when he was advised to do so
37. Lines 1 and 2 tell us that Caligula tried to do what?
A. take himself away from the temptation to be crowned
B. change the government into the form of a monarchy
C. change his appearance
D. not to change the *status quo*
38. In lines 3 and 4, he _____.
A. began to have doubts B. began to build a house
C. began to claim divine majesty D. consider himself a god
39. The translation of *numinum* in line 4 is _____.
A. godheads B. spirits C. essence
D. of the godheads
40. Caligula thought that statues of the gods were famous for _____.
A. beauty or size B. artistry or size
C. type of material or size D. sanctity or artistic merit
41. Why did Caligula import statues from Greece?

- A. He thought they were prettier than Roman statues.
B. They were bigger than Roman statues.
C. He wanted to remove their heads and replace them with models of his own head.
D. all of the above
E. none of the above
42. Quae res facta est vestibulum domi?
A. forum B. templum C. casa parva D. mons
43. Nonnulli Romani Caligulam appellat _____.
A. Iovem B. regem C. Castorem D. Pollucem
44. Where was there a life-sized golden statue of the emperor?
A. in the forum B. in a temple C. on a hill D. near a road
45. Quae res erat/erant in simulacro imperatoris?
A. corona B. caput novum C. vestes D. caligae
46. Lines 14 and 15 contain _____.
A. a detailed description of the priests
B. a list of birds found on the palace grounds
C. a list of birds used as victims
D. a list of foods
47. How often were sacrifices made?
A. weekly B. hourly C. monthly D. daily
48. At night, according to lines 16 and 17, Caligula _____.
A. caroused B. slept soundly C. lay sleepless in his bed
D. invited the moon to share his bed
49. He claimed in the daytime to talk to whom?
A. the birds B. the moon C. Jupiter D. the *numina*
50. What does Caligula do in lines 17 and 18?
A. whispers B. puts his ear to someone's mouth
C. talks loudly D. talks angrily E. all of the above